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T H E
P E E R A G E
O F
S C O T L A N D,

C O N T A I N I N G

An HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of the NOBILITY of that
Kingdom, from their ORIGIN to the present GENERATION:

C O L L E C T E D

From the PUBLIC RECORDS, and ANCIENT CHARTULARIES of this Nation, the CHAR-
TERS, and other WRITINGS of the NOBILITY, and the WORKS of our best
HISTORIANS.

ILLUSTRATED with COPPER-PLATES.

By ROBERT DOUGLAS, Esq.

E D I N B U R G H:

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M,DCC,LXIV.

6



To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

JAMES DOUGLAS

Earl of MORTON, Lord ABERDOUR, &c.

Knight of the most Noble Order of the THISTLE, Clerk Register for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I Know not how the PUBLIC may receive the ensuing Work; but sure I am, they will not fail to applaud my Judgment in the Choice of a PATRON, eminent for encouraging every Undertaking that may tend either for the Honour or Interest of his Country: Allow me, therefore, the Honour to put the PEERAGE of SCOTLAND under your Lordship's Protection, and to subscribe myself,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obliged,

most devoted, and

most obedient Servant,

ROBERT DOUGLAS.

To the Right Honourable

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Earl of MORTON, LADYBROOK

Knight of the most Noble Order of the Thistle
Garter of the Kingdom of Scotland

My Lord,

I

know not how to express my

but I am, Sir, your most obedient

in the choice of a Peerage

Understanding that it is the

of his Country, I have not

Peerage of Scotland, and I

and to include myself

My Lord,

I am,

and

I am,

I am,

I am,

I am,

I am,

I am,

I am,

P E E R A G E.

THE Necessity of publishing a new PEERAGE of SCOTLAND, and the Utility of it, is acknowledged by all. The Compiler of this present Work has attempted it upon a more regular and accurate Plan than has hitherto appeared: How far he has succeeded the World must judge: But if the most assiduous Application for many Years; if a painful Enquiry into the public Records, and ancient Chartularies; if an unwearied Search after every Degree of Knowledge, necessary for carrying on so arduous a Task; if these have any Merit, or deserve the Favour of the Public, the Author flatters himself this Work, on Perusal, will not be found deficient. Neither has he relied solely upon his own Skill: He acknowledges, with the utmost Gratitude, the Obligations he lies under to *Walter MacFarlane*, Esq; of that Ilk, for the generous and benevolent Communication of that Treasury of *Scotch* Antiquities of which he is possessed. Nor have the Keepers of the public Archives been wanting in contributing all in their Power to forward the Design.

BUT notwithstanding all that has been done, there doubtless may, and will be, Mistakes, such are unavoidable in a Work of this Kind, though the Author hopes they will not be found numerous, as all Manner of Pains has been taken to avoid them, as well by the Labour bestowed upon the Compilation, as by putting it in the Power of every Peer to correct or add to the History of his own Family, by sending him a Manuscript Copy some Time before Publication, they producing sufficient Documents in Support of any Alteration made: And where the History of any particular Family in this Work varies, either from former Authors, or from received Family Opinions, Care has been taken to justify the Difference of Sentiment, by undoubted Authorities quoted on the Margin.

ANY Inaccuracies that may be in Point of Language, 'tis hoped the Reader will overlook. It must be owned that has not been so much attended to. The chief and principal Point the Author had in View, and the great Object of his Attention being, in a plain and distinct Manner, to deduce the History of each Family from its Origin to the present Generation, and to ascertain their Genealogy and Chronology by undisputed Documents. This, 'tis hoped, is done, and nothing further is pretended. Such Escapes or Omissions as have been discovered in particular Families since they were printed off, are carefully inserted in the Addenda at the End of the PEERAGE.

IT will probably be observed by our Readers, that certain Chartularies, and other Vouchers, quoted on the Margin, are said to be *penes MacFarlane*, though the Originals are actually in the Possession of others; but as that great and inge-

nious Antiquary, in his valuable Collection, has authenticated Copies of all these Documents, the Author was obliged to quote those Copies when he had not Access to the Originals.

'Tis thought proper here also to inform our Readers, that in engraving the Arms of the Nobility, as prefixed to this Work, the Order is followed in which they are ranked in the Roll made up at the Union Parliament in 1706 and 1707, which has been looked on as an authentic Roll ever since.

It is acknowledged, that, according to our printed Proposals, there should have been added a short System of Heraldry, &c. but as this Volume has swelled to a much greater Bulk than was expected, that Treatise must be reserved for the second Part of this Work, the BARONAGE, or an Account of the GENTRY of *Scotland*; and as there are few Peers but have some Descendents who will appear in the BARONAGE, there will then be a proper Opportunity of publishing any remarkable Event that has been omitted here.

THE Addenda, or Alterations since this Work has been put to the Press, the Author has thrown at the End of this Volume; and, for the greater Ease to the Reader, has reduced them to alphabetical Order, by which Means any Thing wanted may easily be found out.

THE Reader is desired to excuse some seeming Inaccuracies that appear in numbering the Pages of this Work. These were occasioned by the Additions made to several Families since they were first printed off, whereby the Numbers of many Pages are doubled.

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THE PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

HAMILTON Earl of ABERCORN.

THE first of the illustrious peerage of Scotland that presents to our readers, in alphabetical order, is **HAMILTON** Earl of **ABERCORN**, the undoubted heir-male of the great and noble family of Hamilton; a family who have equally distinguished themselves in the field and at the council-board, and have been no less remarkable in the histories of foreign nations, than in the annals of Scotland.

But as the dignity, estate, and honours of this house, have descended in the female as well as in the male succession, for its origin and antiquity, we refer our readers to the *Title Duke of Hamilton*, and deduce the family of Abercorn from their immediate predecessor,

X. JAMES, second earl of Arran, and duke of Chatelherault, the tenth generation of the family of Hamilton, in a direct male line. This earl married lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of James earl of Morton, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. *James*, earl of Arran and duke of Chatelherault, who died without issue.

2. *Lord John*, who was the first marquis of Hamilton, and carried on the line of the family.

3. *Lord Claud*, the first of the family of Abercorn.

For the other children, and their marriages, *vide Title Duke of Hamilton*.

XI. Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, third son of James earl of Arran and duke of Cha-

telherault, when very young was appointed commendator of the abbacy of Paisley, upon the resignation of John archbishop of St. Andrews, *anno* 1553, which was ratified and approved by pope Julius III. He was a brave and gallant gentleman, of steady honour, and unchangeable integrity; who, by a series of virtuous actions, reflected lustre on his great ancestors, and ennobled the illustrious blood that ran in his veins. During the melancholy discords that prevailed in Scotland, under the unhappy reign of queen Mary, he adhered to her interest in all her misfortunes. Prompted by his own innate bravery, and his loyalty to his royal mistress, he appeared and distinguished himself in the last effort that was made in her cause at the battle of Langside, *anno* 1568. In vain he displayed the skill and courage of a great commander: the battle was lost, and proved fatal to the queen's party.

Immediately after the battle, lord Claud, with many others, was summoned to attend a parliament, called together by the earl of Murray, then regent, and, upon his refusal, was outlawed, and his estate forfeited.

During the regency of the earl of Mar, his lands were given to the lord Semple, who kept a strong garrison in his castle, and exercised all around a severe military discipline, displaying every violence and oppression that power can do, to maintain a precarious possession. At length this gallant lord,

supported

Crawford's
Peerage of
Scotl. Lodge's
Peerage of Ire-
land. Scots
Compend. &c.

Ibid.

Peerage of
Ireland, page
151, vol. III.
M. S. Hist. of
the family pe-
nes com. de
Abercorn.

supported by his faithful tenants, rose in arms, besieged the castle, and obliged lord Semple to surrender at discretion.

During the regency of Morton, lord Claud was a sharer of the oppressions that bore down the Hamilton family. He was obliged to fly to England for safety, not daring to trust the prevailing faction, though his forfeiture had been repealed by the act of parliament confirming the pacification of Perth, *anno* 1573. But when the king took the management of affairs into his own hands, and reflected on the different parties that divided the nation, he soon perceived that the flood of persecution, that overwhelmed the Hamiltons, was owing to no other cause but their zealous and steady attachment to his unhappy mother; he therefore restored them to all their estates and honours, and heaped many other favours

Ib. et Chart.
in pub. archiv.

upon them; in particular, he bestowed upon lord Claud, and his heirs-male, or assigns, by charter, all the lordship and barony of Paisley, with the pertinents belonging to the abbacy and monastery thereof, *anno* 1585.

Ibid. ad an-
num 1585.

And, as a further testimony of his esteem and regard for him, he was pleased, in consideration of his constant loyalty, great losses and sufferings, to create him a peer, by the title of lord Paisley, *anno* 1587.

Ibid. ad an-
num 1587.

His majesty likewise granted, by another charter, to lord Claud Hamilton, now lord Paisley, and his heirs-male whatever, the barony and regality of the burgh of Paisley, &c. *anno* 1591.

Ibid. ad an-
num 1591.

Ibid. ad an-
num 1593.

And, by another charter, the five pound land of Sanquhar, &c. *anno* 1593.

This lord died advanced in age and character, *anno* 1621, having married Margaret daughter of George lord Seton, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

1. *James*, afterwards earl of Abercorn.

2. *Sir Claud Hamilton*, who married the daughter and heiress of sir Robert Hamilton of Eliefton, in the county of Tyrone in Ireland, by whom he had six sons and two daughters; of them the Hamiltons of Eliefton, Monterlony, and several other considerable families in Ireland, are descended. He was gentleman of the bedchamber to the King, and was made constable and commander of the castle of Toome in the county of Antrim for life, *anno* 1618.

Peerage of
Ireland.

3. *Sir George Hamilton* of Greenlaw and Roscrea, in the county of Tipperara in Ireland, who behaved with great bravery in the service of his majesty king Charles I. He married, 1st, Isabella of the family of Ci-

M. S. history
of the family
penes com. de
Abercorn.

vicot of Bruges in Flanders, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, married to sir Archibald Achinson of Gosford; 2dly, Mary,

daughter of Walter earl of Ormond and Ossory, by whom he had a son James, who died Ibid. unmarried.

4. *Sir Frederic Hamilton*, a gallant officer, who acquired great reputation under Gustavus Adolphus, and was colonel of a regiment under king Charles I. He married Sidney, daughter of sir John Vaughan, and was ancestor of the viscount of Boyne in Ireland. Ibid. and peerage of Ireland.

His daughter Margaret was married to William marquis of Douglas.

XII. *JAMES*, first son of Claud lord Paisley, commonly designed master of Paisley, was a man of eminent parts, and much taken notice of at court. He was highly esteemed by the King, who made him one of the lords of his privy-council, and gentleman of his bed-chamber, when he was but a young man; and gave him by a charter, *anno* 1600, the office of high-sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, with all the fees, &c. thereto belonging, to him and his heirs-male whatever.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.
ad ann. 1600.

And by another charter in 1601, the lands and manour of Abercorn, Braidmeadows, &c. Ibid. ad ann. 1601.

The king was afterwards pleased, on account of his great merit, to create him baron of Abercorn; and, by a new charter, to erect the lands of the lordship and barony of Abercorn, the lands of Duddingston, Newton and Duntarvie, &c. into one free barony, *anno* 1603; and in 1606, his majesty further honoured him with the titles of earl of Abercorn, baron of Paisley, Hamilton, Mountcastle and Kilpatrick, by patent to him and his heirs-male whatever; and the same year appointed him one of the commissioners to treat of an union with England.

Ib. ad ann.
1603.

He likewise granted him by charter, in 1612, the eight-merk land of Moryhagane; Keirmouer, &c.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.
ad ann. 1612.

He was appointed one of the lords of the privy-council of the kingdom of Ireland, and was summoned to attend the parliament there with the precedency of an earl; and had a large grant of lands in the barony of Strabane, upon which he built a strong and fair castle, and a church.

Peerage of
Ireland.

He married Mariana, daughter of Thomas lord Boyd, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.
ad ann. 1589.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Sir Claud Hamilton*, afterwards baron of Strabane.

3. *Sir William Hamilton* knight, who was long resident at Rome from Henrietta Maria queen-dowager of England; and married Jane, daughter of sir Alexander Colquhoun

of

of Lufs, widow of Alan lord Cathcart, but died without issue.

4. Sir *George Hamilton*, ancestor of the present earl of Abercorn.

5. Sir *Alexander Hamilton* knight, who married Elizabeth of the family of Bedingfield of Oxburgh, and had a son who settled in Germany, and was raised by the emperor Leopold to the rank of a count of the empire, where his posterity still enjoy large possessions and privileges.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Hugh lord Semple.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir William Cuninghame of Caprington.

3. Lady *Lucy*, died unmarried.

The earl died before his father, anno 1618, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JAMES, second earl of Abercorn, who succeeded also to his grandfather, lord Paisley, in 1621.

He was in great favour with his majesty king James VI. who, on account of his own personal merit, and the great loyalty and faithful services of his noble ancestors, was pleased to advance him to the peerage of the kingdom of Ireland, where he had a vast estate, by the title of lord Hamilton of Strabane, 18th Oct. 1616. But the patent being to his father's heirs-male, and the Irish estates being provided to his younger brothers, he, on that account, resigned that title to king Charles I. who immediately conferred it on his next brother, Claud Hamilton, with the precedence of the former creation by patent, bearing date 14th August 1634.

He married Catharine, daughter and sole heiress of Gervais Clifton of Leighton Broomfild, widow of Esme Stewart duke of Lennox and Richmond, by whom he had three sons.

1. *James*, lord Paisley, who died before him, having married a daughter of William Lenthall of Burford in the county of Oxford, Esq; speaker of the house of commons in the long parliament, by whom he had an only daughter, Catharine, married, 1st, to her cousin, William Lenthall, Esq; to whom she had two sons: and, 2dly, to her cousin, Charles earl of Abercorn; of whom hereafter.

2. *William*, was colonel of a regiment, and killed in the wars in Germany, without issue.

3. *George*, who succeeded to his father's estate and honours, and was third earl of Abercorn; but dying unmarried at Padua in his journey to Rome, in him the male-line of the

eldest son of James first earl of Abercorn became extinct, we therefore return to

Peerage of Ireland.

XIII. CLAUD, second son of James first earl of Abercorn, dignified, as already observed, with the title of lord Hamilton of Strabane, by a charter under the great seal, *Claudio Chart. in Hamilton Domino de Strabane, &c.* married lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntley, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, lord Strabane.

2. *George*, who succeeded his brother.

1. Daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1st, to James, eldest son of sir Frederick Hamilton, fourth son of Claud, first lord Paisley: 2dly, to Owen Wynne of Lurganbuy, Esq; and 3dly, to John Bingham of Castlebar, Esq;

2. *Mariana*, married to Richard Perkins of Lifford, Esq;

Claud died anno 1638, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. JAMES, third lord Strabane, who, from his loyalty and steady adherence to the interest of his masters king Charles I. and II. suffered many hardships and variety of losses.

He was unhappily drowned as he was bathing himself in the river Maine, anno 1655; and having no issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XIV. GEORGE, fourth lord Strabane, who married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heiress, of Christopher Fagen of Filtrim, Esq; by whom he had two sons.

1. *Claud*, his heir.

2. *Charles*, who succeeded his brother.

1. Daughter, *Anne*, married to John Broun of Neale, Esq;

2. *Mary*, married to Gerard Dillon, esq; prime serjeant at law to king James VII.

And dying anno 1668, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. CLAUD, fifth lord Strabane, and fourth earl of Abercorn, who succeeded as heir-male to George third earl, as remarked above.

He followed the fortune of king James VII. at the revolution in 1688, attended that prince in his expedition to Ireland, where he was sworn one of his privy-council, and had a considerable command in his army; in consequence of which he was attainted of high treason, and his title of lord Hamilton of Strabane forfeited, by the parliament of that kingdom, after king James had retired into France; and, dying unmarried in 1690, he

Peerage of Ireland, and M. S. history of the family.

Peerage of Ireland.

Ibidem, and M. S. history of the family.

Peerage of
Ireland, and
M. S. history
of the family.

he was succeeded in all his Scotch honours and titles by his brother,

XV. CHARLES, fifth earl of Abercorn, who got his brother's attainder reversed in 1692, and was restored to his estate and honours of lord Hamilton of Strabane in Ireland, which he enjoyed till the general resumption of grants was made by the English parliament.

He married, as already observed, Catharine, only daughter of James lord Paisley, eldest son of James second earl of Abercorn, and widow of William Lenthall of Burford, Esq; by whom he had only one child, who died an infant before himself. And he dying in 1701, without issue, the male line of the second son of the first earl of Abercorn failed, whereby the title of lord Hamilton of Strabane became extinct; and the third son of the first earl dying without issue, as before observed, the estate and honours of Abercorn devolved upon the next heir-male, descended of the fourth son of the said first earl, to whom we now return.

XIII. Sir GEORGE HAMILTON, fourth son of James first earl of Abercorn, was a man of steady loyalty, great gallantry, and invariably attached to the interest both of king Charles I. and II. During the civil war, he exerted himself with extraordinary courage in the royal cause, under the direction of his brother-in-law the marquis, afterwards duke of Ormond; and, after living several years in exile, during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwel, he returned at the restoration of king Charles II. who immediately created him a baronet.

He married Mary, daughter of Thomas viscount Thurles, eldest son of Walter earl of Ormond, and sister of the first duke, by whom he had six sons and three daughters.

1. *James*.

2. Sir *George*, who was a count and major-general in France, and was killed at the battle of Saverne, having married Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Fennings of Sandbridge in the county of Hereford, Esq; maid of honour to Anne, duchess of York, by whom he had three daughters, all nobly married, viz. Elizabeth, to Richard viscount Rois; Frances, to Henry viscount Dillon; Mary, to Nicholas viscount Kingsland.

3. *Anthony*, who went to France with king James VII. and was there raised to the rank of a lieutenant-general. He is said to be author of some French pieces that bear the name of count Hamilton.

4. *Thomas*, who was captain of a ship of war.

5. *Richard*, who followed king James VII. to France, where he rose to the rank of a lieutenant-general.

6. *John*, who was killed in the king's service at the battle of Aghrim.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Philbert count of Gramont, brother to Anthony duke of Gramont in France.

2. *Lucia*, married to Sir Donald O'Brian of Leminegh, Bart.

3. *Margaret*, married to Matthew Ford of Coolgreny, Esq;

XIV. JAMES HAMILTON, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir George, was a great favourite of king Charles II. whom he attended during his exile, and was one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and colonel of a regiment; but going a volunteer aboard the fleet, under the command of James, then duke of York, in one of his sea-expeditions against the Dutch, he had his leg shot off by a cannon-ball, of which wound he died on 6th June 1673, (his father being then alive) and left issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John lord Culpeper, three sons. Ibid.

1. *James*, afterwards earl of Abercorn.

2. Colonel *George*, who had the command of a regiment at the battle of Steenkirk, where he was killed, anno 1692, without issue.

3. *William Hamilton*, esq; who married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Culpeper, and was ancestor of the Hamiltons of Chilton.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. JAMES, who also succeeded to his grand-father, anno 1679, and to the titles and honours of Abercorn, upon the death of earl Charles, in 1701, as already remarked, and was the sixth earl of Abercorn.

He was appointed one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. when but 17 years of age.

He was one of the lords of the privy-council to king James VII. and under him had the command of a regiment of horse.

He came early into the revolution, and was created viscount of Strabane, and baron of Mount-castle in Ireland, by king William, anno 1701.

He sat in the Scotch parliament anno 1706, Crawford's Peerage. and continued in it till the union was concluded.

He was also of the privy-council to king William, queen Anne, and king George I. and married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of

of sir Robert Reading of Dublin, Bart. by whom he had six sons, and four daughters.

1. *James* his heir.
2. *John*, who died unmarried, and left a considerable estate to his brother *George*.
3. *George*, who was deputy cofferer to the prince of Wales' household, and member of parliament for Wells in Somerset-shire in England, and married the daughter and heirs of colonel William Coward of Wells, by whom he had six sons, and six daughters.
4. *Francis*, a clergyman, who enjoyed several benefices in Ireland, married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of James Forth of Redwood, secretary to the commissioners of his majesty's revenue, and had issue.
5. *William*, who was bred to the sea, and was unfortunately cast away with lord Belhaven, anno 1721.
6. *Charles*, comptroller of the green cloth to the prince of Wales, one of the seven commissioners for stating and examining the public accompts in 1742, and receiver-general of his majesty's revenues in the island of Minorca, anno 1743.

1. Daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to William Brownlaw of Lurgan, Esq; 2dly, to Martin, count de Kearnie, in France.
2. Lady *Mary*, married to Henry Cooley of Carberry, Esq; in the county of Kildare.
3. Lady *Philippa*, married, 1st, to the Rev. Benjamin Pratt, dean of Down, chaplain of the house of commons in Ireland; and, 2dly, to Michael Connel of London, Esq;
4. Lady *Jean*, married to lord Archibald Hamilton, brother of James duke of Hamilton.

The earl died, anno 1734, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JAMES, seventh earl of Abercorn, who was appointed one of the privy council of Great-Britain by king George II. anno 1738, and of Ireland the year following.

He married Anne, daughter of colonel John Plummer of Blakesware, in the county of Hertford, by whom he had six sons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, now earl of Abercorn.
2. Captain *John Hamilton*, who had the command of the Lancaster man of war, a gentleman of singular worth and merit, but unfortunately drowned, as he was passing in his boat from his ship to the land at Portsmouth, in the flower of his age, anno 1755.
3. *William*, died young.
4. *George*, who is a clergyman of the church of England, and one of his majesty's chaplains.
5. *Plummer*, died young.
6. *William*, lieutenant of the Victory man of war, in which he was, with many others, unfortunately cast away.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, was married to sir Henry MacWorth, Bart.

The earl dying in 1744, was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the present earl.

XVII. JAMES, eighth earl of Abercorn, a lord of the privy-council in Ireland, was called up to the house of lords in that kingdom in March 1735-6.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, three cinquefoils, pierced *ermine*: 2d and 3d, *argent*, a ship with her sails furled up, *sable*.

SUPPORTERS; two antelopes *argent*, their horns, ducal collars, chains, and hoofs, *or*.

CREST; in a ducal coronet, *or*, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the stem by a frame-saw, proper; the frame *or*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Duddingston in Mid-Lothian, and Paisley in Renfrew-shire, Scotland;—Witham, in the county of Essex, 32 miles from London, England;—and Stephens-Green, near Dublin, Ireland.

SANDILANDS Lord ABERCROMBIE.

AS the rise and descent of the noble and ancient surname of SANDILANDS, is to be found under the title of *Lord Torphichen*, we shall deduce the descent of this honourable family from their immediate ancestor, viz.

Sir JAMES SANDILANDS of Calder. He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Andrew Ker younger of Celsford, by Mar-

garet Hepburn, lady Dirleton, by whom he had a son,

John, ancestor of lord Torphichen. Sir James married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heiress of sir John Kinloch of Cruvie, by whom he had a son,

Chart. penes dom. Torphichen.

I. JAMES SANDILANDS, the first of this family, who, in right of his mother, got the estate

Chart. in
pub. archiv.
Jacobosandi-
landi de Cru-
vie, &c.

estate of Cruvie; and obtained a charter from king James V. of the lands of Petconcardy, before the year 1542.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir William Scot of Balweerie, by whom he had a Son,

James, his heir,—and three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Laurence lord Oliphant.

2. *Mary*, married to David Forrester of Carden.

3. *Helen*, married to George Towers of Innerleith.

Ibidem.

II. JAMES SANDILANDS, designed of Cruvie and St. Monance, succeeded his father;—and got a charter from queen Mary of some lands in Fife. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Meldrum of Segie, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *James*.

Ibidem.

2. *David*, who acquired some lands in Fife, anno 1586.

3. *Andrew*, who was tutor to James lord Torphichen, anno 1595.

Ibidem.

Elizabeth, married to John Boswell of Balmuto.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibid. Jacobo
Sandilandi de
St. Monance
militi, &c.

III. Sir JAMES SANDILANDS of St. Monance, who got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Weddersbie, Woodhead, Bowhouse, Gadwin, &c. dated 1599.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bethune of Creich, by whom he had a son and successor,

Ibidem.

IV. Sir WILLIAM SANDILANDS of St. Monance, who got a charter of the lands of Houston from king James VI.

Also a charter of the lands of Easter and Wester St. Monance, &c. anno 1608.

Ibidem.

And another charter of a great many other lands in Fife.

Ibid. Guilielmo Sandilandi de St Monance, &c.

He married Janet, daughter of ——— Bothwell, by whom he had a son,

Sir *James Sandilands*,—and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to sir James Learmonth of Balcomy, one of the senators of the college of justice.

2. *Christian*, married to Adam Bothwell of Pitcaly.

He was succeeded by his only son,

V. Sir JAMES SANDILANDS of St. Monance, who got a charter from king Charles I. of the lands and barony of Fairnyflat.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Abercrombie, &c.

Ibid. Jacobo domino Sandilandi de St. Monance militi.

He was a man of great loyalty and integrity; a firm and steady friend of king Charles I.

I. for which he was, by that prince, created lord Abercrombie, by letters patent, dated 12th Decem. 1647, to him and the heirs-male of his body.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1647. hæredibus masculis e corpore suo.

He married lady Anne Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southesk, by whom he had a son and successor,

VI. JAMES, second lord Abercrombie; but he dying without issue, and there being no descendents of the patentee's body, the honours became extinct.

A R M S.

Two coats, quarterly; 1st and 4th *argent*, a bend *azure*, for Sandilands: 2d and 3d *argent*, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown, proper; and on a chief, *azure*, three mullets of the first.

GORDON Earl of ABERDEEN.

Though it is highly probable that this noble family is descended from the great and illustrious house of GORDON, whose origin, grandeur and antiquity, is fully set forth under the title of *Duke of Gordon*, yet we cannot pretend to ascertain their first ancestor.

Prynne's collections, v. 2.

Mr. Crawford, in his lives of the officers of state, mentions sir William Gordon, who swore fealty to king Edward I. for some lands in the shire of Berwick, anno 1296; and alledges, that these were the lands of Coldingknows, the ancient inheritance of the family of Haddo, &c.

That this sir William got afterwards sundry lands from king Robert Bruce, in reward of his great merit and faithful services, &c. that he appears to have been uncle to Alicia, the heiress of Gordon; that he had a son,

Sir William Gordon of Coldingknows, who went from the south to the north of Scotland, with his cousin sir Adam, when he got the lands of Strathbogie from king Robert I.

That this second sir William married the daughter and sole heiress of John de Citharista,

Lives of the
officers of
state, page
266.

rifa, lord of the barony of Methlic; and that he was the ancestor of this noble family, &c.—So far Mr. Crawford.

But as we cannot exactly connect the Gordons of Coldingknows with these of Methlic and Haddo, of whom there are authentic records for above 300 years, we shall proceed to deduce their descent from undoubted authority.

I. PATRICK GORDON of Methlic, lived in the reign of king James I. and made a great figure in Scotland in the beginning of the reign of king James II. to whom he was a firm and steady friend.

Mathornden's
hist. in vita
Jacobi 2di.

He joined the king's forces, under the command of his cousin the earl of Huntly, against the earl of Crawford, and lost his life in the cause, at the battle of Arbroath, anno 1445.

He left issue, a son and successor,

II. JAMES GORDON of Methlic, who obtained from king James II. on account of his father's great merit and faithful services, a grant of a part of the barony of Kelly, then vested in the crown, by the forfeiture of Alexander earl of Crawford.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

And being a man of great œconomy, he acquired several other lands, which are still in the possession of the family.

Ib. and lives
of the officers
of state, page
228:

He married — daughter of — by whom he had issue, five sons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his Heir.

2. *Robert Gordon* of Fetterletter, whose only daughter was married to sir John Gordon of Gight.

3. *Alexander*, who was bishop of Aberdeen, after the death of bishop Elphinston.

Spottiswood's
church hist.

4. *George Gordon* of Auchterhouse.

5. *James*, who was rector of Lonmay and prebendary of Aberdeen.

1. Daughter, *Isabel*, married to Alexander Allardice of that ilk.

2. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Frazer of Dorres.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. PATRICK GORDON, promiscuously designed of Methlic and of Haddo, who got a charter under the great seal from king James III. anno 1481.

Chart.in pub.
archiv. Pat.
Gordon de
Methlic, &c.

Ib. ad annum
1505.

Also a charter from king James IV. of the lands of Brokanch, Middletown, &c.

Ibid. ad ann.
1514.

And a charter from king James V. of the lands of Knockenblevy, with several others.

He made several acquisitions to his estate from lord Sinclair, the bishop of Aberdeen, and others; all which are contained in a

charter under the great seal, dated anno 1487. Ibid. & chart. penes com. de Aberdeen.

He married Marion, daughter of sir James Ogilvie of Findlater, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *George*, his apparent heir.

2. *Alexander Gordon* of Braikie.

3. *James*.

His eldest daughter was married to — Barclay of Towie.

His second daughter to — Cumin of Altyr.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1533.

IV. GEORGE, first son and heir-apparent of Patrick Gordon of Methlic and Haddo, died before his father, having married a daughter of — Hay of Dalgittie, by whom he had a son,

V. JAMES GORDON of Haddo and Methlic, who succeeded his grandfather, and got charters under the great seal, in the reign of king James V. of a great many lands, too numerous to be inserted here.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

In the beginning of queen Mary's troubles, he was one of those barons who signed the association for the defence of the young prince, king James VI. anno 1567; but no sooner knew that the queen had been imposed upon, than he joined the earl of Huntly, who was her lieutenant in the north, adhered faithfully and firmly to her interest ever after, and obtained from that princess charters of several other lands and baronies.

The original
of this associ-
ation is in the
library of the
college of
Glasgow.

He married Marjory, daughter of sir Thomas Menzies of Pitfodils, comptroller of Scotland in the reign of queen Mary, by whom he had six sons.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

1. *Patrick*, his apparent heir.

2. *Robert Gordon* of Faach.

3. *James*.

4. *David*, who was ancestor of the Gordons of Nethermuir.

5. *John Gordon* of Tilliehilt.

6. *Alexander*.

He died anno 1582.

They are
mentioned in
an entail dat-
ed 1555 in
the public re-
gister.

VI. PATRICK GORDON, the eldest son and heir apparent, died before his father, leaving issue, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Alexander Frazer of Muchil, ancestor of lord Frazer, one son,

VII. JAMES GORDON of Methlic and Haddo, who succeeded his grandfather, anno 1582. He obtained charters from king James VI. of the lands of Kirktown, Tarvis, Brakla, and Tullieilt; also the lands of Methlic, Haddo, Orchardlie, and many others.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He

He married Jean, the daughter of William lord Keith, and sister of George earl-marshall, by whom he had two sons.

1. *George*.
2. *William*.

He died in the beginning of the year 1624.

VIII. GEORGE, eldest son and apparent heir of James Gordon of Haddo, &c. died before his father, having married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, by whom he had a son,

Lives of the officers of state and Mr. Mill's collections, ad ann. 1608.

IX. Sir JOHN GORDON of Haddo, who was served heir to his grandfather, anno 1624.

Ibid. & charta in cancellaria.

He was a man of great parts, loyalty and magnanimity; and was next in command to the marquis of Huntly, in conducting the forces that were raised for the king against the covenanters, anno 1639.

At the battle of Turreff he behaved with great courage and valour; and for his good services was created a baronet by king Charles I. anno 1642.

This sir John, in many other instances, signalized himself in behalf of his majesty. In 1643, he defended his house of Kelly against the covenanters, and being reduced to the last extremity, was obliged to capitulate, which he did upon honourable terms. But he was no sooner in his enemy's power, than he was sent to Edinburgh, and imprisoned in the church, which hath gone by the name of Haddo's-hold ever since that time. And though he had the king's commission, and acted all along by his majesty's authority,

yet he was tried, condemned, and executed at the cross of Edinburgh, anno 1644.

Bp. Guthrie's memoirs, and lives of the officers of state.

His estate was forfeited, and the sequestration continued till after the restoration.

He left behind him the character of a great and eminent loyalist, and a man in every respect worthy of the family from whence he was descended.

He married Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhoun, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his successor.
2. Sir *George*, who was first earl of Aberdeen.

His daughter was married to Sir John Forbes of Waterston.

Sir John Gordon of Haddo, his eldest son, was restored to his father's title and estate immediately after the restoration, and died anno 1665, having married a daughter of Alexander lord Pitligo, by whom he had no sons, and but one daughter, who was married to sir James Gordon of Lesmore,

whereby his title and estate devolved upon his brother,

X. Sir GEORGE GORDON of Haddo, second son of sir John, who being a man of learning, and particularly eminent for his knowledge in the laws, was made one of the senators of the college of justice anno 1680, president of the session in 1681, and lord high chancellor of Scotland in 1682. And having acquitted himself with honour and reputation in all these high employments, was, by his majesty king Charles II. in consideration of the untainted loyalty of his ancestors, the great loyalty and sufferings of his father, and his own constant zeal and affection to the interest of the monarchy, &c. created earl of Aberdeen, viscount of Tor-mantine, lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarvis and Kelly, by letters patent, dated 30th Nov. 1682.

Chart. in publico archiv. Hæredibus masculis e corpore suo, &c.

Lives of the officers of state p. 427.

He married Anne, daughter and heiress of George Lockhart of Torbrecks, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. *George*, lord Haddo, who died, before his father, unmarried.

2. *William*, afterwards earl of Aberdeen.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Alexander earl of Eglington.

2. Lady *Martha*, married to John Udney of Udney.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to Alexander lord Salton.

4. Lady *Margaret*.

He died in the 83d year of his age, anno 1720, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. WILLIAM, second earl of Aberdeen, who was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, anno 1721; and was also re-elected to the next British parliament. In both which he shewed himself a true lover of his country.

He married, 1st, lady Mary Lesly, daughter of David earl of Leven, by whom he had one daughter, lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Dumfries.

He married, 2dly, lady Susan, daughter of John duke of Athol, by whom he had one son.

George, now earl of Aberdeen,—and one daughter,

Lady *Catharine*, married, 1st, to Cosmo duke of Gordon: 2dly, to colonel Staats-Long Morris.

The earl married, 3dly, lady Anne, daughter of Alexander duke of Gordon, by whom he had four sons, and one daughter.

1. *William Gordon* of Fyvie, Esq; captain of a troop of dragoons.

2. *Cosmo*,

2. *Cosmo*, an officer in the guards.
3. *Alexander Gordon*, Esq; advocate.
4. *Charles*.

His daughter, lady *Henrietta Gordon*, married to Robert Gordon of Haugh-head, Esq;. He died *anno* 1745, and was succeeded by

XII. *GEORGE*, third earl of Aberdeen, who was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the British parliament called to meet in 1747; and again in 1754.

He married miss *Catharine Hanson*, daughter of Mr. *Oswald Hanson* late of Wakefield, in York-shire, by whom he hath two sons, and four daughters.

1. *George*, lord Haddo.
 2. Mr. *William*.
- 1st daughter, lady *Catharine*.

2. Lady *Anne*.
3. Lady *Susan*.
4. Lady *Mary*.

A R M S.

Azure, three boar's heads couped, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with thistles, roses, and flowers de lisses or.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter a man, representing one of the senators of the college of justice, in robes proper; and on the sinister a minister of state, in his robes also.

CREST; two arms, from the shoulder, naked, holding a bow proper, to let an arrow fly.

MOTTO; *Fortuna sequatur*.

CHIEF SEATS,

Haddo-house, &c. in Aberdeen-shire.

ABERNETHY Lord ABERNETHY.

THE family of Abernethy is of great antiquity, and made a considerable figure in Scotland before surnames were used. And tho' 'tis evident there was no peerage in the family, till Laurence Abernethy of Salton was created a lord of parliament by king James II. yet, in compliance with the example of our historians, who have always looked upon them in this rank, on account of the considerable place they held amongst the great barons, we have here inserted them in the first part of this work, and have followed the same example in some other families, which the candid reader will easily discover.

It is the opinion of some antiquaries, that the Abernethies are of Pictish extraction, and that Alan, or Alexander, one of their ancestors, was a man of the first rank in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and married Helen, daughter of Walter first lord high steward of Scotland, &c. But as this is only tradition, we proceed to deduce their descent by incontestable documents, from

I. *HUGH*, who flourished in the reign of king David I. son of king Malcolm Canmore, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

This Hugh is particularly mentioned in several charters and confirmations of William the Lion, still preserved. He was father of

II. *ORME*, a man of considerable distinction in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, who succeeded him, *anno* 1165.

He was in possession of the lands of Dunloppin in the reign of king Malcolm, which

appears from a confirmation of these lands to his son Laurence, by king Alexander III. hereafter mentioned. He had also at that time the lands of Balbrennin; for we find him, in the next reign, exchanging them, with earl Duncan, for the lands of Glenduogyn and Balma-

Ibidem.

derhyn. This Orme is witness in a charter of king Malcolm's, with Arnfold bishop of St. Andrews, in or before the year 1162; in which year that bishop died.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes MacFarlane.

He obtained from king Willlam a grant of the lands of Abernethyn, in Strathearn, "to him and his heirs, &c." from which his son and successors assumed their surnames.

Ibidem.

He got also a charter of confirmation from the same prince, of the lands of Glenduogyn and Balmadethyn, which he received from Duncan earl of Fife, in exchange for Balbrennin, "to and in favours of Orme the son of Hugh, &c." to which Andrew bishop of Caithness, Nichol chancellor of Scotland, Richard de Morville constable, David Olifard justiciar, are witnesses, in or before the year 1185, in which year the bishop died.

Chart. penes fam. de Douglas.

He left issue a son,

Laurence, his heir,—and a daughter, married to Henry Rule of Balmerino, with whom he got a ten merk land of old extent; a merk then being one third of a pound weight of silver. He was succeeded by his son,

Simson's essay on the family of Douglas.

III. *LAURENCE*, lord Abernethy, who made a donation of the patronage of the church of Abernethy to the monastery of Arbroath; and legated to the canons regular of St. Andrews ten shillings yearly, payable out of his lands

lands

Abercromb. mart. archiev. vol. I. p. 446. Stewart's hist. of the royal family.

Chart. penes fam. de Douglas.

Chartulary of
St. Andrews.

lands of Bambreich, and that with consent of sir Patrick Abernethy his son and heir, whose seal is also appended to the said donation.

Charta penes
fam. de
Douglas.

He got a charter of the lands of Dunlop-pin from king Alexander II. "to Laurence "son of Orme, son of Hugh, &c." and bears, that it was conformable to a charter of king Malcolm, and confirmation of king William, to his father, in these words: *Sicut charta Malcolmi regis, et confirmatio domini regis Willielmi patri meo, testantur, et confirmant.* The witnesses are, William de Bosch chancellor, Malcolm earl of Fife, William Cumin earl of Buchan, justiciar of Scotland, John de Maxwell, &c. anno 1222.

Ibidem.

He also got a charter of confirmation of the lands of Glendogyn and Balmadethyn from the same prince; to which William earl of Buchan, justiciar, Henry de Baliol, chamberlain, Henry de Stirling, &c. are witnesses, anno 1223.

Rymer's fœd.
Angliæ, tom.
I. p. 428.

He was one of the guarantees of a peace between king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, anno 1244; and dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his son,

Chartulary of
St. Andrews,
dom. Patrici-
us Abernethy,
filius et hæres
Laurentii, &c.

IV. Sir PATRICK ABERNETHY of that ilk, who, in a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, is designed son and heir of Laurence.

He left issue three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

Chartulary of
Dryburgh,
penes Mac-
Farlane, ad
annum 1628,
et chart. in
archiv. fam.
de Marr, &c.
† Chartulary
of St. An-
drews.

2. *William Abernethy* of Salton, ancestor of lord Abernethy of Rothemay and Salton, &c.

3. *Henry*, who is witness in a † charter of king Alexander III. anno 1260.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to † Hugh, son and heir to William lord Douglas, eldest brother to William the Hardy, in 1259; but by him she had no issue.

† Contract
penes fam.
de Douglas.

He died before the year 1257, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 91.

V. HUGH lord Abernethy, who, together with the earls of Menteith, Mar, Athol, and Buchan, surprized king Alexander III. at Kinross, and carried him captive to Stirling castle, anno 1257.

Charta penes
fam. de
Douglas.

He was a party contractor for his sister Margaret with Hugh de Douglas, and gave with her in frank marriage, a twenty merk land, either in his village of Glencorse, or his feu of Chamberlain-Newton. The contract is dated anno 1259, as before observed.

Chartulary of
Cupar.

He made several donations to the monastery of Coupar in Angus, anno 1268 and 1269; and was witness to a confirmation, by king Alexander III. of a donation to the monastery of Coldstream, anno 1270.

Chartulary of
Coldstream,
penes Mac-
Farlane.

He married Mary, an English lady, for whom he obtained a safe conduct from the king of England, anno 1269. By her he had a son and successor, Rymer, tom. II. p. 727.

VI. ALEXANDER lord Abernethy, who, with the rest of the nobility of Scotland, swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, anno 1292. Ibid. p. 571.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, though he was sometimes on the Baliol's side, and often in the English interest against his country; which, it is thought, he was chiefly induced to by his connections in England with his mother's friends. And certain it is, he was in great favour with king Edward II. who appointed him governor on this side of the Forth, and the mountains of Scotland, and captain-general of all his subjects fit to bear arms in those parts. This deed bears date 15th of June 1310.

Ib. tom. III.
p. 311.

He, together with David de Strabogie earl of Athole, and sir Adam Gordon, were named plenipotentiaries by king Edward, then at York, to treat of a peace with king Robert Bruce, anno 1312.

Ibid. p. 300.
Abercromby,
vol. I. p. 591.

He left issue three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Stewart earl of Angus, who got with her the barony of Abernethy, the superiority whereof is still possessed by the family of Douglas, as representatives of the earl of Angus.

Chart. penes
fam. de
Douglas. et
chart. in pub.
archiv.

2. *Helen*, married to David de Lindsay, ancestor of the earls of Crawford, with whom he got the barony of Downie in the shire of Angus.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. and
father Hay's
collections.

3. *Mary*, married to Andrew Leslie, ancestor of the earl of Rothes, who got with her the lands and barony of Bambreich, in Fife, which was long in that family's possession.

Charta penes
comitem de
Rothes.

We shall only here observe, that these three noble families, in consequence of the marriages above mentioned, have ever since continued to quarter the arms of Abernethy with their own.

Alexander lord Abernethy dying without sons, in him ended the male line of Hugh, eldest son of sir Patrick de Abernethy of that ilk, &c. whereby the representation of that antient family devolves upon the male-heir of

WILLIAM, second son of the said sir Patrick, ancestor of the Abernethies, lords of Salton. Vide title Salton, page 603.

A R M S.

Or, a lion rampant gules, surmounted of a ribbon sable.

GORDON

GORDON Earl of ABOYNE.

THE immediate ancestor of this branch of the family of GORDON was

GEORGE, second marquis of Huntly, the seventeenth generation of that illustrious house, who married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald, seventh earl of Argyle, by whom he had three sons.

1. *George* lord Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Aldford, in his father's lifetime, without issue.

2. *Lewis*, marquis of Huntly, his father's successor, and ancestor of the present duke of Gordon.

3. Lord *Charles*, the first of this family.

I. CHARLES, third son of George, second marquis of Huntly, a man of great honour and loyalty, adhered firmly to the interest of both king Charles I. and II. during the time of the civil war, and often exerted his courage in their service, on which account he suffered many hardships.

Soon after the restoration, king Charles, in consideration of his great and faithful services, was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of lord Gordon of Strathaven and Glenlivet, and earl of Aboyne, by patent to him and his heirs-male, dated 10th September 1660.

He got afterwards a charter, under the great seal, of the whole lands and lordship of Aboyne, dated *anno* 1661.

He married lady Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John earl of Strathmore, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Charles*, lord Glenlivet.

2. *George*.

3. *John*.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Cattlehaven, son and heir of George earl of Cromarty.

He died *anno* 1680, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. CHARLES, second earl of Aboyne, who married his cousin lady Elizabeth Lyon, daughter

OGILVIE Earl of AIRLY.

THIS noble family, remarkable for many instances of loyalty to their sovereigns, and attachment to the interest of their country, is descended from

GILBERT, second son of Gilibred, and brother of Gilchrist earl of Angus, a man of high distinction, in the reign of king William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died *anno* 1214.

ter of Patrick earl of Strathmore, and died *anno* 1705, leaving issue a son,

John, his heir,—and three daughters.

1. Lady *Helen*, married to George Kinnaird, Esq; and was mother of Charles, now lord Kinnaird.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

3. Lady *Grace*, married to James Grant of Knockando, Esq;.

III. JOHN, third earl of Aboyne, succeeded, and married miss Grace Lockhart, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq; by lady Eupham Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Charles*, lord Glenlivet.

2. *John*.

3. *Lockhart*.—These two last are officers in the army.

He died *anno* 1732, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. CHARLES, fourth earl of Aboyne, who married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by whom he hath a son,

George, lord Glenlivet,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Catharine*.

2. Lady *Margaret*.

A R M S.

Azure, a cheveron between three boar's heads couped, within a double tressure, flowered with flowers de lisses within, and adorned with crescents without, *or*, for Seton.

SUPPORTERS; two men, armed at all parts, holding each a halberd in his hand proper.

CREST; a demi-lion rampant *azure*.

MOTTO; *Stant cetera tigno*.

CHIEF SEATS.

Aboyne, &c. in Aberdeen-shire.

He obtained from that prince a charter, *Gilberto filio comitis de Angus, terrarum de Pourin, Ogilvie, et Kyneithin, per suas rectas divisas, pro servitio unius militis, &c.*

He is a frequent witness in his brother earl Gilchrist's charters to the abbacy of Arbroath, particularly to one granted by him to that convent, of the church of Monyfod (now Monifeith.) The charter is without date; but

Chart. penes fam. de Douglas, and lives of the offic. of state, p. 356.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Hæredibus masculis, &c. ad ann. 1666.

Ibidem Chart. Carolo comiti de Aboyne, &c.

Chartulary of
Arbroath,
penes Mac-
Farlane, p.
124.

but as John bishop of Aberdeen, is also a witness, it must have been granted in or before the 1207, in which year that bishop died.

I. This GILBERT assumed his surname from his lands and barony of Ogilvie, as was the custom of those early times; and from him we proceed, by indisputable evidence, to deduce the descent of this noble family.

He had a son,

II. ALEXANDER de OGILVIE, who succeeded him, and was one of the inquest who judicially declares, that the lands of Innerpeffer were held of, and owed suit of court to, the abbot of Arbroath, &c. dated at Forfar, 17th February 1250.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. PATRICK de OGILVIE. In a charter of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton, constable of Scotland, of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, this Patrick de Ogilvy, William de Haya, Gilbert de Ruthven, Alexander de Seton, &c. are witnesses, circa annum 1267.

He was one of the great barons of Scotland that, with many others, was forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands in the shire of Forfar, in the year 1296.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir Patrick, his heir.

2. Sir Robert de Ogilvie, who, according to doctor Abercrombie, was one of king Robert Bruce's firmest friends.

IV. Sir PATRICK OGILVIE of that ilk succeeded his father, and was a man of singular merit and fortitude. He adhered always firmly to the interest of king Robert Bruce, and, for his loyalty and faithful services, obtained from that great monarch a grant of the lands of Ketins, *pro faciundo quintam partem servitii unius militis, &c.*

He left issue two sons.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. Patrick de Ogilvie of Wester-Pourie, first of the family of Auchterhouse, and the direct ancestor of the earls of Airly, of whom afterwards.

Alexander Ogilvie of that ilk succeeded his father in the barony of Ogilvie, and he was succeeded by his son sir Patrick Ogilvie of that ilk, of whom the antient and honourable family of the Ogilvies, promiscuously designed of that ilk, and of Easter-Pourie, are descended, which subsisted in the male line till near the end of the last century, but is now extinct. We therefore return to

V. PATRICK de OGILVIE of Wester-Pourie, second son of the above sir Patrick, who obtained from his nephew, sir Patrick Ogilvie of that ilk, son of his brother Alexander, to him, and Marjory his wife, the lands of Wester-Pourie, *in vicecom. de Forfar, quam quondam Malcolmus de Pourie tenuit et possedit, &c.*

Chart. confirm. in pub. archiv.

His marriage with the above Marjory, only daughter, and at length sole heiress, of sir Robert Ramsay of Auchterhouse, hereditary sheriff of the county of Forfar, brought a considerable addition, both of wealth and dignity, to his family.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. WALTER OGILVIE of Wester-Pourie, afterwards of Auchterhouse, hereditary sheriff of Forfar, who came to the possession of that great estate and dignity, upon the death of his uncle sir Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse, about the year 1365.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained from king Robert II. *unum annuum redditum viginti novem librarum sterlingarum nobis debitum de thanagio de Kingalty, (now Kinalty) in vicecomitatu de Forfar, anno 1385.*

Ibidem.

He left two sons.

1. Sir Walter, his heir.

2. Patrick, said to be ancestor of the Ogilvies of Inchmartine, whose son sir Walter, married the heiress thereof.

Lives of the offic. of state, et chart. in archiv. fam. de Wemyss.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Auchterhouse, high sheriff of Forfar, who obtained from his cousin, Alexander Ogilvie of that ilk, a charter of confirmation of the lands of Wester-Pourie, wherein he is designed son of Walter, and grand-son of Patrick Ogilvie above mentioned, uncle to sir Patrick Ogilvie of that ilk.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He also got from sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, who was afterwards earl of Crawford, *unum annuum redditum viginti librarum sterlingarum levand. de terris de Glenesk, Nordesk, et Blackcockmore in vicecom. de Forfar et Kincardine, nono die Martii 1390.*

Chart. in rotul. Rob. III.

This sir Walter, who was a man of great worth and merit, lost his life in the following manner: Duncan Stewart, natural son of Alexander earl of Buchan, having entered the shire of Forfar, or Angus, at the head of a lawless gang of robbers, in order to plunder the country; the sheriff, accompanied by his uterine brother, Walter Lighton, ancestor of the family of Ullis-haven, and a numerous posse of country people, overtook the said robbers, at a place called Glenbrerith, in Angus; where, after a smart skirmish, sir Walter and

Fordun, vol. II. p. 420.

his

Ibidem.

Chartulary of
St. Andrews,
penes eund.
p. 407.

Prynne's col-
lections, vol.
III. p. 654.

Abercromb.
hist. vol. I. p.
637.

Inventory of
writs in the
lawiers libr.
and adding-
ton's collec.

Chartulary of
Arbroath, ad
annum 1348.

his brother, with about sixty of their followers, were killed on the spot, *anno* 1391.

He left issue three sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Sir *Walter* of Lintrethan, of whom below.

Lives of the officers of state. Mill's collections, & Haddington's collections in the lawyer's library.

3. Sir *John*, who got from his brother sir *Walter* the lands and barony of Innerquharity, *anno* 1420. He got also a charter from William earl of Angus, wherein he is designed brother to sir *Walter* of Lintrethan, of some lands in the barony of Kirriemuir, *anno* 1422.

Sir *Walter* was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir *ALEXANDER OGILVIE* of Auchterhouse, whose grandson, another sir *Alexander*, had only one daughter, *Margaret*, his sole heiress, who conveyed the estate and dignity of sheriff to James Stuart, earl of Buchan, her husband, who was lord high-chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1471.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

The male line of sir *Alexander*, eldest son of sir *Walter* of Auchterhouse, thus ending, the representation devolved upon the next heir-male descended of his brother sir *Walter* of Lintrethan, to whom we now return.

VIII. Sir *WALTER OGILVIE* of Lintrethan, second son of sir *Walter* of Auchterhouse, was a man of eminent parts and merit. He was one of the privy-council to king James I. and lord high-treasurer of Scotland, *anno* 1425; master of the king's household, *anno* 1430; and one of the commissioners for renewing the truce with England, *anno* 1431.

Fordun. Rymer's foedera angliae, tom. X. p. 266. &c. and chart. in pub. archiv.

He founded and endowed two chaplainries in the church of Auchterhouse, "For the safety of his own soul, and that of *Walter Ogilvie*, knight, his father; and for the souls of those killed at the battle of

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi I. ad annum 1426, and Haddington's collections.

Harlaw, &c. *testibus domino Patricio de Ogilvie, et Davide de Ogilvie nepotibus suis, et Waltero de Ogilvie filio suo, &c.*

He married *Isabel de Dureward*, heiress of Lintrethan, with whom he got that barony; and he and his posterity were designed by that title, till they were raised to the dignity of the peerage: by her he had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *Walter*, ancestor of the earls of Findlater. *Vide* title *Findlater*.

His daughter, *Giles*, was married to Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1441, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir *JOHN OGILVIE* of Lintrethan,

who accompanied William earl of Douglas to Rymer, tom. England, *anno* 1450, and returned *anno* 1451. XI. p. 277.

He got a charter from king James II. erecting his lands into one free barony, called the barony of Lintrethan, 3d March 1458. Haddington's collections, and chart. in pub. archiv.

He also got charters, under the great seal, of several lands, *anno* 1459; and likewise many others from king James III. too numerous to be here inserted. Ib. inter ann. 1460, et ann. 1469.

He married *Marion*, daughter of William lord Seton, by whom he had a son,

Sir *James*, afterwards lord Ogilvie, and three daughters.

1. *Christian*, married to sir John Forbes of Pitfargo.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Patrick Keith of Innerugie.

3. *Marion*, married to Henry Stuart of Rosyth.

He died before the year 1480, and was succeeded by his only son,

X. Sir *JAMES OGILVIE* of Lintrethan, who got a charter of the lands of Kinnell, *anno* 1480, which had been apprized by the king from Hugh lord Frazer, &c. Haddington's collections.

He was a man of great parts, singular merit and integrity, and was often employed in negotiations of the greatest importance.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace concluded with the English, *anno* 1484, and is then designed *Jacobus Ogilvie de Airly, miles, &c.* Rymer, tom. XII. p. 243.

And being highly esteemed both by king and court, was created a peer by the title of lord Ogilvie of Airly, 28th April, and sat as a lord baron in the parliament called by king James IV. 18th May 1491. Records of parliament in the lawyer's library.

Upon the rising of the parliament, he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the king of Denmark, where he managed matters entirely to his majesty's satisfaction.

He married, 1st, *Elizabeth Kennedy*, by whom he had two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, who got a charter, under the great seal, of part of the barony of Ogilvie, *anno* 1494. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had a son, Chart. penes ducem de Douglas.

Walter, ancestor of the Ogilvies of Balfour, and a daughter,

Marion, said to have been married to David Bethune, a younger son of the laird of Balfour in Fife, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrews, and cardinal: by him she had issue several children before he entered into holy orders. Their daughter, *Margaret*, was married to David lord Lindsay, afterwards earl pub. arch. MacKenzie's lives of the Scotch writers, vol. III. ad ann. 1546, and chart. in earl pub. arch.

earl of Crawford, the old earl and the cardinal being the parties contracters.

He died before the year 1504, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JOHN, second lord Ogilvie of Airly, who, before his father was raised to the peerage, was designed John of Ballindoch, which appears by a writ appointing sir James Ogilvie of Airly, and John Ogilvie of Ballindoch, his son and heir, justiciars, chamberlains and bailies of Arbroath, after the death of sir John Ogilvie of Lintrethan, *anno* 1481.

He sat in the parliaments held in Edinburgh the 3d and 16th of February 1505, and is then designed John lord Ogilvie of Airly, &c.

He married Jean, daughter of William lord Graham, ancestor of the duke of Montrose, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Anthony*, who was abbot of Glenluce, and witness in a charter from king James V. *anno* 1514.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William Wood of Bonytown.

2. *Janet*, married to ——— Lighton of Ullis-haven.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JAMES, third lord Ogilvie of Airly, who married lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David earl of Crawford, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John Ogilvie* of Innerkeilor.
3. *Archibald*.
1. Daughter, ——— married to David Lyon of Coffins.
2. *Isabel*, married to David Strachan of Carmelie.
3. *Beatrix*, married to ——— Garden of Leys.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JAMES, fourth lord Ogilvie of Airly, who married Helen, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had issue, five sons and four daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*.
3. *David Ogilvie* of Kimmundie.
4. *William*.
5. *Archibald Ogilvie* of Lawton.
1. Daughter, *Marion*, married to Patrick lord Gray.
2. *Margaret*, married to David Graham of Fintrie.

3. *Anne*, married to sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin.
4. *Helen*, married to sir John Ogilvie of Innerquharity.

He died about 1540, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JAMES, fifth lord Ogilvie of Airly, who made an entail of his estate and barony of Lintrethan, and is therein designed eldest son and heir of the noble and potent James lord Ogilvie, &c. "To himself and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing, to the heirs-male of his four brothers, John, David, William, and Archibald, successively; then to John Ogilvie his nephew; then to sir John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, and Helen Ogilvie, his sister, spouse to the said sir John; then to John Ogilvie of Innerkeilor, his father's brother, &c. then to Archibald Ogilvie, another brother of his father, &c. &c. all which failing, to his own nearest heirs whatsoever," dated 2d December 1566.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir John Campbell of Calder, by whom he had a son, *James*, his heir,—and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Erskine of Dun.
2. *Helen*, married to John lord Innermeath.

He died before the year 1570, and was succeeded by his only son,

XV. JAMES, sixth lord Ogilvie of Airly, who obtained charters, under the great seal, *Jacobo Ogilvie domino de Erlic*, of a great many lands and baronies.

He was a man of singular endowments, loyalty, and merit, and adhered firmly to the interest of queen Mary in all her troubles, on account whereof he suffered a long imprisonment, and many other hardships, all which he bore with great constancy, till he was released by king James VI. *anno* 1596.

He was sent his majesty's ambassador to the court of Denmark, to assist at the coronation of king Christiern IV.

He married Jean, daughter of William lord Forbes, by whom he had six sons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. Sir *John Ogilvie* of Craig.
3. *David Ogilvie* of Pitmouis.
4. *Peter Ogilvie* of Smiddy-hill, ancestor of the Ogilvies of Clunie.
5. *George Ogilvie* of Fernault.
6. Sir *Francis Ogilvie* of Grange, who got a charter under the great seal, *Francisco filio domini Ogilvie*, &c.

His

Haddington's collections.

Records of parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Lives of the officers of state.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1519.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibid. Haddington's collections.

Lives of the officers of state.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1560. & 1584.

Lives of the officers of state.

M. S. history of the house of Airly in the archives of the family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to George earl Marishal.

He died *anno* 1606, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.
Lives of the officers of state
XIV. JAMES, seventh lord Ogilvie of Airly, who got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Airly, &c.* and married lady Jean Ruthven; the daughter of William earl of Gowrie, by whom he had a son and successor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.
XVII. JAMES, eighth lord Ogilvie of Airly, who got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies:

Ibidem: Heredibus masculis in perpetuum.
He was a man of great magnanimity and exemplary loyalty; and, "For his own great merit, and eminent services done to king Charles I. and for the great loyalty and fidelity of his ancestors, &c." was, by letters patent, dated at York 2d April 1639, further dignified with the title of earl of Airly; the patent being to him and his heirs-male for ever, &c.

As he had heartily and sincerely espoused the interest of king Charles I. from the beginning of the civil war, so he continued steadily to adhere to him till the very last, which made him extremely obnoxious to the parliament, whereby he suffered many hardships both in his person and estate.

Crawford's Peerage.
He married lady Isabel Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *James*, lord Ogilvie.

2. Sir *Thomas*, a young man of singular valour and loyalty. He raised a regiment upon his own charges, for the service of his majesty king Charles I. fought valiantly at their head on several occasions, and had always the good fortune to come off victorious, till at last he was killed at the battle of Inverlochie.

3. Sir *David Ogilvie* of Clova.

His daughter, lady *Helen*, married to sir John Carnegie of Balnamoon.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. JAMES, second earl of Airly, who, like many of his noble ancestors, was a great loyalist, and continued steady in his majesty's interest, during all the time of the civil war.

He joined the marquis of Montrose as soon as he took the field, (being then only lord Ogilvie) and behaved always with great courage and intrepidity; but was unluckily taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh.

He was afterwards tried and condemned by the parliament at St. Andrews, but had the

good fortune to make his escape in his sister's dress, the very night before he was to have been executed; and lived to see the restoration, after very great sufferings, which he bore with a noble firmness and resolution.

He married, 1st, Helen Ogilvie, daughter of George lord Banff, by whom he had issue,

David, his heir, — and four daughters. *Ibidem.*

1. Lady *Marion*, married, 1st, to James lord Cupar: and, 2dly, to John lord Lindores.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander lord Halkerton.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to sir John Wood of Bonytown.

4. Lady *Helen*, married to sir John Gordon of Park.

He married, 2dly, the marchioness-dowager of Huntly, daughter of the laird of Grant, and mother to the duke of Gordon, but by her he had no issue.

He was succeeded by his son,

XIX. DAVID, third earl of Airly, who married lady Grizel Lyon, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathmore, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. *Ibidem.*

1. *James*, his apparent heir.

2. *John*, who now represents the family.

His daughter, lady *Helen*.

XX. JAMES, lord Ogilvie, the eldest son, having engaged in the rebellion in 1715, was attainted of high treason; but the estate was saved by being in his father's person, who was then alive. He was afterwards pardoned; and married Anne, daughter of Mr. David Erskine of Dun, one of the senators of the college of justice; but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XX. JOHN, representative of the earls of Airly, and who is still in possession of the estate.

He married Margaret, eldest daughter and heiress of — Ogilvie of Clunie, lineally descended of Peter, fourth son of James sixth lord Ogilvie, by whom he hath two sons and two daughters.

1. *David*,

2. *Walter Ogilvie*, Esq; advocate.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*.

2. *Helen*, married to Roger Robertson of Ladykirk, Esq;

XXI. DAVID, the eldest son, commonly called lord Ogilvie, having engaged in the rebellion in 1745, was attainted of high treason, and escaped to France, where he has

has the command of a Scotch regiment, called Ogilvie's regiment.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir James Johnston of Westerhall, baronet, by whom he hath one son,

David, commonly called master of Ogilvie, — and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*.

2. *Johanna*.

A R M S.

Argent, a lion passant guardant *gules*, crown-

ed with an imperial crown, and collar'd with an open one.

SUPPORTERS; two bulls *fable*, unguled and horned *vert*, with a garland of flowers about their necks.

CREST; a Gentlewoman, from the waist upward, holding a portcullis.

MOTTO; *A FIN*.

CHIEF SEATS.

Auchterhouse and Cortachie, both in the county of Forfar.

STUART Duke of ALBANY.

ROBERT STUART, third son of king Robert II. by Elizabeth More, was the first who enjoyed this title. He was first earl of Menteith, which title he got by his marriage, and afterwards earl of Fife, by the resignation of the countess thereof.

He was a man of high accomplishments, equally qualified to shine in the arts of peace, or in the troubles of war; for which reason the king, his father, being infirm with age, made him governor of Scotland in his own lifetime; and his brother, king Robert III. after his accession to the crown, being likewise valetudinary, thought fit to continue him in the regency, and dignified him with the title of duke of Albany, *anno* 1399.

Upon the death of king Robert III. his son king James I. being prisoner in England, the duke of Albany of right became governor of the kingdom for his nephew; in which office he continued till his death.

He commanded the Scotch army in several engagements against the English, and always behaved with such courage and conduct, that he generally came off victorious, though inferior in numbers to the enemy. And as he had discharged his trust, in all the high offices he enjoyed, with great wisdom, prudence and integrity, his death, which happened in 1420, was universally lamented.

He married, 1st, Margaret, grandchild and sole heiress of Alan earl of Menteith, with whom he got the estate and honours: he had by her one son,

Murdoch, his heir, — and five daughters.

1. Lady *Isabel*, married, 1st, to Alexander earl of Ross: 2dly, to Walter Haliburton of Dirleton.

2. Lady *Marjory*, married to sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Stuart of Innermeath.

5. Lady *Beatrix*, married to sir James Douglas of Balvenie, son of Archibald earl of Angus.

The duke married, 2dly, Muriella, daughter of sir William Keith great marshal of Scotland, by whom he had four sons.

1. *John*, earl of Buchan.

2. Sir *Robert Stuart*, knight.

3. Sir *Andrew*.

4. *John Stuart* of Coul, who was also designed earl of Buchan, was a man of singular merit, and made a great figure in the world. *Vide* title *Buchan Stuart*.

MURDOCH, first son of Robert duke of Albany, succeeded to his father's estate and honours, and also to the government of the kingdom; but he did not inherit all his father's good qualities. However he was both active and very instrumental in bringing home king James I. which was happily accomplished in 1424, and, as earl of Fife, he placed the king in his chair of state at his coronation in Scoon.

But as the duke became too great for a subject, he was suspected to have a design upon the crown; and being discovered to be engaged in some secret plots and transactions, (the nature of them all our historians are silent about, probably being very criminal and treasonable) he was, with two of his sons, tried, condemned and executed, and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown, *anno* 1425.

He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Duncan earl of Lennox, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, who was sometime designed duke of Albany, but died before his father, without issue.

2. Sir

Crawford's
peerage, and
several Scotch
writers.

Crawford's
peerage, and
Stuart's hist.
of the family
of Stuart.

Stuart's hist.
of the Stuarts.

Fordun. lib.
14. cap. 10.
Abercromby,
Crawford, &c.

Stuart's hist.
of the royal
family.

2. Sir *Walter*.

3. Sir *Alexander*.—These two last suffered with their father.

4. Sir *James*, who retired to Ireland, where, by a lady of the family of the MacDonnalds, he had seven sons, three whereof were legitimated by king James III. of whom several considerable families are descended; particularly the families of Evandale and Ochiltree.

Duke Murdoch's first daughter was married to Archibald Campbell of Lochow.

2. Lady *Isabel*, married to sir Walter Buchanan of that ilk.

Stewart's hist. of the royal family.

The next who enjoyed this high title, was ALEXANDER, second son of king James II. who was created duke of Albany in 1452. But having been engaged in a most unnatural rebellion against his brother king James III. his wicked practices were discovered; his measures broke; and he himself obliged to retire to France, where he ended his days.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1477.

He married, 1st, lady Catharine, daughter of William earl of Orkney and Caithness, it seems, uncanonically; for they were afterwards divorced, upon account of propinquity of blood; but by her he had a son,

Alexander, who was bishop of Murray.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of the earl of Boulogne, by whom he had a son,

John, duke of Albany, who was a wise, brave, and virtuous prince. He was nine years governor of Scotland in the minority of king James V. and behaved in that high office with great fidelity and prudence.

Stewart's history of the royal family.

By act of parliament he was declared next heir to the crown, failing issue of king James V. But upon some discontent happening among the nobility, he laid down his office,

and retired to France, where he died *anno* 1536, having married Anna de la Tour of the family of Vendosme, by whom he had no issue: so that the title of Albany lay extinct, until Mary queen of Scotland bestowed it on Henry lord Darnley, son of Matthew earl of Lennox and lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus by queen Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. sister of king Henry VIII. of England, and widow of king James IV. of Scotland, and grand-aunt to her majesty queen Mary. *Ibidem.*

This Henry lord Darnley and Man, created duke of Albany and earl of Rose by queen Mary of Scotland, she afterwards took to be her husband; and he, with his royal consort, were proclaimed king and queen of Scotland, &c.

The title of Albany was thus again vested in the crown, and continued in it till king Charles I. conferred it on his son prince Charles, *anno* 1601; and he (who was afterwards king Charles II.) bestowed that title on his brother the duke of York, *anno* 1660, which he always kept till he became king of Great-Britain himself, *anno* 1685. Diploma in pub. archiv.

And lately, this illustrious title, together with that of duke of York, was conferred, by his majesty king George II. on his royal highness prince Edward, second son of the late Frederick prince of Wales.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, and in chief a label of three points *azure*, for the title of Albany: 2d and 3d *or*, a fess cheque *azure* and *argent*, with a label of three points in chief.

KEITH Lord ALTREE.

ROBERT KEITH, second son of William fourth earl Marishal, being a man of parts and learning, was made commendator of Deer, in the reign of queen Mary, *anno* 1560; and being in favour with king James VI. got that abbacy erected into a temporal lordship, and himself raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Altree, *anno* 1587, "To him and the heirs—male of his body."

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi VI.

Rymer, tom. XVI. pa. 60.

In the year 1590, he assisted at the coronation of queen Anne, consort to his majesty king James VI.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir-ess of Robert Lundie of Benholm, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Hay of Dalgitty. — 2. *Margaret*, married to John Eskine of Dun. Chart. in pub. archiv. Nisbet's append.

He dying without male-issue, *anno* 1612, the honours became extinct, and the estate went to the family of Marishal.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *or*, a saltire and chief *gules*: 2d and 3d, a chief pallee of six pieces *gules* and *or*.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter* an unicorn *argent*, horned and unguled *or*; and on the *sinister* a deer proper.

CREST; a rock proper.

MOTTO; *Watch the temptation.*

[E]

K E R

KER Earl of ANCRUM.

Chart. penes
Thom. Dun-
das de Fin-
gask.

THE first person who was dignified with this title, was sir ROBERT KER, eldest son of William Ker of Ancrum, by Margaret his spouse, daughter of Alexander Dundas of Fingask, ancestor of the present Thomas Dundas of Fingask, Esq; and sir Laurence Dundas, Bart.

This sir Robert was a man of fine parts, and deservedly a favourite at court, being made gentleman of the bed-chamber to king James VI. and continued in the same office under king Charles I. both which princes he served with distinguished honour and fidelity.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

At length, in reward of his merit, he was created earl of Ancrum, by letters patent, bearing date 24th June, 1633.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Murray of Blackbarony, by whom he had a son, sir William Ker, who became earl of Lothian, on his marriage with Anne countess and heiress thereof.

Peerage of
Engl. vol. II.
p. 83.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Stanley, eldest daughter of William earl of Derby, by whom he had a son, Charles, his successor in this title.

CHARLES, second earl of Ancrum, suc-

ceeded his father, in virtue of the special limitation of the patent, to the heirs-male of earl Robert's second marriage with lady Anne Stanley; and dying without issue, the title devolved upon the family of Lothian, descended of sir William, the son of earl Robert's first marriage, as the patent settled it on the other heirs-male of the patentee, failing those of the second marriage.

Report of the
lords of session
to the house
of peers in
1739.

At present it is the title given by courtesy to the eldest son of the marquis of Lothian. *Vide* that title, page 419th of this work.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *ermine*, on a chief-parti *argent* and *gules*, a lion passant counter-chained: 2d and 3d *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three stars or mullets of the first.

SUPPORTERS; two stags proper, collared *gules*.

CREST; a stag's head and neck couped, *argent*, collared as the supporters, and charged with three mullets *argent*, issuing out of an open crown, *or*.

MOTTO; *Tout droit*.

Earl of ANGUS.

THE title of ANGUS was long enjoyed by thanes, who made a great figure in Scotland for many ages, and were often formidable to our kings.

Martin's ge-
nealogical
collections,
vol. I. p. 149.

Macbeth, the usurper, was thane of Angus, and his son Luthacus, who was killed at Strabogie, in the beginning of king Malcolm Canmore's reign, about the year 1061, was the last of that race.—Soon after his death,

I. GILCHRIST, a man of the first rank, and a great favourite of king Malcolm Canmore, was created earl of Angus by that prince; and was amongst the first who enjoyed the title of earl in Scotland. He lived after the year 1120, having married Finebella, sister of — thane of Mearns, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

II. GILIBREDE, second earl of Angus, who succeeded him, and is mentioned by many of our historians as a great warrior. He lived in the reigns of king David I. king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion.

He was one of the chief commanders of the Scotch army (tho' then but a young man) with the earls of March and Menteith, when

they invaded England in king Stephen's reign, and fought a bloody battle against the English near Northallerton, about the year 1138. He was one of the Scotch nobles appointed to settle and adjust all differences betwixt king William the Lion and king Henry II. of England, anno 1174.

Ibidem, vol.
II, p. 162.

Rymer's fœd.
Angliæ, tom.
I. p. 39.

He was witness to a charter of king William the Lion, together with Joceline bishop of Glasgow, and Matthew bishop of Aberdeen, and is then designed *Gilibredus comes de Angus, &c.* anno 1176.

Chartulary of
Arbroath,
penes Mac-
Farlane.

He married —, a daughter of Patrick earl of March, by whom he had six sons.

1. *Gilchrist*.

2. *Magnus*, created earl of Caithness by king Alexander II. anno 1222.

Dalrymple's
collections.

3. *Gilbert*, ancestor of the Ogilvies. *Vide* title earl of Airly.

History of the
royal family.

4. *Adam*.

5. *William*.—These two last are designed sons of the earl of Angus, ante 1200.

Chartulary of
Arbroath.

6. *Anegus filius comitis Gilibrede*, who was at the perambulation of the marches betwixt the lands of the monastery of Arbroath and the barony of Kinbluthmund, 23d September 1219.

Ibidem.

Earl

Earl Gilebrede died about the year 1180, and was succeeded by his eldest son;

Buchanan, Lesly, &c.

III. GILCHRIST, third earl of Angus, who was one of the greatest men of his time, and performed many glorious exploits in king William's wars.

Ibid. and Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 260.

When the king was a prisoner, the English invaded Cumberland, of which they imagined to have made an easy conquest; but the brave Gilchrist, who had the chief command of the Scotch forces, gave them such a warm reception, that they were obliged to agree to a truce, whereby Cumberland and Huntingdon remained in the hands of the Scots.

Ibid.

Soon after this he quelled a most dangerous insurrection in Galloway, which was of more service to his king and country, than many of his other great actions.

He had the honour to be married to the king's sister, which his merit and great services highly deserved; but was unhappily led into a suspicion of her having dishonoured his bed, which fatally prompted him to put an end to her life, whereupon he was obliged to abscond. He was condemned in absence, his houses demolished, and his estate forfeited.

Ib. p. 268, and Boethius in vita regis Gulielmi.

He wandered long in his own country in the utmost misery and want; till at last he was accidentally met (in the habit of a peasant) by the king on the high road to Perth. The king observing something more in his air and mien, than his dress denoted, spoke to him, and desired to know who he was. The old general falling on his knees, begged forgiveness; and gave such a lively account of his misfortunes and sufferings, that the king was greatly moved therewith, and not only restored him to his honours and estate, but to the same degree of favour he had formerly enjoyed.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Arbroath of the church of Monifode, &c.

wherein he is designed *Gilchrist comes de Angus, filius Gilebrede, &c.* to which his brother, and Duncan his son, are witnesses. He made several other donations to the same abbacy, *pro salute anime sue, &c.*

He married Marjory, daughter of Henry Dalrymple's prince of Scotland, sister of king William the lion, as before observed, by whom he had a son,

IV. DUNCAN, fourth earl of Angus, who succeeded him, and confirmed all his father's donations to the abbacy of Arbroath; in which confirmation he is designed grandson of Gilebrede, &c.

By Maud his wife, he left a son and successor,

V. MALCOLM, fifth earl of Angus, who mortified to the abbacy of Arbroath, some lands in territorio de Kirriemuir, confirmed by king Alexander II. to which W. de Bosco, chancellor, is a witness, anno 1225.

Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter and heiress of sir Humphrey Berklay, knight, by whom he had only one daughter,

VI. MATILDA, or Maud, countess of Angus, who succeeded to the estate and honours; and in a confirmation of the donations made by her predecessors to the monastery of Arbroath, she is designed "*Matilda comitissa, the great grandchild of Earl Gilchrist, &c.*"

Ibidem.

She married, 1st, John Cumin, who in her right became earl of Angus; but he died in France anno 1242, leaving issue only one son, Bertrald, who died a child anno 1243.

Chron. of Melrose.

She married, 2dly, Gilbert de Umfraville, to whom she also conveyed the earldom; and as he was head of an ancient and most noble family of that surname, who had large possessions both in Scotland and England, we shall deduce their descent from their first settlement in Great-Britain.

UMFRAVILLE Earl of ANGUS.

I. SIR ROBERT UMFRAVILLE, lord of Tours and Vian in Normandy, a near kinsman of William the conqueror, came over to England with that great prince, anno 1066, and had a considerable command in his army; and as William divided his conquered lands, and rewarded his officers according to their merit, so he bestowed upon sir Robert, the valley, forest, and lordship of Riddisdale, in the county of Northumberland.

Hist. of the extinct peerages of England, penes Macfarlane, v. II. p. 111.

He lived after the year 1100, and left a son,

II. ROBERT de UMFRAVILLE, who is often mentioned in the annals of king Henry I. of England.

Ibidem.

He was father of

III. GILBERT de UMFRAVILLE, who came to Scotland in the reign of king David I. with whom he had contracted a friendship

ship

ship while he resided in England; and as he was in great favour with him, he shared of his bounty, and got from him several lands in the shire of Stirling, which appears from the donations to the abbacy of Cambuskenneth. It is therefore certain he settled in Scotland, and survived that good prince eight or ten years.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes Macfarlane, and Chartul. of Paisly, penes eundem.

He was witness in several charters of king Malcolm IV. betwixt the years 1154 and 1162; and dying before 1165, was succeeded by his son,

IV. GILBERT de UMFRAVILLE, who appears to have had considerable possessions in Scotland, where he chiefly resided, though he also had a great estate in England.

Book of original writs, penes Macfarlane.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Holyroodhouse of a carucate of land in Kinnaird in Stirling-shire, about the year 1187, *pro salute anime sue, &c.*

He left a son and successor,

V. RICHARD de UMFRAVILLE, who having great interest in England, was prevailed upon to join the barons against king John, anno 1201; for which his lands in England were forfeited, and given to Hugh de Baliol: but king Henry III. restored him to his castle of Pruden, &c.

Hist. of the extinct peers of England.

He also appears to have resided more in Scotland than in England, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. GILBERT de UMFRAVILLE, who was in great favour with king Alexander III. whom he accompanied to York, where they met king Henry of England, and concluded the marriage betwixt his daughter, princess Margaret, and king Alexander, anno 1252.

Ibidem.

Ibid. and Matt. Paris.

A good historian says, that this Gilbert de Umfraville was a famous baron, guardian, and chief flower of the North, &c.

He died anno 1262, and left issue a son,

VII. GILBERT de UMFRAVILLE, who succeeded him, and was one of the greatest men of his time. He joined the barons of England against king Henry III. but was afterwards reconciled to that prince.

Hist. of the extinct peers of England, &c.

He married Matilda, countess of Angus, in whose right he became earl of Angus, as before noticed, by which he got a vast accession to his estate and interest in Scotland.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1082.

He was one of the *magnates Scotia*, that negotiated the marriage between king Alexander's daughter, princess Margaret, and Eric king of Norway, anno 1281.

In 1284 he was one of the Scotch nobles that obliged themselves to maintain and sup-

port queen Margaret's title to the crown, after the death of her grandfather king Alexander III.

By the said countess of Angus he left issue two sons.

1. Gilbert.

2. Sir Ingelram, who, being a man of great parts, was sent ambassador to France by king John Baliol, anno 1284. He was also one of the Scotch nobles who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, anno 1320. But we can give no account of his posterity.

Fordun, v. II. p. 153.

Ibid. p. 275.

The earl dying anno 1285, was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. GILBERT, second earl of Angus of the name of Umfraville, who was one of the great barons that agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret of Scotland with prince Edward of England, anno 1290.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471.

He was also one of the commissioners chosen by John Baliol to support his interest against Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown, anno 1292.

Ibid. p. 553.

After king Robert Bruce began to assert his title to the crown, the earl still continued firm to the Baliol's interest, and having a great estate in England, he turned a most implacable enemy to Scotland.

As soon as king Robert had attained the crown, he endeavoured to reclaim the earl of Angus, and bring him over to his party, but all to no purpose; the earl being intirely devoted to the English interest; for which king Robert deprived him of his estate and honours in Scotland, and annexed them to the crown, anno 1307, where they remained, till king David bestowed them upon sir John Stuart of Bonkill, anno 1330, as will be shown hereafter.

This earl had been long in great favour with king Edward I. and was called by him to the parliament as a baron of England, anno 1295; and he and his posterity, as long as the family subsisted, continued to sit in the English parliament, though they still retained the title of earls of Angus.

Hist. of the extinct peers of England, &c.

He did not long survive his forfeiture; but dying anno 1307, was succeeded in his great estate in England by his son,

Ibidem.

IX. ROBERT, third earl of Angus, who, in his father's lifetime, was engaged in the wars of Scotland; after which he was joined in commission with William lord Rofs of Hamlake, and Henry lord Beaumont, in the lieutenancy of Scotland.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 941. ad ann. 1308.

He sat in the parliament of England from the second of Edward II. anno 1308, to the eighteenth

Hist. of the extinct peers, &c.

eighteenth inclusive, anno 1326, under the same title, as before observed.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Gilbert*.

2. *Thomas*, who was afterwards earl of Angus.

He died about the year 1332, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. GILBERT, fourth earl of Angus, who was one of the sureties for the English in a treaty with the Scots, anno 1333; was very active in the wars against the Scots, and was joined in commission with Henry lord Percy, and Ralf lord Nevell, to treat of a peace with that nation, in the reign of Edward III. anno 1340.

He was one of the chief commanders of the English army at the battle of Durham, anno 1346; and had often the guardianship of the marches.

In 1353, he was one of the commissioners appointed by the king of England to treat with the Scots about king David's ransom.

He was summoned to, and sat in the parliament of England, from the sixth of Edward III. to the fourth of Richard II. anno 1381, in which year he died, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

X. THOMAS, fifth earl of Angus, who was possessed of the property of Harbottle, and left issue two sons.

1. *Thomas*.

2. Sir *Robert*, of whom afterwards.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. THOMAS, sixth earl of Angus, of whom we have nothing memorable; but that he was father of

XII. GILBERT, seventh earl of Angus, called by some historians earl of Kyme, who, in the reign of king Henry V. was one of the chief commanders of that king's army in France, where he was slain anno 1419, leaving no male issue.

He was succeeded by four daughters, who were heirs-portioners to the greatest part of his estate.

But his uncle, and heir-male,

XI. Sir ROBERT, got possession of the lordships of Riddesdale and Kyme; and was made a knight of the garter.

But he died without issue, in the 15th year of Henry VI. 1437, which ended the male line of the Umfravilles earls of Angus, where- by the barony and all their titles of honour became extinct.

A R M S.

Azure, a cinquefoil, within an orle of eight cross crosslets, *or*.

STUART Earl of ANGUS.

THE next who enjoyed the title of ANGUS in Scotland, after the forfeiture of earl Gilbert de Umfraville, anno 1307, was sir John Stewart of Bonkill, son of sir Alexander Stuart of Bonkill, son of sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who was second son of Alexander lord high steward of Scotland, who died anno 1283, and brother of James, lord high steward of Scotland, grandfather of king Robert II.

I. This sir JOHN STUART of Bonkill was created earl of Angus by king David Bruce at the solemnity of his coronation, anno 1330.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Alexander Abernethy, knight, by whom he had a son,

Thomas, his heir.

He was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, anno 1333, and succeeded by his son,

II. THOMAS, second earl of Angus, of the name of Stuart, a man of good parts, and often employed to treat with the English, anno 1356 and 1357.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Sinclair of Roslin, by whom he had a son,

Thomas, his heir,—and two daughters,

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Thomas earl of Mar, to whom she had no issue: 2dly, to William earl of Douglas, to whom she had a son, George, of whom afterwards.

Second daughter married to sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.

He was succeeded by his only son,

III. THOMAS, third earl of Angus, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Donald earl of Mar, but died without issue, anno 1377, whereby his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew,

George,

Chart. pen.
ducem de
Douglas.

George, son of his eldest sister Margaret, and the earl of Douglas before noticed, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to the earldom, and was the first earl of Angus of the name of Douglas.

Original con-
tract, penes
eundem.

He married princess Mary, daughter of king Robert III. anno 1397, of whom the

duke of Douglas is lineally descended. *Vide* title *Duke of Douglas*.

A R M S.

A fess cheque *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *fable*, charged with three buckles or.

+++++

MURRAY Earl of ANNANDALE.

THE first of this noble family we find upon record, is,

I. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, knight, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. and was forced, with many others of his countrymen, to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, anno 1296.

Prynne's col-
lections, v. III.

He was said to have been descended of the ancient Murrays of Duffus, and married Isabel, sister of that great patriot Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, by whom he had two sons.

1. *William*.

2. *Patrick*, who is witness to his brother's charter, hereafter narrated.

Sir William lived some time after the year 1300, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. WILLIAM, who got a charter from his uncle Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, "To William of Murray his nephew, son of "sir William Murray, knight, &c. of the "lands and barony of Cumlangum, Ryvel, " &c. with their pertinents, lying in the "lordship of Annandale;" to which his brother Patrick, *dominus Willielmus de Carlyle*, Roger de Kirkpatrick, Umfred de Bosco, John de Johnston, Gilbert de Johnston his son, &c. are witnesses. This charter is without date, but must have been before 1331, in which year the earl of Murray died.

Chart. penes
vicecom.
de Stormont.

He was father of

Mill's collec-
tions, penes
Macfarlane.

III. GEORGE MURRAY, who succeeded him in the lands of Cumlangum, &c. and left issue a son and successor,

IV. Sir ADAM MURRAY, the first of this family we find designed by the title of Cockpool, who made a considerable figure in Scotland in the reigns of king Robert II. and III.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir JOHN de MORAVIA, designed *dominus de Cockpool, Ryvel, et Dundrennan*.

There is a collation, by Robert archbishop of Glasgow, in favours of Mr. Alexander Mur-

ray, to the parsonage of Ryvel, upon the presentation of sir John Murray of Cockpool, dated 10th January 1406.

Chart. penes
vicecom. de
Stormont.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had issue four sons.

1. Sir *Thomas*.
2. *John*.
3. Sir *Charles*.

} all successively barons
of Cockpool.

4. *David*, who got a charter from Archibald earl of Douglas, of the lands of Newton, lying within the regality of Lauder, anno 1421.

Sir *John* died anno 1410, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir THOMAS MURRAY of Cockpool, who got from Archibald earl of Douglas, then superior of Galloway and Annandale, a charter of the lands of Ryvel, &c.

And also from the same earl, a charter of the lands of Lack, with their pertinents, dated on the feast of St. Luke, anno 1420.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had issue one daughter,

Mary, who resigned all right and title she had to the lands of Ryvel, &c. as heir of line to her father, in favours of her cousin, Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool, the heir-male, anno 1452.

Sir Thomas had six natural sons, *viz.* Gavin, Charles, Lancelot, Florido, Herbert, and John Murrays, all mentioned in a charter of the earl of Douglas to sir Thomas, of the lands of Ardbigland, anno 1421.

Sir Thomas dying without lawful issue male, anno 1423, was succeeded by his brother,

VI. JOHN MURRAY of Cockpool, who got an instrument of seisin of the lands of Rampatrick, &c. upon a precept from the chancery, dated 14th July 1424.

He died without issue before the year 1438, and was succeeded by his brother,

VI. Sir CHARLES MURRAY of Cockpool, who, in his brother's lifetime, got a charter from Archibald earl of Douglas, of the lands of Ardbigland, &c. dated 29th Nov. 1421.

Also

Chart. penes
vicecom. de
Stormont. Also an instrument of feisin, in favours of
sir Charles Murray of Cockpool, of the lands
of Ryvel, &c. dated the last day of Novem-
ber, 1438.

He had issue a son,
Cuthbert, his heir.

Chart. and
feisin, penes
J. Murray de
Murrayquhat. He is also said to have had another son,
John, whose son, Patrick Murray, got a char-
ter, from Alexander duke of Albany; of the
lands of Murrayquhat, with a feisin follow-
ing thereon, in favours of the said Patriek.
The feisin is dated 29th April 1470; and
of this Patrick, John Murray of Murray-
quhat, Esq; is lineally descended.

He died anno 1439, and was succeeded by
his eldest son,

Ibidem. VII. CUTHBERT MURRAY of Cockpool,
who was served heir to his father sir Charles,
by a brieve out of the chancery, dated 3d of
May 1440.

Rymer's fed.
Angl. He was a man of good parts, and was em-
ployed in several negotiations in the reigns of
king James I. and II.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of —
lord Borthwick, by whom he had a son and
successor,

Chart. penes
vicecom. de
Stormont. VIII. Sir CHARLES MURRAY of Cock-
pool, who got a charter, under the great
seal, of the lands of Howelfet, &c. dated
10th January 1449.

Ibidem. Also a charter of the lands of Ryvel, &c.
which were resigned to him by his cousin
Mary, as before observed, dated 22d April
1452.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.
inter annum
1450 & 1455. He got likewise charters, under the great
seal, of the lands of Bread-chappel, and a
great many others, all to be found in our
public records.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 397. And being a man of solid understanding
and knowledge, he was appointed one of the
commissioners to treat of a peace with the
English, anno 1457; and was also made war-
den of the marches, anno 1459.

He died anno 1469, leaving issue a son,

Chart. in
pub. archiv. IX. CUTHBERT MURRAY of Cockpool,
who succeeded him. In his father's lifetime
he got a charter of the lands of Slaquhat in
the barony of Cockpool, anno 1459.

Seisin, penes
vicecom. de
Stormont. He was served heir to his father the last
day of December 1470.

Ibidem. There are two instruments of feisin, in fa-
vours of Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool, of
the lands of Ryvel, Howelfet, &c. dated in
December 1474.

He died anno 1493, leaving issue, by Ma-
riota Menzies his spouse, daughter of the
laird of Weem, a son,

Sir John, who succeeded him.

It is said he had also another son, father
of John Murray, who got a charter, under
the great seal, of the lands of Broughton,
and was ancestor of the Murrays of Brough-
ton.

X. Sir JOHN MURRAY of Cockpool was
served and retoured heir to his father, in the
lands of Cockpool, Ryvel, Rampatrick, &c.
all lying in the stewartry of Annandale, 17th
July 1494.

He got a charter, under the great seal, *Chart. in pub.*
Johanni Murray de Cockpool, militi, terrarum archiv.
de Cockpool, &c. dated anno 1507.

Afterwards he got his whole estate erect-
ed into one free barony, and Ryvel into a
burgh of barony, by a charter under the great
seal, dated anno 1509.

He left issue a son,
Cuthbert, — and a daughter,
Blanch Murray, married to John Carru- *Ibid. ad an-*
thers of Holmonds, an ancient family of An- *num 1525.*
nandale.

He died anno 1526, and was succeeded by
his son,

XI. CUTHBERT MURRAY of Cockpool,
who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, *Ibidem.*
under the great seal, *Cuthberto Murray, filio et*
heredi apparenti Johannis Murray de Cockpool
militis, et Janete Jarden sue sponse, of several
lands lying in the Stewartry of Annandale,
&c. dated 4th January 1516.

He got also a disposition from his father, *Ibidem.*
to several other lands, 5th June 1525.

By the said Janet Jarden, a daughter of
Applegirth, he left issue a son,

Sir Charles, — and two daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to Robert lord
Crichton of Sanquhar.

2. Agnes, married to Simon Carruthers of *Ibid. ad an-*
Moufswald, an ancient family in the shire of *num 1538.*
Dumfries.

He died in the year 1552, and was suc-
ceeded by his son,

XII. Sir CHARLES MURRAY of Cock-
pool, who was one of the guarantees of a *Rymer, tom;*
treaty with the English, anno 1552, and *XV. p. 326.*
was a zealous promoter of the reformation.

He got a charter from queen Mary, *terra-* *Chart. in pub.*
rum dominicalium de Moufswald, &c. dated archiv. Caro-
anno 1564. *lo Murray de*
Cockpool
militi.

He was infest in a great many lands, which
appears from several feisins, viz. one in No-
vember 1563; another in May 1564; a third *In archivis*
in September that same year, a fourth in the *vicecomitis*
1581, &c. *de Stormont.*

He married Margaret, daughter of Hugh
lord

lord Somerville, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter.

In archivis vicecomitis de Stormont. 1. *Cuthbert*, who got from king James IV. a charter of the lands of Northfield anno 1589, wherein he is designed eldest son of sir Charles.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Also a charter of several lands about Annan, anno 1590; but he died that same year without issue.

2. Sir *James*, who succeeded his father.

Testament, penes J. Murray de Murrayquhat. 3. Sir *George*, who was groom of the bed-chamber to king James VI. at whose court he married an English lady of a considerable fortune; but having no issue, he bequeathed his estate to his youngest brother John, afterwards earl of Annandale, anno 1606, and died soon thereafter.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont. 4. *Charles*, who married —, daughter of John Johnston of Newby, by whom he had a daughter, Agnes, married to — Lindsay of Rascarrol, but died before his elder brother, anno 1619.

Ibidem. 5. Sir *David*, designed of Clonzaird, who died without issue before 1621.

6. Sir *Richard*, who succeeded his brother sir James.

7. *John*, created earl of Annandale, of whom hereafter.

Chart. in pub. archiv. His daughter, *Jean*, was married to John Maxwell of Kirkhouse, and was mother of — earl of Dirleton.

Sir Charles died anno 1605, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. Sir JAMES MURRAY of Cockpool, who was infest in a great many lands before his father's death.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont. He got a charter from James Carruthers of Seariggs, "To James Murray appearand of "Cockpool, of the half merk land of Seariggs," anno 1590.

Ibidem. He got also a feisin of some other lands in September 1596, &c. and was served and retoured heir to his father on 16th November 1605.

Ibidem. There is likewise a feisin, in favours of "Sir James Murray of Cockpool, brother-german and nearest heir to Cuthbert Murray, son and heir apparent to the deceast "sir Charles, &c." dated 5th September "1606.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, of a great many lands, viz. one in 1607, another in 1610, a third in 1617, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1606. & 1616. He also got several charters from king James VI. *domino Jacobo Murray de Cockpule militi*, of the lands of Seariggs, salmon-fishing in Annan, &c. &c. &c.

He married Janet, daughter of sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the

duke of Queensberry, by whom he had issue three daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Grier-son younger of Lag, to whom she had one son, sir John Grier-son of Lag.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

As this sir John had no sons, his eldest daughter, Nicholas, was married to David Scot of Scotstarvit, who had issue only one daughter, Marjory, by whose marriage with David 5th viscount Stormont, the Murrays of Cockpool, earls of Annandale, are lineally represented in the person of the present lord Stormont.

2. *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to John Grier-son Ibidem. of Capenoch: 2dly, to William Grier-son of Bargarton.

3. *Marian*, married to John Murray of Ibidem. Broughton, Esq; sir Richard, her uncle, being the party contracter for her at her marriage, anno 1630.

The three ladies, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth*, and *Marian*, above named, with consent of their mother dame Janet Douglas, submitted to their uncle, sir John Murray of Lochmaben, (afterwards earl of Annandale) all their title to the estate of Cockpool, as heirs of line to sir James, 29th June 1621. His brother sir Richard, as heir-male, claimed the estate, in preference to the daughters of sir James; but sir John determined the right to the estate in favours of the heir-male.

Minutes of parliament.

Sir James died without male-issue, anno 1620. Whereupon

XIII. Sir RICHARD MURRAY of Cockpool got a precept forth of the Chancery, for infesting him as nearest heir-male to the deceast sir James, his brother-german, &c. dated 2d April 1621.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was created a baronet by king Charles I. from whom he got a charter under the great seal, "*Domino Ricardo Murray, baronetto de "Cockpool, terrarum et baronia de Cockpool, "infra regionem Novae Scotiae in America,*" dated anno 1626.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got also a charter *terrarum baronia de Lockerbie, Hutton, Hoddam, &c.* dated in 1635.

He died without issue in 1636, and was succeeded by his brother,

XIII. JOHN, who was served heir-male and of tailie to sir Richard Murray of Cockpool, his brother-german, 29th August 1637.

Ib. et Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was first designed by the title of Lochmaben, then of Dundrenan, &c. and got several charters, under the great seal, by both these titles, before he was made a peer.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of singular accomplishments, great worth and merit, and in high favour with

with king James VI. whom he accompanied into England, *anno* 1603.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, was made one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and master of the horse.

And was afterwards raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viscount Annan and earl of Annandale, by letters patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 13th March 1624.

He was in no less favour with king Charles I. to whom he was a constant and steady friend.

He acquired a vast estate, which appears by his charters under the great seal, too numerous to be here inserted.

He died *anno* 1640, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his spouse, daughter of sir John Schaw, knight, one son,

XIV. JAMES, second earl of Annandale, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo comiti de Annandale*, of several lands, &c. He retired into England,

where he lived privately all the time of the civil war.

He succeeded also to the honours of Stormont, according to the entail and patent of that family, *anno* 1642.

He married lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter of James earl of Southesk; but dying without issue, in December 1658, the honours of Annandale became extinct, but those of Stormont devolved upon the next heir-male, according to the patent and substitution in the entail, &c. *Vide* title Stormont.

A R M S.

Azure, a crescent between three stars, all within a double tressure, counter-flowered with flower de lisses *argent*; and a dexter canton of the second, charged with a thistle *vert*, crowned *or*, as an augmentation.

SUPPORTERS; two lions *argent*, crowned *or*.

CREST; an angel with wings proper.

MOTTO; *Noctesque diesque presto.*

JOHNSTON Marquis of ANNANDALE.

THE Johnstons were a bold and hardy race of men, always distinguished for their bravery in repelling the insults of the English borderers, and avenging the injuries done to their country.

They began to make a figure in Scotland in the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1214: soon thereafter they became numerous, and were possessed of considerable estates in many different counties, which is sufficiently documented by charters under the great seal in the public register.

There were two families of this surname, who both designed themselves by the title of Johnston of that ilk, *viz.* those of Annandale in the south, and Caskieben in the north; but we cannot pretend to connect them with one another.

Hugo de Johnston was proprietor of lands in East-Lothian, in the reign of king Alexander II. and was father of

John de Johnston, who made a donation to the monastery of Soltray (*pro salute anime sue*) of part of his lands in East-Lothian, of which it seems the family of Keith were superiors; for the donation is confirmed by Robert de Keith, great marshal of Scotland to which *dominus Ricardus de Keith*, his brother, Adam de Keith, his uncle, John de Keith, &c.

[G]

are witnesses. The confirmation is without date, but appears to have been before the year 1285.

Thomas le Johnston, Gilbert de Johnston, and Wauter Johnston, are all found swearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, *inter* 1292 et 1296; but we can give no further account of their posterity.

We therefore proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their undoubted ancestor,

I. Sir JOHN de JOHNSTON. He was one of the Scotch barons that were forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. when he had overrun Scotland, *anno* 1296, and is then designated *Johannes de Johnston, Chevalier del comitat. de Dumfries, &c.* The above-named Gilbert is thought to have been his brother.

Sir John was father of

II. JOHN de JOHNSTON, who flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and is particularly mentioned in a charter of Thomas Ranulph, earl of Murray, of the lands and barony of Cumlangum, which he gave to his nephew William de Moravia, &c. The charter must have been granted before 1331, in which year the earl died.

He left issue a son and successor,

III. GILBERT

Prynne's collection. vol. III.

Ibid. p. 637.

Charta penes vicecomitem de Stormont.

Chartulary of Soltray in the Bowler's library.

Ibid. fol. 15.

Charta penes
vicecom. de
Stormont.

III. GILBERT de JOHNSTON, who is witness in the same charter with his father to William de Moravia, and dying about the year 1360, was succeeded by his son,

Rymer, A-
bercrombie,
vol. II. p. 172.

IV. Sir JOHN de JOHNSTON, who made a great figure in the reigns of king David Bruce and king Robert II.

He engaged and defeated an army of the English, who had invaded Scotland, anno 1370.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 385.

He was also one of the guardians of the west marches, anno 1371, where he had often an opportunity of exerting his magnanimity and courage against the English borderers, and was then designed *dominus de Johnston*.

He died about the year 1382 or 1383, and left issue a son,

Rymer, tom.
VII. p. 485.

V. Sir JOHN JOHNSTON, designed *dominus de eodem, miles*, who succeeded him.

About this time there were forty thousand francs sent by the king of France, to be divided amongst the Scotch nobility, his faithful allies, of which sir John Johnston got three hundred, anno 1385.

Ib. tom. VIII.
p. 57.

This sir John, together with sir John Carlyle, and sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, were appointed by the earl of Douglas, then chief warden of the marches, sureties for the keeping of a truce with the English, anno 1398.

And dying about the year 1420, was succeeded by his son,

Abercrombie,
vol. II. p. 340.

VI. Sir ADAM JOHNSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who raised his vassals and followers, joined the Scotch army under the command of the brave earl of Ormond, and behaved gallantly against the English at the battle of Sark, where the Scots obtained a considerable victory.

Crawfurd's
peerage, and
Home's hist.
of Douglas.

He was afterwards very instrumental in suppressing the rebellion of the earls of Douglas, for which king James II. made him a grant of the lands of Peddinane in Lanarkshire, &c.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

Mr. Crawfurd says, that sir Adam gave these lands to his cousin Herbert de Johnston, ancestor of the Johnstons of Westerhall.

Safina penes
comitem de
Hyndford.

There is an instrument of *faisin* of the twenty merk land of Peddinane, granted to Matthew Johnston, upon a precept from the chancery, proceeding upon a charter from king James II. dated 19th November 1455.

Haddington's
collections.

We find that Herbert de Johnston got several lands in the barony of Kirkmichael, in Dumfries-shire, from the earl of Crawfurd, for liberating his person out of the hands of James earl of Douglas, who had taken him

captive, believing he intended to desert his interest, and espouse the king's, anno 1462.

This Herbert was also proprietor of some lands in the barony of Bothwel, which he resigned to James lord Hamilton, in exchange for the lands of Gladstones, &c. by a charter dated 15th May 1463.

Charta
ducem
milton.

We now return to

Sir Adam, who was often one of the guarantees of treaties of peace with the English, anno 1449, 1451, &c.

Rymer,
XI. p.
300, 321

What family his first wife was of, we have not been able to discover, but by her he had a son,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Janet Dunbar daughter of George earl of March, widow of John lord Seton, by whom he had another son,

Sir Rich-
Maitland
hist. of the
mily of Se-
ad ann. 1.

Sir Gilbert Johnston, who married Agnes, daughter and sole heiress of sir Alexander Elphingston of that ilk, with whom he got the lands and barony of Elphingston. He afterwards got a charter of the lands of Drumry, "*Gilberto de Johnston, de Elphingston, &c.*" anno 1471, and was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, anno 1484.

Crawfurd
notes on
chanan.

Chart. in
archiv.

Rymer, to
XII. p. 2

Sir Adam died anno 1455, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir JOHN JOHNSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who was one of the conservators of the peace with England, anno 1457.

Rymer, to
XI. p. 39

He was also appointed one of the wardens of the marches, and guarantees of a truce, anno 1459, and always acted with vigour and intrepidity against the enemies of his country.

Ib. p. 434

He married Mary, daughter of John lord Maxwell, ancestor of the earls of Nithsdale, by whom he had two sons.

1. James, his heir.

2. John, who got from his father the five merk lands of Wamfry, upon the 2d November 1476, which, upon the failure of his issue, returned to the family.

Chart. in the
archiv. of the
family of An-
nandale.

He died before the year 1484, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JAMES JOHNSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who, as heir to his father, was infeft in the lands of Johnston, anno 1484.

Safin ibid.

He was also a man of singular resolution, and behaved with particular conduct and courage at the battle of Kirkconnel, where he and the laird of Cockpool had the chief command of the Scotch army, anno 1484.

Abercrombie,
vol. II. p. 458

He left issue a son and successor,

IX. ADAM JOHNSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who, in his *faisin* of the lands of Johnston,

ston, is designed son and heir of James Johnston of that ilk, 24th May 1488.

He died anno 1508, having married —, daughter of —, by whom he had a son,

X. JAMES JOHNSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who succeeded him, and got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Johnston, &c. wherein he is designed son and heir of Adam Johnston of that ilk, dated 2d November 1509.

He got charters from king James V. of a great many other lands; and, like many of his brave ancestors, was a strenuous defender of the liberties of our country, and was in great favour both with king James IV. and V.

He married —, daughter of —, by whom he had issue four sons.

1. John, his heir.
2. Robert.
3. Adam Johnston of Cory.
4. James, ancestor of the Johnstons of Wamfry, which is instructed by an agreement betwixt John Johnston of that ilk, and James Johnston of Wamfry, dated the 12th March 1550, wherein this James is designed brother-german to the said John.

He died anno 1528, or 1529, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JOHN JOHNSTON of that ilk, in whose favours there is a seisin of the lands of Johnston, &c. proceeding upon a precept from the chancery, for infefting him as heir served and retoured to the deceased James Johnston of that ilk, his father, dated the last of February 1542.

On 2d March thereafter, he resigned his lands of Johnston, in favours of James his eldest son and apparent heir, reserving to himself the liferent, and a reasonable tierce to Elizabeth Jardin his spouse, upon which there passed a charter under the great seal, anno 1543.

He got charters, under the great seal, of many other lands, too numerous to be here inserted.

He, like his ancestors, was a man of courage, and effectually checked the inroads of the borderers, which were very frequent in his time.

He signalized himself particularly at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547; and was afterwards one of the commissioners appointed to settle the differences about the disputed lands on the borders, anno 1552.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of — Jardin of Applegirth, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. James.

2. Robert, whose son and heir was designed Robert Johnston of Stapleton, who was father of Robert Johnston of Raecleugh, tutor-in-law to James Johnston of that ilk, anno 1609.

1. Daughter, *Dorothea*, married to John Maitland of Auchincastle.

2. *Margaret*, married to Christopher Irving, Esq; son and apparent heir of Edward Irving of Bonshaw, Esq; in Dumfriesshire.

He married, 2dly, Nicolas, daughter of sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had two sons.

The eldest, named also *James*, designed of Lochwood-house.

2. *John Johnston* of Neist.

He died about the year 1568.

XII. JAMES, first son and apparent heir of John Johnston of that ilk, married Margaret, daughter of sir John Hamilton of Samu-elton, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Douglas of Cashogle.

2. *Jean*, married to William Livingston of Jerviswood.

He died before his father, about the year 1559, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. JOHN, who succeeded also to his grandfather, anno 1568.

He got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, in all which he is designed *dominus de eodem*.

He was likewise a man of spirit and courage, and of great prudence and sagacity. He was very active in repelling the inroads of the borderers, was appointed warden of the west marches, and justice general, by king James VI. anno 1579.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Scot of Buccleugh, by whom he had a son,

Sir *James*, — and two daughters,

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Jardin, younger of Applegirth.

2. *Grizel*, married to sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtown.

He died anno 1586, and was succeeded by his only son,

XIV. Sir JAMES JOHNSTON, who was heir served and retoured to John Johnston of that ilk, his father, in the baronies of Johnston, &c. 27th August 1588, and obtained charters from king James VI. of a great many lands, in which he is designed *Jacobus dominus de Johnston, miles, &c.*

He was a man of good parts, and a particular favourite of king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him at the

Ib. and writs of the family of Annandale.

Contract, penes dom. Irvin de Bonshaw, ad annum 1566.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1556.

Ibidem.

Ib. inter ann. num 1558, & 1582.

Chart. penes marchion. de Annandale.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1600. & 1608.

the solemnity of the queen's coronation, *anno* 1590. He was appointed warden of the west marches *anno* 1596, in which office he continued, till he was unhappily killed in a family quarrel, by the lord Maxwell, on 6th April 1608.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

Spottiswood's history.

By Sarah his wife, daughter of John lord Herries, he left issue a son and successor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XV. JAMES, (afterwards earl of Hartfiel) who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Moffatdale, Evandale, &c. *anno* 1628.

Diploma ib.

He was a man of great loyalty and integrity, and was in high favour with king Charles I. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Johnston of Lochwood, by patent to his heirs-male, 20th of June 1633, and created him earl of Hartfiel, by patent to his heirs-male, dated 18th March 1643.

Ibidem.

He adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family during all the time of the civil war, for which he was imprisoned, had his estate sequestered, and suffered many other hardships on account of his loyalty.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of William earl of Queensberry, by whom he had a son,

James, his heir, ——— and three daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married, 1st, to sir George Graham of Netherby, by whom she had sir Richard Graham, first viscount Preston, and several other sons. She married, 2dly, sir George Fletcher of Huttonhall in Cumberland, but to him she had no issue.

2. Lady *Janet*, married to sir William Murray of Stenhope.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Dalziel of Glenae.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Samuel Johnston of Elphinston, baronet. And, 3dly, lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, but left no surviving issue by either.

He died in April 1653, and was succeeded by his only son,

Diploma in pub. archiv. hereditibus masculis seu femellis, &c.

XVI. JAMES, second earl of Hartfiel, who, upon the restoration of king Charles II. was constituted one of the lords of his privy council, and, with his majesty's approbation, exchanged the title of Hartfiel for that of Annandale; upon which he got a new patent, with the former precedence, "*Jacobo comiti de Annandale et Hartfiel, vicecomiti de Annand, domino Johnston de Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, Evandale, &c.*" to his heirs whatsoever, male or female, dated 13th February 1661.

He got also a charter, under the great seal, of his whole lands, erecting the same into a lordship, earldom, and regality, "To him, and his heirs whatsoever," containing a grant of the office of hereditary constable of the castle of Lochmaben, dated 3d April 1662.

Ibid. hereditibus masculis, seu femellis, sine divisione, &c.

He had also another grant of the office of hereditary steward of the stewartry of Annandale, &c.

He married lady Henriët, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Gordon, his second wife, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *John Johnston*, Esq;

1. Daughter, lady *Mary*, married to William earl of Crawford.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir James Montgomery of Skelmorly.

3. Lady *Henriët*, married to sir John Carmichael of Bonnytown.

He died on 7th July 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. WILLIAM, second earl of Annandale, and third of Hartfiel, who was appointed one of the lords of the privy council to king William, one of the commissioners of the treasury, and president of the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1695, in which high office he acquitted himself to the general satisfaction, by the candid and distinct manner in which he resumed the debates. He was further dignified with the title of marquis of Annandale, by letters patent to him and his heirs-male whatsoever, dated 24th June 1701, and that same year was appointed high commissioner to the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland.

Hereditibus suis masculis quibuscunque omni tempore futuro: Registrata 1st July 1701.

He was made president of the council by queen Anne, one of the commissioners of the treasury, one of the extraordinary lords of session, conjunct secretary of state, knight of the thistle, *anno* 1704, and high commissioner to the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland, *anno* 1705.

In the parliament 1706, he opposed the union with all his interest, and made several speeches and protests against it, containing the reason of his dissent; all which were entered in the records of parliament.

However, after the union was concluded, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland in the first British parliament; was re-elected *anno* 1710, and appointed her majesty's high commissioner to the kirk of Scotland, *anno* 1711.

He was also appointed one of the privy council to king George I. keeper of the pri-

vy

vy seal; and was again elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, anno 1715.

He married, 1st, Sophia, daughter and heirs of John Fairholm of Craigiehall, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. James, his heir.

2. Lord William, who died unmarried.

Lady Henrietta, his daughter, was married to Charles earl of Hopetoun.

He married, 2dly, Charlotte, daughter of John Venden-Benpeden of Westminster, Esq; by whom he had two sons.

1. Lord George, now marquis of Annandale.

2. Lord John, who was elected member of parliament for the burghs of Dumfries, &c. anno 1721, and died unmarried anno 1742.

The marquis died the 14th January 1721, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. JAMES, second marquis of Annandale; a man of fine parts, and exquisite taste in the arts and sciences.

He died at Naples unmarried, anno 1730, and was succeeded by his brother,

XVIII. GEORGE, third marquis of Annandale.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, a saltire *sable*, on a chief *gules*, three cushions *or*: 2d and 3d, *or*, an anchor in pale *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter* side a lion *argent*, armed and langued *azure*, crowned with an imperial crown *or*: on the *sinister*, a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath a spur erect *or*, winged *argent*.

MOTTO; *Nunquam non paratus*.

ARBUTHNOT Viscount ARBUTHNOT.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that this is a local surname, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Arbuthnot in the Mearns, when surnames began to be used in Scotland.

The first we find upon record, is,

Sir George Mackenzie's baronage of Scotl. M. S. in the lawyers library, Edinburgh.

I. HUGO, promiscuously designed de Arbuthnot and Aberbothenoth, who, according to a learned author, got possession of the lands of Arbuthnot, by marrying the daughter of Osbertus Oliphard, sheriff of Mearns, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. about the year 1160, from whence he assumed his surname.

Chartul. of Arbroath. Ib.

Ricardus de Aberbothenoth, *clericus regis*, flourished in the reign of king William the lion; but we cannot connect him with this family.

The said Hugo had a long contest with the bishop of St. Andrews, about the property of the Kirktown of Arbuthnot, which was not determined in his time.

He was succeeded by his son,

Original decret penes vicecomitem de Arbuthnot, insert in Nisbet's appendix, page 87.

II. DUNCANUS de ABERBOTHENOTH, who continued his father's contest with the bishop of St. Andrews about the property of the Kirktown of Arbuthnot, which was at last determined against him by an assembly of ecclesiastics held at Perth, anno 1206.

He left issue two sons,

1. Hugo, his heir.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes Walterum Macfarlane de eodem.

2. Alwinus de Arbuthnot, who is witness to a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, in the reign of king Alexander II.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. HUGO, third baron of Aberbothenoth, who is a witness in a charter to the monastery of Arbroath, together with his father, therein designed *dominus Duncanus de Aberbothenoth*, whereby *Robertus filius Warnebal-di, et Rescinda sponsa sua*, gave to the monastery of Arbroath, "*totum feodum nostrum in parochia de Fordun, &c.*"

Chartul. of Arbroath.

He left issue a son and successor,

IV. HUGO de ABERBOTHENOTH, who, on account of the flaxen colour of his hair, was designed *Hugo le Blond, dominus de Aberbothenoth*.

He was a liberal benefactor to the clergy; witness his donations to the monks of Aberbrothock anno 1282. The original of one of these donations, still in the family, has this Hugo's seal appended to it. The impression is a crescent and a star, which, with very little variation, is at this day the arms of the family.

Larger Chartulary of Arbroath in the lawyers library, Edin.

He died about the end of the thirteenth century, and was buried amongst his ancestors at the church of Arbuthnot, where there is a statue of him in stone at full length, still to be seen.

He married a daughter of the antient and honourable family of the Morvilles, by whom he had a son,

V. DUNCANUS, fifth baron of Aberbothenoth, who succeeded him, and died at his

Orig. et increment. familiae Arbuthnotice penes vicecomitem de Arbuthnot, mansion-

Orig. et increment. familie Arbuthnoticæ. mansion-house of Arbuthnot in December 1314. He was succeeded by his son, another

Ibidem. VI. DUNCANUS, sixth baron of Aberborthenoth, who survived his father but a short time, and left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem. VII. HUGO de ABERBUTHNOT, who lived in the beginning of the reign of king David II. and left a son and successor,

VIII. PHILIPPUS, eighth baron of Arbuthnot, and the first we find designed *dominus ejusdem*.

Chart. in archiv. regis Dav. He, like many of his ancestors, was a liberal benefactor to the church and clergy; witness his large donations *fratribus Carmel. burgi de Aberdeen, &c.* The original charter, which is still extant, is dated in April 1355, and is afterwards confirmed by king David II. anno 1366.

He married, first, — Keith, daughter of sir William Keith great marshall of Scotland, but by her he had no male issue.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton. He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, ancestor of the earl of Morton, by Agnes Dunbar, daughter of the earl of March; by whom he had a son,

Hugh, his heir, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to William lord Monipenny.

Sir George Mackenzie's baronage, &c. IX. HUGH ARBUTHNOT, *dominus ejusdem*, succeeded. It seems this Hugh, with several other gentlemen in the shire of Mearns, upon great provocation, had been accessory to the killing of John Melvil of Glenbervie; and, claiming the privileges of the clan Macduff, was affoizied from the said slaughter, as being within the ninth degree of kindred to Macduff earl of Fife.

Orig. et increment. familie Arbuthnoticæ. He married Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Keith, ancestor to the earl marshall, by whom he had

Robert, his heir, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Andrew Menzies, provost of Aberdeen, ancestor of the family of Pitfoddils.

He lived to a very great age, and dying anno 1446, was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub. archiv. X. ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, *dominus ejusdem*, who married Giles, daughter of sir Walter Ogilvie of Lentrethan, lord high treasurer of Scotland, ancestor of the earl of Airly, by whom he had six sons and one daughter.

1. David, his heir.

2. Hugh Arbuthnot of Balmaquin and Bryck-

lie, which estate he got by marrying Janet Balmaquin, heiress thereof.

3. Robert Arbuthnot of Banff.

4. Alexander, who died without issue.

5. James.

6. William.

Ibidem. His daughter Catharine was married to sir John Allardice of that ilk. Chart. penes vicecom. de Arbuthnot.

This Robert died anno 1450, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. DAVID ARBUTHNOT, *dominus ejusdem*, who made a great figure in the reign of king James II. and bore a considerable share in all the transactions of his time.

He was one of the free barons, upon an inquest, for settling the marches of some lands with the abbot and convent of Arbroath, anno 1460. Large Chart. of Arbroath, page 74.

He married — Durham, daughter of — Durham of Grange, an antient family in the county of Angus, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. Hugh Arbuthnot, doctor of medicine, who, being a person of great skill and knowledge in his profession, was invited over to France, where he settled, married, and had issue.

Ibidem. 1. Daughter Elizabeth, was married to — Barclay of Gartly, an antient family in Aberdeenshire.

2. Giles, married to — Fraser of Dore.

3. Catharine, married to Alexander Graham, tutor of Morphy.

He died anno 1470, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, *miles, dominus ejusdem*, who, being a person of great loyalty and integrity, was in high favour with their majesties king James III. and IV. as appears from the great number of letters he had from both these monarchs, all written with their own hands, and which are still preserved amongst the archives of the family; copies whereof may be seen at large in Nisbet's appendix, to which we refer our readers, who wish to see a fuller account of this family. Nisbet's appendix, p. 89.

He was likewise a man of great prudence, œconomy and frugality, and made several considerable new purchases, which he added to his paternal inheritance, and for all which he got charters under the great seal, in 1487, 1488, 1493, 1494, &c. and recovered the barony of Fiddes, which had been out of the family above two hundred years. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He sat in the parliament held by king James III. at Edinburgh, the 29th of January 1487, and is then designed *dominus Robertus Arbuthnot de eodem, &c.* Records of parliament in the lawyers' library.

He

He was one of the gentlemen upon the inquest, in the service of James Wishart of Pittarrow, *anno* 1491, and is witness to the earl marishal's charter to his second son, of the lands of Troup, *anno* 1493.

Haddington's collections.

He made several donations to the religious, and founded and endowed a chaplainry at the church of Arbuthnot, *pro salute animæ suæ; et Mariota Scrimgeour sponsa sua, &c. &c.* dated in 1505, and confirmed by king James IV. the same year.

Ibid. and Nisbet, p. 90.

He married, 1st, a daughter of sir James Wishart of Pittarrow, an antient family in the Mearns, by whom he had one only son,

Ambrose, who died in the flower of his age.

He married, 2dly, Mariota, daughter of sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, ancestor of the earl of Dundee, by whom he had four sons and six daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Mr. Robert Arbuthnot*.

3. *George Arbuthnot*, who died in France without issue.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1553 et 1555.

4. *Andrew Arbuthnot* of Futhes, who got several charters of lands under the great seal, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, by whom he had, 1st, Robert his successor; 2d, Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, principal of the king's college at Aberdeen, who was an ornament to his country, for his great learning and knowledge in all the liberal arts and sciences.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Fotheringham of Pourie.

2. *Catharine*, married, 1st, to — Auchenleck of that ilk; 2dly, to Gilbert Turring of Foveran.

3. *Christian*, married to Alexander Frazer of Dore.

4. *Giles*, married to Graham of Morphie.

5. *Janet*, married to Alexander Falconer of Halkerton, ancestor of lord Halkerton.

6. *Mariota*, married to James Bisset of Easter Kinneff.

He died in the year 1506, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JAMES ARBUTHNOT, *dominus ejusdem*. He got a charter from king James IV. dated in 1506, *de baronia, castro, et fortalicio de Arbuthnot, &c.*

Ibidem.

He also got charters of several other lands and got them all erected into one free barony, *anno* 1511.

Ibidem.

He married lady Jean Stuart, daughter of John earl of Arthole, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, page 172.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *David*, who, having devoted himself to the service of the church, was made par-

son of Menmure, but was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547.

His daughter, *Isabel*, was married, 1st, to — Ouchterlonie of Kelly; and, 2dly, to Robert Maule of Panmure, ancestor to the earls of that family.

Chart. penes comitem de Panmure.

He died in the flower of his age, *anno* 1521, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, *dominus ejusdem*; a man of great worth and merit, and of high character in the reigns of king James V. and queen Mary. He had a very considerable estate, which appears by his charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies too numerous to be here inserted.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1550 & 1570.

He married, 1st, a daughter of — Erskine of Dun, an antient family in the shire of Forfar, by whom he had no surviving issue. He married, 2dly, lady Christian Keith, daughter of Robert lord Keith, eldest son and heir to William earl marishal, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *John Arbuthnot* of Mandynes.

3. *Alexander Arbuthnot* of Pitcarles.

4. *Robert*, who dedicated himself to the service of the church, was parson of Arbuthnot, and a man of great piety and learning.

1. Daughter, was married to — Clephan of Carslogie.

2. —, married to — Straiton of Laurieston.

3. —, married to — Seymour of Balyordie.

4. —, married to — Strachan of Brighton.

Robert of that ilk married, 3dly, Helen, daughter of — Clephan of Carslogie, an antient family in the shire of Fife, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *David Arbuthnot* of Findowrie.

2. *James Arbuthnot* of Blackstoun.

3. *Hugh Arbuthnot* of Auchterforfar.

1. Daughter, —, was married to — Mortimer of Craigievar, in Aberdeenshire.

2. —, married to — Ogilvie of Balfour, in the county of Forfar.

3. —, married to — Lindsay of Barnyards.

4. —, married to — Ogilvy of Balnaboth.

He died in October 1579, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. ANDREW ARBUTHNOT, *dominus ejusdem*, who was a man of great prudence and industry, and made several new acquisitions to his estate, even in his father's lifetime, *viz.* the baronies of Arrat, Pitforthly, &c.

Ibidem.

&c. &c. for all which he got charters under the great seal, anno 1553, &c. &c.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Alexander Carnegie of Kinnaird, ancestor of the earl of Southesk, by whom he had three sons and a daughter.

1. Sir Robert, his heir.

2. James Arbuthnot of Arrat, who married a daughter of — Livingstone of Dunning, by whom he had two sons, viz. sir Robert Arbuthnot of Arrat, who succeeded to the estate of Arbuthnot upon his uncle's decease, and James, tutor of Arbuthnot.

3. Patrick Arbuthnot of Chappletoun.

His daughter, Elizabeth, was married to — Frazer of Dore.

He died in an advanced age, anno 1606, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOT of that ilk, who was a man of great parts, both natural and acquired; and that his royal master had a just notion of his integrity and abilities, appears from his majesty's letter to him, (still extant) in relation to the composing of differences at a general convention, which the king had appointed to meet at Lithgow in July 1608.

The original, penes vice-com. de Arbuthnot, Co. pie 112. and Nisbet's appendix, p. 92.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Mary Keith, daughter of William lord Keith, son and heir apparent of William earl marishal, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George earl of Errol, but dying without issue anno 1615, the estate of Arbuthnot devolved upon his nephew,

XVII. Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOT of that ilk, who was eldest son of his brother James Arbuthnot of Arrat, as before noticed. He, having got a liberal education both at home and abroad, by the care of his uncle, returned from his travels with the character of a polite and accomplished gentleman, and made a very considerable figure in several parliaments of king James VI. and king Charles I.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Keith, daughter of George earl marishal, but she dying soon thereafter, by her he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of Simon lord Lovat, by Jean his wife, daughter of James lord Down, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. Sir Robert, afterwards viscount of Arbuthnot.

2. Andrew Arbuthnot of Fiddes.

3. Alexander, a young gentleman of great courage and loyalty, who was killed at the battle of Dunbar, anno 1650.

4. Simon Arbuthnot of Catterlin.

1. Daughter, Jean, married to sir Alexander Burnet of Leyes.

2. Margaret, married to sir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow.

3. Janet, married to William Keith of Hallgreen.

He died in 1633, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOT miles, dominus ejusdem. He always adhered firmly to the interest of his majesty king Charles I. who, for his faithful services, first conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and then raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viscount of Arbuthnot, and lord Innerbervie, by letters patent to his heirs-male, dated 16th November 1641. Ibidem. Register of patents in the Chancery.

He married, 1st, lady Marjory Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southesk, by whom he had a son,

Robert, his heir, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to sir John Forbes of Monimusk in Aberdeenshire.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Hugh lord Lovat, by whom he had another son, and a daughter.

His son, Alexander Arbuthnot of Knox, married Jean, daughter of Patrick Scot of Rossie, Esq, by whom he had a son and successor,

Alexander Arbuthnot of Knox, one of the commissioners of excise in the reign of king George II. who married Janet, daughter of John Ronald of Larnie, Esq; by whom he had two sons,

1. Robert, married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Riddle of Grange, Esq; by whom he hath three sons, Alexander, John, and Robert.

2. Archibald, married to Margaret Lees, by whom he hath two sons, Romeo and Archibald.

The viscount's daughter, Anne, married William Forbes of Ludquhairn, in Aberdeenshire.

He died in the year 1659, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. ROBERT, second viscount of Arbuthnot, who married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Keith, daughter of William earl marishal, by lady Elizabeth Seton his wife, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had a son,

Robert, his heir, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg and Straloch, by whom he had three sons and three daughters:

1. Mr. John Arbuthnot of Fordun, ancestor of the present viscount of Arbuthnot, of whom afterwards,

2. Mr.

2. Mr. *Alexander*, who changed his fir-
name to Maitland, on account of his mar-
riage with Jean, eldest daughter and sole heir-
ess of sir Charles Maitland of Pitrichie, and
was one of the barons of his majesty's ex-
chequer in Scotland.

3. Mr. *Thomas*.

1. *Daughter, Catharine*, married, 1st, to
Mr. Robert Gordon of Clunie, and, 2dly, to
David Riccart of Riccartoun.

2. *Anne*, married to Mr. John Horn of
Westerhall, advocate.

3. *Helen*, married, 1st, to John Macfar-
lane of that ilk; and, 2dly, to Mr. John
Spotswood of that ilk, advocate.

All of them had issue.

He died in 1684, and was succeeded by
his eldest son,

XX. ROBERT, third viscount of Arbuth-
not, who married lady Anne Sutherland,
daughter of George earl of Sutherland, by
lady Jean Wemyss, daughter of David earl
of Wemyss, by whom he had two sons and
four daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John*, viscount of Arbuthnot, who suc-
ceeded his brother.

1. *Daughter, Jean*, married to captain
Crawfurd of Camlurg.

2. *Anne*.

3. *Mary*.

4. *Margaret*.

} which three last died
without issue.

And dying in 1692, was succeeded by his
eldest son,

XXI. ROBERT, fourth viscount of Ar-
buthnot, a man of great parts and expectati-
on, but died unmarried anno 1710, and was
succeeded by his brother,

XXI. JOHN, fifth viscount of Arbuthnot,
a man of great honour and probity, who mar-
ried Jean, daughter of William Morison of
Prestongrange; and dying without issue in
1756, his estate and honours devolved upon
his cousin John Arbuthnot, son and heir of
Mr. John Arbuthnot of Fordun, to whom we
now return.

XX. Mr. JOHN ARBUTHNOT of For-
dun, first son of the second marriage of Ro-

bert second viscount of Arbuthnot, by Catha-
rine, daughter of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg,
married Margaret Falconer, daughter of sir
James Falconer of Phesdo, one of the sena-
tors of the college of justice, by whom he
had a numerous issue, of whom two sons and
five daughters are still alive.

1. *James*, a banker in Edinburgh, who
died unmarried.

2. *John*, who succeeded to the estate and
honours of Arbuthnot, upon the death of the
fifth viscount, as before observed.

3. Doctor *Thomas Arbuthnot* of Ballglessie,
physician in Montrose, who married a daugh-
ter of — Forbes of Thornton, in the coun-
ty of Kincardine, and hath issue.

1. *Daughter, Margaret*.

2. *Mary*, married to John Douglas of Tul-
liwhillie, and hath issue.

3. *Jean*.

4. *Ann*.

5. *Catharine*, married to James More of
Invernettie.

XXI. JOHN, sixth viscount of Arbuthnot,
married, 1st, May Douglas, daughter and
co-heiress of — Douglas of Bridgeford,
by whom he hath no surviving issue.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of A-
lexander Arbuthnot of Findourie, descended
of David Arbuthnot, eldest son of the second
marriage of Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk,
(No. XIV. of this account), by whom he hath
issue three sons and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, master of Arbuthnot.

2. *John*.

3. *Hugh*.

1. *Daughter, Charlotte*.

2. *Margaret*.

A R M S.

Azure, a crescent between three stars, *argent*.

CREST; on a wreath, a peacock's head
couped proper.

SUPPORTERS; two wyverns *vert*, spout-
ing fire.

MOTTO; *laus Deo*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Arbuthnot, in the shire of Kincardine,
&c.

CAMPBELL

CAMPBELL Duke of ARGYLE.

THAT the noble and illustrious name of CAMPBELL is of very great antiquity in Scotland, is acknowledged by all our historians.

Cambd. folio edit. p. 706.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. I. p. 53. and vol. II. p. 59.

Mr. Duncan's hift. of the family M. S. penes ducem de Argyle. Crawford's Peerage, &c.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Cambden derives their origin from the antient kings of Argyle, about the sixth century.

Mr. Martin of Clermont, a learned and judicious antiquary, says, "It is the opinion of some, that they came originally from France, and assumed their surname about the reign of king Malcolm Canmore."

In the traditional accounts of our bards and senachies, it is said, that their predecessors were in possession of the lands of Lochow, in Argyleshire, before the restoration of our monarchy by king Fergus II. anno 404; and that the first appellation they used, was O-Dubhin, which, according to an early custom, they assumed from Diarmed O-Dubhin, one of their ancestors, who was a brave and warlike man; and from him, in the Galic language, they are called Siol Diarmed; that is, the posterity and offspring of Diarmed.

The bards have recorded a long series of the barons of Lochow, descended of the fore-said Diarmed O-Dubhin, who were renowned both for courage and conduct: amongst whom was Paul O-Dubhin, lord of Lochow, who was denominated Paul Inspuran, from his being the king's treasurer. But he having no male issue, his estate went to his daughter Eva, who being married to Gillespick O-Dubhin, a relation of her own, he got their name changed to Campbell, to perpetuate the memory of a noble and heroic action performed by him for the crown of France, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.

From this Gillespick, therefore, we shall deduce the descent of the illustrious family of Argyle.

I. GILLESPICK O-DUBHIN, or CAMPBELL, lord of Lochow, according to the M. S. history of the family, lived in the reign of king David I. and married Eva, only daughter and heiress of Paul O-Dubhin before noticed, by whom he had a son,

II. DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Lochow, who succeeded him, flourished in the reign of king Malcolm IV. and left issue a son and successor,

III. COLIN CAMPBELL of Lochow, who lived in the reign of king William the Lion,

but of whom we have nothing memorable.

He left issue a son,

IV. GILLESPICK, or, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Lochow, who succeeded him, and flourished in the end of the reign of king William, and beginning of king Alexander II. and is particularly mentioned in the statutes of that last prince, anno 1214, 1215, &c.

He married Finetta, daughter of John Frazer, lord of Tweddale, by whom he had a son and successor,

V. DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Lochow, who, in the reign of king Alexander II. married a daughter of the family of Cummin, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. Sir Gillespick.

2. John, a man of great learning and knowledge, and a famous author, who flourished betwixt 1250 and 1286, and was an ornament to his country for learning, &c.

Duncan was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir GILLESPICK, or, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, knight, and lord of Lochow, who made a considerable figure in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. and beginning of the reign of king Alexander III.

In the charter of erection of the burgh of Newburgh, this Gillespick Campbell, together with William earl of Mar, John de Lindsay, John de Haya, William Bisset, &c. are witnesses at Strivling, 4th March 1266.

He married a daughter of William de Somerville, baron of Carnwath, by whom he had issue a son,

VII. Sir COLIN MORE CAMPBELL, dominus de Lochow, who succeeded him, and was a renowned and warlike chieftain. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Alexander III. anno 1280; and from him the chief or head of the family of Argyle is called Macallan-More in the highlands to this day.

In a charter by Malcolm earl of Lennox, *Johanni de Lufs*, the witnesses are, *dominus Jacobus Senescallus Scotiae, dominus Reginaldus de Crawford, dominus Colinus Campbell, &c. circiter annum 1281.*

He was one of the great barons of Scotland that were summoned to Berwick on the part of king Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and Baliol, anno 1292.

Regiam Majestatem, cap. 17.

M. S. hift. of the family of Lovat, penes magistrum Gulielmum Fraser scribam Edin.

Martin's genealogical collections.

Douglas. Walker's chron. Dr. MacKenzie's lives of the Scotch writers, p. 387, &c.

Chartul. of Lindores, penes Walterum Macfarlane, de eodem, p. 205.

Chartul. of Levenax, penes eundem, p. 34.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

It

It must here be observed, that the Campbells, by this time, were become so numerous in Scotland, that it is not easy to distinguish them, except when they are locally designed, there being many of that surname in Prynn's collections, (men of rank) swearing allegiance to king Edward I. of England, betwixt the years 1291 and 1297; viz. Nicol; or Neil Campbell, Colin de Campbell; Duncan Campbell del Isles; Thomas Campbell; Douglas Campbell, Arthur Campbell, another Duncan Campbell, sir Dovenald Campbell, &c.

This sir Colin acquired from sir William Lindsay the lands of Symington in Ayrshire, and made a donation of the superiority thereof to the monks of Newbottle, by a charter, wherein he is designed *dominus Colinus Campbell, miles, filius quondam domini Gillespich Campbell, &c.* anno 1293.

He was slain soon thereafter, at a place called the String of Cowal, in a conflict betwixt him and the lord of Lorn, leaving issue, by — Sinclair his spouse, three sons.

1. Sir Neil, his heir.
2. Sir Dovenald Campbell of Reidhouse or Reidcastle, ancestor of the family of Loudoun. Vide title Earl of Loudoun.
3. John Campbell, who was bred to the church.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir NEIL CAMPBELL baron of Lochow, who, in his father's lifetime, made a donation to the monastery of Cambuskenneth, of part of the lands of Menstrie, and is then designed *Nigellus Campbell filius Colini, &c.* anno 1282.

He was a man of singular merit, and a true patriot; and tho he submitted to Baliol's government for some time, yet no sooner did the heroic king Robert Bruce begin to assert his title to the crown, than he joined him most heartily and sincerely, and never afterwards deserted his interest, but did him many great and signal services when he was in the utmost distress, and assisted at his coronation at Scoon, anno 1306.

He afterwards commanded a party of loyalists against the lord Lorn, a declared enemy of king Robert and his country, and reduced Argyleshire and Lorn to the king's obedience.

He entered into a memorable association with sir Gilbert Hay, sir Alexander Seton, and other loyalists, wherein they bound themselves till death, to defend the liberties of their country, and king Robert Bruce's right to the crown against all enemies, French, English, and Scots; to which they all put their hands and seals, at Cambuskenneth, the 9th day of September 1308.

After the king was well settled on his throne, sir Neil, being no less an able statesman than a brave soldier, was employed in several important negotiations to the king of England; particularly he, with sir John Men-teith, were appointed plenipotentiaries for Scotland, and Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulster, &c. for England, anno 1309.

And after the battle of Bannockburn, he, with sir Roger Kilpatrick, Robert Keith, and Gilbert Hay, were sent commissioners, to treat of a lasting peace with king Edward in person, then at Durham, anno 1314, tho' at that time it took no effect.

He was likewise one of the great barons at the parliament of Ayr, where the succession to the crown was settled upon the heirs of king Robert Bruce, anno 1315.

King Robert, on account of his loyalty, great and faithful services, made him a grant of several lands then in the crown; all which are contained in a charter under the great seal, the ninth year of king Robert's reign, anno 1315.

And, as a testimony of his great esteem and regard for sir Neil, he bestowed upon him in marriage his sister, lady Mary Bruce, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir Colin.
2. John, a man of singular worth and merit, and in high favour with his uncle king Robert Bruce, who dignified him with the title of earl of Athole, (then in the crown by the forfeiture of David de Strabogie) to him, and the heirs of his body; but he dying without issue, the honours returned to the crown, and were afterwards bestowed upon William Douglas, lord of Liddisdale.

Sir Neil dying in the end of the year 1315, or the beginning of 1316, was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL of Lochow, who also was a great loyalist, and always adhered to the interest of king Robert Bruce, and his son king David.

He went in the expedition to Ireland, in favours of king Edward Bruce, where his behaviour, for courage and conduct, was so remarkable; that king Robert, upon his return, rewarded him with a grant of divers lands, by a charter under the great seal, erecting all his lands in Argyleshire into one free barony; in which he is designed *Colinus filius Nigelli, &c.*

In the minority of king David Bruce, he raised four hundred men, upon his own charges, for his majesty's service, and therewith retook the castle of Dunoon, then in possession of the English, for which the king rewarded

Prynn's collections, and remarks upon Ragman's roll, p. 26, 31, 32, 36, and 45.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes Walterum Macfarlane de eod. p. 12 & 13.

M. S. hist. of the family.

Rymer tom. II. p. 725, ad ann. 1296.

Chartul. of Cambuskenneth, penes Macfarlane, p. 65. No. 50.

Abercrombie vol. I. p. 571.

Barber's life of K. Robert.

The original writ is among the archives of the family of Marr.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 163.

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle.

Nisbet's Appendix. p. 178. & Chart. in pub archiv.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle; & Lives of the officers of state, p. 41.

Chart. penes
ducem de Ar-
gyle.

warded him with the heretable government thereof, and a yearly pension.

He married a daughter of the family of Lennox, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Archibald*.

2. *John*, ancestor of the Campbells of Barbreck, of whom Succoch, &c. are descended.

3. Sir *Dougal Campbell*, who, having joined king John Baliol, his estate was forfeited to the crown, and was afterwards bestowed upon his brother sir Archibald.

His daughter *Alicia* was married to Allan Lauder of Hatton.

He died anno 1340, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Reg. Majest.
Statutes of K.
Dav. II. Cap.
52, &c.

X. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, baron of Lochow, who adhered always to the interest of king David Bruce, with whom he was in high favour, and is often mentioned in the public acts of his reign.

He obtained from that prince grants and charters of a great many lands, which the family still possess, viz.

Chart. penes
ducem de Ar-
gyle; & book
of charters pe-
nes Macfar-
lane, p. 153.

Charter of confirmation from king David, *dilecto et speciali consanguineo suo Giliaspock Campbell, filio quondam Colini Campbell militis, — terram nostram de Kilmun, &c.*

Ibidem.

Also a charter, *dilecto et fideli suo domino Gilespyk Campbell, domino de Lochow, integrum dominium totius baroniae de Molepath, &c. cum pertinent.* dated at Aberdeen, 2d May 1342.

Crawfurd's
Peerage.

He had likewise a grant of his brother sir Dougal's estate, which was forfeited to the crown for his adhering to Baliol, as before noticed.

Ibid. Chart.
penes ducem
de Argyle, &
Lives of the
officers of state.

He obtained a grant from John Menteith, *dominus de Knapdale et de Arran*, of a great many lands, — *dilecto et fideli consanguineo suo Giliaspock Campbell, domino de Lochow*, dated in vigilia sancti Andree apostoli, 1352.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.
confirmed by
K. James III.
to Colin earl
of Argyle.

He likewise obtained from king Robert II. to him, and his son Colin, and his heirs-male, with consent of John earl of Carrick, the king's eldest son, *officium locumtenentis et commissionem specialem intra Carndrone, usque ad Polgillip, et Polmesfreth, et Lochlonge, infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Ergyle, et dimidiam partem wardarum, relieviarum, maritagiorum, eschetarum suarum, amerciamentorum, et aliorum lucrorum quorumcunque, et emolumentorum infra dictas bondas contingen. &c.*

Lives of the
officers of
state.

He married, 1st, Mary, a daughter of the family of Menteith: 2dly, a daughter of sir John Lawmont.

Crawfurd's
peerage, p. 16.
and Colvil's
hist. of the
family of Ar-
gyle.

He left issue a son and successor,

XI. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who in se-

veral authentic writs is designed *dominus de Lochow*, and being a man of great courage and resolution, was employed by king Robert II. in restraining the incursions of the highlanders, who then greatly infested the western parts of the kingdom, and reducing them to his majesty's obedience, had thereupon a grant from the king of sundry lands, which are still in the family's possession, and are fully narrated in the lives of the officers of state.

Lives of the
officers of
state, p. 42.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Drummond of Stobhall, and sister of queen Annabel Drummond, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

Ibid. & char-
ta penes du-
cem de Ar-
gyle.

Martin's ge-
nealogical
collections.

1. Sir *Duncan*.

2. *Colin*, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Ardkinglass, of whom are descended the Campbells of Ardintenie, Dunoon, Carrick, Skipnish, Blyfwood, Rochane, Auchewillen, Dergachie, &c.

Ibid. and
Crawfurd's
peerage.

3. *Donald*, who, in a charter under the great seal, is designed *frater Duncani Campbell, domini de Lochow*, 4th August 1442.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.

His daughter *Christian* was married to Duncan Macfarlane of Arrochar.

Nisbet's ap-
pendix, p. 63.

Sir Colin had also two natural sons, Dougal and Duncan, of whom the Campbells of Dunstaffnage, Enderline, Balvie, Duntroon, and others, are descended.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL, baron of Lochow, who was a man of great parts and abilities, and arrived to high advancements both in honour and estate.

He was the first of the family who was designed by the title of Argyle, and having great interest with Murdoch duke of Albany, was very instrumental with that prince in bringing about the release and restoration of king James I.

He got a charter from king Robert III. of the lands and barony of Menstrie, anno 1393.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.

He was one of the hostages sent to England for his majesty's ransom, anno 1424; and it is observable, that his estate and lord Dalkeith's were computed at 1500 merks sterling per annum, and none of the other hostages had above 1200.

Rymer, tom.
X. p. 308 &
327.

And being highly esteemed by king James I. he appointed him one of his privy council, his justiciar, and lord lieutenant of the shire of Argyle, &c.

Charta penes
ducem de Ar-
gyle.

He was in no less favour with king James II. who not only confirmed all those offices to him, but raised him to the dignity of a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Campbell, anno 1445.

Ibid. & crea-
tions of the
nobility.

He obtained a charter from that prince, *Duncano domino Campbell, pro suis gratuitis servitiis*

servitiis quondam genitori nostro bona memoria, et specialiter apud castrum de Roxburgh, tempore obsidionis ejusdem, per eundem gratissimè impensis, et pro suis servitiis nobis etiam impensis et impendend. &c. of a vast number of lands (*in dominio nostro de Cowal*) in the shire of Argyle, all erected and united into one free and entire barony, *baroniam de Carloch, Rowel, perpetuis futuris temporibus nuncupand.* dated 19th June 1453.

Ib. & Crawford's Peerage.

He was a great benefactor to the religious; witness his donations to the monks of the abbacy of Sandale, in Kintyre, and his founding and endowing the collegiate church of Kilmun, &c.

Hist. of the royal family, p. 115.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Celestine*, who died young.
2. *Archibald*, who carried on the line of the family.

3. Sir *Colin*, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Glenurchy, *Vide title Breadalbine.*

Ib. p. 110.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of sir John Stewart of Blackhall, by whom he had also three sons.

1. *Duncan*, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Auchinbreck, of whom are descended the Campbells of Glencardel, Glensaddle, Kilduskland, Kilmarie, Wester Kaimes, Kilberry, and Duna.

2. *Neil*, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Ellongreg, of whom sir Neil Campbell is the representative, and of whose family are descended the Campbells of Ormandale, &c.

3. *Arthur*, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Otter, &c.

He died in the end of the year 1453.

Crawford's Peerage.

XIII. ARCHIBALD, son and apparent heir of lord Duncan, died before his father, having married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Somerville of Carnwath, ancestor of lord Somerville, by whom he had a son,

Creations of the nobility, in the lawyers library, Edinburgh.

XIV. COLIN, lord Campbell, who succeeded his grandfather; and, being a man of eminent parts and great accomplishments, was in high favour with king James II. who created him earl of Argyle, anno 1457.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 517.

In the beginning of the reign of king James III. he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a peace with the English, which they happily concluded anno 1463.

Ib. p. 541.

Soon after his return from England, he was constituted master of the king's household, anno 1464.

In 1465, he, with lord Boyd, were ap-

pointed joint lords of justiciary below the river Forth, which office he exercised by himself for many years after lord Boyd's fall.

Lives of the officers of state.

He was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1471 and 1474.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 716 & 774.

In 1475, he was again sent one of the commissioners to England, to treat about repairing some breaches that had been made in the truce, which they not only adjusted, but got the truce further prorogued till July 1483.

Ib. tom. XII. page 160.

He obtained a grant from the king, *dilecto consanguineo suo & consiliario Colino comiti de Argyle pro singulari favore, &c. & pro suis gratuitis servitiis, centum & sexaginta mercatias terrarum domini de Knapdale, una cum custodia castri de Castlefoame, &c. dicto Colino comiti de Argyle & heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, quibus deficientibus, Duncano Campbell de Glenurcha, &c. &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The charter is dated 28th February 1480.

In 1483 the king bestowed upon him the lands of Pinkerton in dominio de Dumbar, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of Alexander duke of Albany.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1458 & 1480.

He got also charters under the great seal, of a vast many lands, too tedious to be here inserted.

Ibidem.

Soon after this, Colin earl of Argyle, with the lords Evandale, Glamis, Fleming, &c. were sent ambassadors to France, to renew the ancient league, which was accordingly sealed, and sworn to, by king Charles VIII. at Paris, on 9th of July 1484, and by king James in the same manner, at Edinburgh, before the French ambassador.

The original writ is in the public register.

That same year, he procured an exemption for lord Gray, and others of his friends, from attendance on any court, during his absence, &c.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

Upon the earl's return, the king being fully convinced of his great fidelity and merit, was pleased to appoint him lord high chancellor of Scotland, and soon thereafter, he was named one of the commissioners plenipotentiaries to the congress at Nottingham, where a truce was agreed to, which should begin with the rising of the sun on 29th September 1484, and last till the setting of the sun, on 29th September 1487.

Lives of the officers of state.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 160.

In 1485, the lord chancellor, with some others, received a special commission from the king, to treat of a marriage for his son the prince of Scotland, with lady Anne de la Pool, daughter of John duke of Suffolk, and niece of king Richard of England; which match was then agreed to by the estates of England, but the short reign of king Richard, and the revolution, which happened soon afterwards prevented its taking effect.

Ibid. p. 230.

K

In

Rymer
tom. XII. p.
130.

Safe conduct,
Colino comi-
ti de Argyle
cancellario
Scotiae, Patri-
cio domino
Hailes, &c.
in Rymer
tom. XII. p.
340. 6^{to} Mar.
1488.

Lives of the
officers of
state. p. 47.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Crawford's
peerage.

Mill's collec-
tions, p. 50.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Jacobi
IV. & chartul.
of Dumferm-
line, p. 463.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.

In the beginning of 1488, when the troubles in Scotland were like to run very high, the king having entire confidence in the lord chancellor, who had always been a most faithful and loyal subject, sent him with some others to king Henry VII. of England, to desire his good offices and mediation, &c. but nothing from thence could be done in time.

Bishop Elphinston enjoyed the chancellor's office, during his absence on that embassy, viz. from 6th March, till after the 11th of June 1488, that the king was slain; so that this great man was in England, while that bloody tragedy was acted, tho' some historians have asserted the contrary.

Soon after his return from England, he was again appointed lord chancellor of Scotland, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived: And as he had acted in the highest offices of state at home, and had been concerned in the most important negotiations abroad, so he acquitted himself in every station of life with honour, fidelity and reputation.

He married Isabel Stewart, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John lord of Lorn, whereupon he added the galley to the achievement, and the designation of *dominus Lorne* to his other titles.

By her he had issue two sons and seven daughters.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Argyle.
2. *Thomas*, ancestor of the Campbells of Lundie in Angus.

1. Daughter, Lady *Margaret*, married to George lord Seton, ancestor of the earl of Winton.

2d. Lady *Isabel*, married to William master of Drummond, ancestor of the family of Perth.

3. Lady *Helen*, married to Hugh earl of Eglinton, and had issue.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Oliphant, and had issue.

5. Lady *Mary*, married to Æneas M'Donald, natural son and heir of tailzie of John earl of Ross.

6. Lady —, married to Alexander M'Kenzie of Kintail, ancestor of the earl of Seaforth.

7. Lady *Catharine*, married to Torquill M'Leod of Lewis, 1498.

He died *anno* 1493, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. ARCHIBALD, second earl of Argyle, who was a man of great abilities and prudence, and was in high favour with king James IV. who made him chancellor of Scotland in 1494, chamberlain in 1495, and master of the household in 1498.

He got charters, under the great seal, of a

great number of lands and baronies from *anno* 1493 to 1512.

He commanded the van-guard of the army at the fatal field of Flowdon, where he behaved with remarkable valour and intrepidity. He there lost his life with his royal master and the flower of the nobility of Scotland, on 9th September 1513, leaving issue by lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John earl of Lennox, four sons and five daughters.

1. *Colin*, his heir.
2. *Archibald Campbell* of Skipnish, whose line ended in an heir-female, in the reign of queen Mary. Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1511.

3. *John*, who married Moriella, daughter and heiress of John Calder of that ilk, and was ancestor of the Campbells of Calder, of whom are descended the Campbells of Ardchattan, Aird, and sir Archibald of Clunies. Ibidem.

4. *Donald*, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Kythack in Angus.

1. Daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to John lord Erskine.

2. Lady *Isabel*, married to Gilbert earl of Cassilis.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to John earl of Athole.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to John Lawmont of that ilk: And all had issue. Ibidem.

5. Lady *Anne*, married to Simon master of Lovat. Mill's collections, p. 50.

XVI. COLIN, third earl of Argyle, succeeded his father, and was appointed one of the four counsellors to king James V. *anno* 1525.

In 1528 he was made lord lieutenant of the borders, warden of the marches, heretable sheriff of Argyleshire, justice general of Scotland, and master of the king's household: In all which high offices he behaved with great prudence, candour, and integrity. Chart. penes ducem de Argyle.

He got also charters, from king James V. of a vast number of lands, *Colino comiti de Argyle, &c.* Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1520 & 1550.

He married lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Crawford's peerage.

1. *Archibald*.
2. *John*, ancestor of the Campbells of Lochnell, of whom the Campbells of Balerno and Stonefield are descended.

3. *Alexander*, who was dean of Murray, and died without issue.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, was married, 1st to James Stewart earl of Murray, natural son of king James IV. and 2dly, to John earl of Sutherland.

He died *anno* 1542, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII.

XVII. ARCHIBALD, fourth earl of Argyle, who was one of the noble Scotch peers, that strenuously opposed the match betwixt Mary queen of Scotland, and king Edward VI. of England; believing, that an union betwixt the kingdoms must necessarily ensue, which could not but be derogatory to the honour of his country: Upon which a war breaking out with England, he greatly distinguished himself by his valour and conduct both at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and at the siege of Haddington in 1548.

Abercromb. hist. of the campaigns, 1548 & 1549. Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1545 & 1555.

He got charters, from queen Mary, *Archibaldo comiti de Argyle*, of a great number of lands.

He was the first of quality who embraced the Protestant religion, and contributed all that was in his power to bring about a reformation.

He married 1st, lady Helen Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Arran, by whom he had a son,

Archibald, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1542.

He married 2dly, lady Margaret Græme, daughter of William earl of Menteith, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Colin Campbell* of Boquhan (who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards) — and two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to James Stewart, lord Down.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. Lady *Janet*, married to Hector M'Lean of Dowart.

And dying in 1558, was succeeded by his eldest son.

XVIII. ARCHIBALD, fifth earl of Argyle, who was a man of singular accomplishments, and a great promoter of the reformation of religion.

Biograph. Britannica.

Spottiswood and Calderwood's church hist.

In 1559, he went over to France, to supplicate Queen Mary's favour to the Protestant religion; and immediately upon his return, he entered into an association with the earls, Glencairn, Morton, &c. for the advancement thereof, which at last they got established by act of Parliament, anno 1560.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he espoused the interest of queen Mary heartily and sincerely, and was general of her forces at the battle of Langside, and though the queen's troops were entirely routed, yet he still persisted in his loyalty and fidelity to her majesty, of which she was so much convinced, that after she was prisoner in England, she nominated the duke of Chatlerault, the earls of Argyle and Huntly her lieutenants throughout the whole kingdom.

Rymer tom. XV. p. 687. ad ann. 1570.

Ibidem.

The earl concurred and greatly promoted every measure that was proposed for the reco-

very of her majesty's liberty, but when all their endeavours proved fruitless, he at last submitted to the authority of king James VI. and was immediately admitted one of the lords of the privy-council, anno 1571.

He was also appointed justice general, keeper of the great seal, and lord high chancellor of Scotland by a most ample commission from the king, in which are these words, *Fecimus, constituimus, & ordinamus pradilectum nostrum consanguineum & consiliarium Archibaldum comitem de Argyle, dominum Campbell & Lorne, justiciarium nostrum generalem, cancellarium regni nostri, ac magni sigillinostri custodem, pro omnibus vite sue diebus, &c. &c.*

Dated at Edinburgh the 17th of January, the sixth year of the king's reign 1572. All which offices he executed with universal approbation as long as he lived.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and lives of the officers of state.

He married 1st, lady Jean Stewart, natural daughter of king James V. whose body lies interred with her father's in the royal vault in the abbay-church of Holyroodhouse.

He married 2dly, lady Jean Cunninghame, daughter of Alexander earl of Glencairn, but by neither had he any issue, and dying in 1575, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother sir Colin of Boquhan, to whom we now return,

XVIII. COLIN, sixth earl of Argyle, second son of the fourth earl, was constituted one of the privy-council to king James VI. anno 1577, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, anno 1579.

Spottiswood's hist. and lives of the officers of state.

He married 1st, Janet Stewart, daughter of Henry lord Methven, by whom he had no issue.

He married 2dly, lady Agnes Keith, daughter of William earl Marisnall, widow of James earl of Murray, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Argyle.

2. Sir *Colin Campbell* of Lundie, Bart.

He died anno 1584, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. ARCHIBALD, seventh earl of Argyle, who, being a brave officer, was commander of the forces sent against the earls of Huntly and Errol, at the battle of Glenlivet, anno 1594, where the king's troops were defeated, though the earl behaved with great courage and conduct.

He suppressed an insurrection of the M'Gregors in 1603, and a more formidable one of the M'Donalds in the western isles, anno 1614. For which signal services, he obtained a grant, from the king, of the whole country of Kintyre, which was ratified in parliament, anno 1617; and was made heretable commissary of the isles.

Ibidem. Chart. penes ducem de Argyle.

Regiam Majestatem, act 6th ad ann. 1609.

Guthry's memoirs.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1600 & 1630.

In 1618 he went into Spain, and signalized himself in that service against the states of Holland, having assisted at taking of several places of strength.

He got charters, from king James VI. *Archibaldo comiti Ergadia*, of all his lands.

He married 1st, lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a son,

Archibald, afterwards marquis of Argyle, and four daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to George marquis of Huntly.

2. Lady *Annabel*, married to Robert earl of Lothian.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to John viscount of Kenmure.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly.

They all had issue.

The earl married 2dly, Anne, daughter of sir William Cornwallis of Brome; ancestor of lord Cornwallis, by Lucy, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Nevil lord Latimer, by whom he had a son,

James,—and a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to James lord Rollo, and had issue.

His son James, who, was a man of great valour and courage, was by king James VI. created lord Kintyre, anno 1622, and having served Lewis XIII. in his wars against the Spaniards, where he had the command of a regiment, he acquitted himself with such honour and reputation, that upon his return home, king Charles I. was pleased to raise him to the dignity of earl of Irvine in 1642; but he dying without heirs-male, the honours became extinct.

Creations of the nobility.

Guthry's memoirs.

The earl died at London in 1638, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

XX. ARCHIBALD, eighth earl, afterwards marquis of Argyle, who was a man of great learning and singular endowments.

He was one of the privy-council to king Charles I. into whose hand he resigned the judiciary of all Scotland, anno 1628, which had been in his family for several ages, reserving to himself and his heirs the jurisdiction of the western isles and Argyle, and wherever else he had lands in Scotland, all which was ratified by act of parliament past in his majesty's presence, anno 1633. And in respect of his own merit, as well as the remarkable loyalty of his ancestors, his majesty was pleased to create him marquis of Argyle by letters patent, dated in November 1641.

Chart. in pub. regist.

Ib. ad ann. 1642.

He afterwards got two charters under the great seal, *Archibaldo marchioni de Argyle*, &c.

When king Charles's troubles begun, he joined the parliament of Scotland, and was a zealous assertor of the Presbyterian church-government; but after the horrid murder of the king, he contributed much to the reception and coronation of king Charles II. on the 1st of January 1650, and had the honour to put the crown on the king's head at Scoon. But having afterwards joined and sided with Oliver Cromwell (a common fault in those times) he was soon after the restoration convicted of high treason, condemned by the parliament, and beheaded at Edinburgh on the 27th of May 1661, and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown.

Trial of the marquis of Argyle. Crawford's peerage.

He was a consummate statesman, and one of the ablest politicians of his time. When he was going to death, he declared his abhorrence of the murder of king Charles I.

He married lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. *Archibald*, afterwards earl of Argyle.

2. Lord *Neil Campbell* of Armadie, who was twice married, and had issue Dr. Archibald Campbell, &c.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Robert marquis of Lothian.

3. Lady *Mary*, married, 1st, to George earl of Caithness: and, 2dly, to John earl of Breadalbine.

XXI. ARCHIBALD, lord Loim, eldest son of the marquis, adhered firmly to the king's interest, during all the time of the usurpation, and was captain of his majesty's footguards, anno 1650. He continued to serve the king with great steadiness and fidelity, and signalized himself upon several occasions against the parliament's forces; which so incensed Oliver Cromwell against him, that in April 1654, when he granted a general indemnity to the Scots, this lord, with some other loyalists, were particularly excepted, and he was made prisoner.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

During his confinement, he had his skull accidentally fractured, for which he was obliged to be trepanned, &c.

Biographia Britannica. p. 1156.

Notwithstanding all his sufferings, he never could be prevailed upon to submit, or come to any composition with Cromwell, till he got his majesty's permission by general Middleton so to do, which was dated 31st December 1655. He then returned to his own house, where he lived privately and quietly, still persisting in his integrity and loyalty, till king Charles II. was happily restored, anno 1660.

Crawford's peerage, and state tracts.

His majesty being perfectly satisfied of this lord's good behaviour, was graciously pleased

Diploma in
archiv. Caro-
li II. &c.

to restore him to his father's estate, and the honours and precedence of the ancient earls of Argyle: The onerous cause in the patent (which is dated in 1663) being for his eminent loyalty and zeal for the restoration, &c. And he was the ninth earl of Argyle.

Sometime thereafter he was made one of his majesty's privy-council, and a commissioner of the treasury; which offices he discharged with great fidelity; but as he was a strenuous asserter and firm friend to the Protestant religion, and Presbyterian church government, he thereby had some considerable enemies at court.

Test act in
the records.

About the year 1680, the test act passed, whereby all ranks of people were enjoined, by act of parliament, to defend the government in church and state, as presently established, &c. under the pains of treason, &c. and this act went very ill down with a great many well-meaning men, particularly with this noble earl, who, having a tender and scrupulous conscience, could not comply with it in these terms, but offered to take it with his own explanation, part whereof was in these words:

"I take it, in so far as it is consistent with
" itself, and the protestant religion; and I
" do declare, I mean not to bind up myself
" in my station, but, in a lawful way, to en-
" deavour any thing I think for the advan-
" tage of the church or state, not repugnant
" to the protestant religion and my loyalty;
" and this I understand as a part of my oath."

Crawford's
peerage.

This being declared treason by the learned of the law, he was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, soon after tried, found guilty, his estate forfeited, and himself sentenced to suffer death: but he made his escape in the dress of a lady's page, and got over to Holland, where he remained about four years. However, in the beginning of king James VII.'s reign, he got some officers and soldiers together in Holland, with which he invaded Scotland, and landed in Argyleshire.

He raised about two thousand men, mostly of his own clan. He then emitted a manifesto, declaring, "That he had not invaded his country for any private ends, but in defence of his own just right, and for the recovery of his estate, which was unjustly forfeited in the reign of the late king. And the duke of York having invaded the religion and liberties of the kingdom, he thought it not only just, but his duty to God and his country, to oppose his tyrannical usurpation, and invited all true protestants to join him."

Scotch comp.
p. 103.

The earl's little army being defeated and dispersed, and himself taken prisoner, he was again sent to the castle of Edinburgh, and

soon thereafter beheaded at the mercat-cross, in consequence of his former sentence, upon the 30th of June 1685; it being the opinion of the lawyers, that as he was already dead in law, he could not be tried again for this last act of rebellion.

He left issue, by lady Mary Stewart his wife, daughter of James earl of Murray, four sons and two daughters.

1. *Archibald*, afterwards duke of Argyle.
2. *John Campbell* of Mammore, father of the present duke, of whom afterwards.
3. Colonel *Charles Campbell*.
4. Colonel *James Campbell*, who married Margaret Lesly, daughter of David lord Newark; and had issue.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, married 1st to Richard earl of Lauderdale, and 2dly to Charles earl of Murray.
2. Lady *Jean*, married to William marquis of Lothian.

XXII. ARCHIBALD, tenth earl, afterwards duke of Argyle, eldest son of Archibald the ninth earl, came over with the prince of Orange, from Holland, in 1688; and was owned by the convention of estates to be earl of Argyle, before his father's forfeiture was rescinded.

He was a great promoter of the revolution, and was sent to London by the nobility and gentry of Scotland, with sir James Montgomery and sir John Dalrymple, to make an offer of the crown of Scotland, in name of the convention of estates, to the prince and princess of Orange,

Who, on the 11th of April 1689, were crowned king and queen of Scotland; and on the 11th of May following, the earl, with the other commissioners tendered the oath of coronation to their Majesties, which they took accordingly.

He afterwards, for the king's service, sent over to Flanders a regiment, both officers and soldiers of his own name and clan, who upon many occasions signalized their bravery and courage.

This noble earl was made one of the privy-council in May 1689, and one of the lords of the treasury in 1690.

He was also made colonel of the Scotch horse guards, and one of the extraordinary lords of Session, and, at last for his many eminent services, he was created duke of Argyle, marquis of Kintyre and Lorne, earl of Campbell and Cowal, viscount of Lochow and Glenisla, lord Inverara, Mull, Morvien and Tyrie, by letters patent to his heirs-male whatsoever, bearing date at Kensington, the 23d of June 1701.

Chart. in
cancellaria.
Hæredibus
masculis qui-
buscunque.

He

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Lionel Talmash of Helingham, by his wife Elizabeth, dutchess of Lauderdale, daughter and heir of William Murray earl of Dysart, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, duke of Argyle.

2. *Archibald*, earl ofIslay, thereafter duke of Argyle.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married James Stewart earl of Bute.

Archibald, first duke of Argyle, died in 1703, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIII. *JOHN*, second duke of Argyle, whose genius leading him to a military life, he went early into the British service, and bravely distinguished himself thro' the whole course of queen Anne's wars.

In 1701, he had the command of a regiment of foot; was made one of the extraordinary lords of session in 1704; one of the knights of the thistle, and her majesty's high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1705.

He remarkably signalized himself at the battle of Ramillies in 1706, and at the attack of the counterescarp of Menin, of which place he took possession.

He commanded at reducing the fort of Plepondale, assisted at the siege of Ostend, and was very serviceable at the battle of Audenard, *anno* 1708.

He assisted at the siege of Lisle (of which city he took possession;) also at the siege of Ghent and Bruges in 1709.

In the same year he particularly aggrandized himself at the siege of Tournay, and at the terrible attack of the wood in the great battle of Malplaquet, upon which desperate command he was ordered by the duke of Marlborough, who, ('tis alledged) then begun to be jealous of his rising glory.

He was created baron of Chatham, earl of Greenwich in England, and was general and commander in chief of her majesty's forces in Spain, *anno* 1710; was governor of Minorca, and one of the privy-council in England, and was made knight of the most noble order of the garter.

On the death of queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices till the arrival of king George I. and was soon thereafter made gentleman of the bed-chamber, and groom of the stole to his royal highness George prince of Wales, and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in North-Britain.

In 1715, a rebellion broke out in Scotland, and the earl of Mar had the address to get together no less than six or seven thousand Highlanders, who marched from Perth

about the 12th of November. The duke of Argyle marched out from Stirling about the same time to oppose them. They came to an engagement at Sheriffmuir upon the 13th, where the duke of Argyle's courage and conduct was very remarkable; for tho' the rebels were far more numerous (and many of the clans fought very gallantly) yet they were forced to retreat to Perth, and the duke of Argyle returned to Stirling; however, the rebels never came to a head again.

In the year 1718, he was made lord steward of the household, and was created duke of Greenwich, but the patent was limited to the heirs-male of his body.

He was colonel, first, of the queen's regiment of horse, and then of the royal blue horse guards. He was likewise master-general of the ordnance, and field-marshal of Great Britain.

He was no less conspicuous for his spirited eloquence in the house of peers, than for his courage and conduct in the field. He particularly distinguished himself in the noble defence he made of the privileges of the town of Edinburgh, when it was moved that they should be taken away, on account of the murder of captain Porteous.

Upon the whole, he merited the celebrated character which Pope gives him:

ARGYLE, the state's whole thunder born to wield,

And shake alike the senate and the field.

He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of John Brown Esq; but she died without issue.

He married, 2dly, Mrs. Jean Warburton, one of the maids of honour, both to queen Anne, and queen Caroline, when princess of Wales, and by her had five daughters.

1. Lady *Caroline*, married, 1st, to Francis earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Francis duke of Buccleugh. And, 2dly, to Charles Townshend, Esq; second son to lord viscount Townshend, now secretary at war.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Strafford.

3. Lady *Jane*, died young.

4. Lady *Betty*, married to the honourable James Stewart M'Kenzie, son of James earl of Bute.

5. Lady *Mary*, married to Edward viscount Coke, son and heir apparent to the earl of Leicester.

The Duke died in October 1743, in the 63d year of his age, and having no sons, the titles of Duke of Greenwich and baron of Chatham expired with him, but he was succeeded in his estate and other titles by his brother,

XXIII. ARCHIBALD, third duke of Argyle, who was born at Hamhouse, in England, in June 1682, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. He afterwards applied himself to the study of the law at Utrecht; but upon his father's being created a duke, he laid aside the scheme of appearing at the bar, and betook himself to a military life, served under the great duke of Marlborough, was colonel of the thirty-sixth regiment of foot, and governor of Dumbarton castle: But his genius pointing more strongly to the statesman than the soldier, he did not continue long in the army, but applied himself chiefly to that study, which made the after part of his life so shining and conspicuous.

In 1705, he was made treasurer of Scotland, and took his seat in the parliament, where he made so great a figure, that in 1706 he was nominated one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, and got a patent, creating him earl and viscount Ilay, lord Orontay, Dunoon and Arrois, &c.

In 1708, he was made an extraordinary lord of session, was elected one of the sixteen peers for the first British parliament, and was chosen member to every future session, excepting that called to meet in November 1713.

In 1710, he was made justice-general of Scotland; and in 1711 he was called to the privy council.

In 1714, upon the accession of king George I. he was nominated lord register; and tho' he had long before given up all command in the army, yet, upon the breaking out of the rebellion 1715, he again betook himself to arms, in defence of the house of Hanover, and, by his prudent conduct in the west highlands, prevented general Gordon, at the head of 3000 men, from penetrating into the country, and raising levies. He afterwards joined his brother at Stirling, and was wounded at the battle of Dunblane.

In 1725, he got the privy seal, and was trusted with the direction of Scotch affairs.

In 1734, upon his resigning the privy seal, he was made keeper of the great seal, which he enjoyed till his death.

Upon the decease of his brother, he became duke of Argyle, hereditary justice general, lieutenant, sheriff and commissary of Argyleshire, and the western isles, hereditary great master of the household, hereditary keeper of Dunstaffnage, Carrick, and several other castles.

He was a man of great natural and acquired endowments, quick, penetrating, and thoroughly versant in the knowledge of man-

kind; of an accurate and distinct elocution, and a ready judgment. His thorough knowledge of the laws of his country qualified him to shine in the great council of the nation, and in the cabinet of his sovereign. His great sagacity and uncommon abilities, pointed him out as a proper person for the chief management of all Scotch affairs; and the propriety of the choice will appear from his attention to promote trade and manufactures, to encourage learning and learned men, and forward every improvement for the good of his country.

During his administration, the manufacture of linen cloth was raised to an uncommon pitch, both in quality and quantity. The universities received distinguishing marks of his favour, by establishing new professions, and in every shape promoting their good: particularly, he encouraged the profession of physic in the university of Edinburgh, which is now a school for that science, famous all over Europe.

He procured from his late majesty, king George II. for the infirmary of Edinburgh, the invalid money, to the extent of about 8000 l. a sum that enabled the managers of that hospital to enlarge their plan considerably, the utility of which is daily felt by the numbers of poor patients, both civil and military, who find relief from this charity.

After 1745, in order to destroy the seeds of future rebellions, he advised his majesty to employ the highlanders in the army; a proposal worthy of the patriot who contrived it, magnanimous in the king who approved it, and most honourable to themselves who executed it; for it must be owned that, to this wise counsel, 'tis in some measure owing, that Cape Breton, Canada, &c. &c. are now under the government of this kingdom, as the courage and intrepidity of these brave and heroic men, wherever they were called, doubtless contributed greatly to the conquests.

Such was Archibald in a public sphere; nor was he less distinguished in private life. His eminent learning, and strong natural talents, contributed to make him pass his hours of recess from business agreeably to himself, and for the instruction and good of others. He was qualified for every subject of conversation, with the greatest philosopher, or the meanest and most ingenious mechanic. For the amusement of the closet, he collected the most valuable private library in Great Britain, where he unbent his mind from the cares of ministerial affairs, and added to the immense stock of knowledge he had already acquired.

The noble and magnificent palace which he

he has built at Inverara, will stand a lasting monument of the regard he had for his family, who before had no house suitable to their dignity.

This great man enjoyed all the faculties of his mind found and entire till his death, which happened very suddenly, on the 15th day of April 1761, in the 79th year of his age; and was, according to his own orders, buried at Kilmun, in the parish of Dunoon in Argyleshire, the burying-place of the family. And having no issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin and heir-male general John Campbell, (now duke of Argyle) eldest son and heir of the honourable John Campbell of Mammore, to whom we now return.

XXII. JOHN CAMPBELL of Mammore, second son of Archibald ninth earl of Argyle, and brother-german of the first duke, married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Elphinston, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Charles*, who died unmarried.
3. *Neil*, who died abroad, also unmarried.
4. *William*, who married Miss Bernard, daughter of — Bernard, Esq; and hath issue.
5. 6. and 7. died young.
1. Daughter, *Mary*, married to James earl of Roseberry.
2. *Anne*, married to Archibald Edmondstone of Duntreath.
3. *Isabella*, married to captain Alexander Montgomery.
4. *Jean*, married to John Campbell of Carrick.
5. *Primrose*, married to Simon lord Lovat.
6. *Elisabeth*, died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIII. JOHN CAMPBELL of Mammore, (now duke of Argyle) who went early into the army, and in 1713 he commanded the detachment of the troops as a colonel of the queen's guards, that first took possession of the main guard of Dunkirk, at the treaty of peace, in order to its being demolished.

During the rebellion in 1715, he served as aid-de-camp to John then duke of Argyle, who commanded the king's army; and during the rebellion 1745, he had the honour to command all his majesty's troops and garrisons in the west of Scotland. He served in the rank of brigadier-general at the battle of Dettingen in the year 1741, where the British troops were victorious over the French;

and thereafter as major-general in sundry other campaigns in Flanders and Germany during that war; and, while a commoner, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was groom of the bed-chamber to the late king, while prince of Wales, and continued to be so to his majesty during the whole of his reign. He was for many years colonel of the royal Scotch fuzileers, and thereafter of the royal Scots-grey dragoons, which he now commands. He is also lieutenant-general on the staff in England, and governor of Limerick castle in Ireland.

His father and he represented the county of Dumbarton in every parliament since the union. In April 1761, he was re-elected for that county, but succeeding immediately thereafter to the estate and honours of Argyle, he was, on the 5th day of May 1761, elected one of the sixteen peers for representing the peerage of Scotland in parliament, and is now the fourth duke.

In the 1720, he married the honourable Miss Bellenden, daughter of John lord Bellenden, and maid of honour to the then princess of Wales, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, now marquis of Lorn.
2. *Henry*, an officer in the army, aid-de-camp to general sir John Ligonier, and killed at the battle of La-felt.
3. Lord *Frederick*, counsellor at law, lately elected member of parliament for the district of Glasgow, &c. and also for the district of Ayr, Irvine, &c.
4. Lord *William*, now an officer in the royal navy.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married, 1st, to Charles earl of Aylesbury, by whom she had one daughter, lady Mary Bruce, married to Charles duke of Richmond and Lennox. She married, 2dly, general Henry Seymour Conway, brother to the earl of Hartford, by whom she hath also one daughter.

John, marquis of Lorn, eldest son and heir apparent of John fourth duke of Argyle, being likewise bred to the army, served several campaigns abroad, is now a major-general, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and of the regiment of fencible men in Argyleshire. He represented the burghs of Glasgow, Dumbarton, &c. in the three last parliaments.

On the 3d day of March 1759, he married Elizabeth, dutchess dowager of Hamilton and Brandon, by whom he hath issue.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, girony of eight pieces, or and *fable*, 2d and 3d *argent*, a galley

galley (or lymphad) *sable*, sails furled up, flag and pinnets flying, and oars in action, for the lordship of Lorn.

CREST; on a wreath of his tinctures, a boar's head couped *or*.

MOTTO; on an escrol, *Ne obliviscaris*.

SUPPORTERS; two Lyons guardant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, *Vix ea nostra voco*; behind the shield are placed a battoon and sword accolled saltireways, the one

being *gules* semee of thistles *or*, and ensigned with an imperial crown and the crest of Scotland, and the other a sword proper, hilted and pommelled *or*, being the two badges of the great master household and high justiciar of the kingdom of Scotland.

CHIEF SEATS.

Inverara in Argyleshire, Cambleton in Kintyre, Roseneath in Dumbartonshire, &c.

Earl of ATHOLE.

THIS is one of the most antient and most honourable titles in the kingdom of Scotland. It has been enjoyed by more of the royal family than any other, and was first conferred upon

I. MALCOLM, son of king Donald VII. brother of king Malcolm Canmore. He was one of the greatest men of his time, was created earl of Athole by king David I. and was a confenter and witness to the foundation-charter of the monastery of Scoon, by king Alexander I. *anno* 1115: To which he was afterwards a benefactor.

Buchanan &c. Chartul. of Scoon, penes vicecomitem de Stormont.

A learned historian says of him, *Omnium Scotiae principum nobilissimus, patruelis quippe Davidis regis Scotiae, in praesens regnantis, &c.* He married a daughter of Haco earl of Orkney, by whom he had a son,

Torpheus's hist. of the earls of Orkney, cap. 22. p. 100. Ibidem.

II. MALCOLM, second earl of Athole, who succeeded him, and ratified his father's donations to the religious at Scoon.

Chartul. of Scoon.

He also made a donation to the abbacy of Dumfermline, of the tythes of the church of Mullen, for the safety of his soul, and his predecessors, kings of Scotland; to which king William is a witness, in 1166.

Chartul. of Dumfermline penes Macfarlane, p. 512.

Also a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, of the patronage of the church of Dull, &c. *pro salute animae suae & Kertilda sponsae suae*, to which Duncan earl of Fife, Henry and Duncan, his two sons, are witnesses, *ante* 1174.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes eund. p. 304

By the said Kertilda he left issue two sons.

1. Henry.
2. Duncan.

And was succeeded by the eldest son,

III. HENRY, third earl of Athole, who confirmed his father's grants to the abbacy of Dumfermline and St. Andrews, to which last, *Margareta comitissa, sponsa ejus, Alex-*

Ibid. p. 305.

ander de Seton, Colinus, nepos ejus, &c. are witnesses.

By the said *Margareta comitissa* he left issue three daughters.

1. —, whose name is not upon record.
2. Isabel.
3. Ferelith.

The earl dying without male issue, the title of earl returned to the crown, but was afterwards enjoyed by the husbands of the three daughters successively, as will be shown hereafter.

Immediately upon the death of Henry 3d earl of Athole, king Alexander II. conferred the honours upon

IV. ALANUS de LONDONIIS, *ostiarius regis*, who was the fourth earl of Athole, having married —, eldest daughter of the third earl.

This is attested by a confirmation of *Alanus, ostiarius regis comes Atholia*, of the wood and forest of Orphack in Aberdeenshire, to the monastery of Arbroath, which formerly had been given by *Thomas de London, ostiarius regis pater suus, &c.* and is afterwards confirmed by king Alexander II. *anno* 1223.

Chartul. of Arbroath, penes M^rFarlane.

He dying without issue, that same year, the title was immediately conferred upon

Ibidem.

V. THOMAS of Galloway, fifth earl of Athole, who was son of Uchtred, and brother of Alan lord of Galloway, and married Isabel, second daughter of earl Henry.

Cambden.

This is attested by donations made and confirmed to the abbacy of Dumfermline, by *Thomas de Galouyea, comes Atholia, & Isabel-la comitissa, ejus sponsa, &c.*

Chartul. of Dumfermline and book of charters, penes M^rFarlane, vol. I. p. 59, ad annum 1226.

He died in 1234; and left issue a son, PATRICK, sixth earl of Athole, who was burnt in his own lodging, in the town of Haddington, 'tis said by the instigation of sir John Bisset, *anno* 1242, and having no issue,

Fordun, Buchanan, Dalrymple's collection, &c.

the title again returned to the crown, but was immediately conferred upon

Fordun, lib.
IX. cap. 59.

IV. Sir DAVID HASTINGS, who was seventh earl of Athole, having married Fere-lith, third daughter of earl Henry, and aunt to Patrick the sixth earl; which is instructed by a good author, who says, *Post ejus obitum (comitis Patricii) David de Hastings ejus accipit comitatum; provenit item sibi ex parte uxoris sue, quæ erat matertera Patricii comitis occisi, &c.*

Rymer tom.
I. p. 428.

In a treaty of peace betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, we find *David de Hastings comes Atholie*, one of the guarantees of the treaty, anno 1244.

Chart. in the
lawyers libra-
ry, Edinr.

There is also an original charter of a donation, made by Fere-lith countess of Athole, to the abbacy of Cupar in Angus, of the lands of Dunfuther, *Pro salute anime sue & anime domini David de Hastings, comitis Atholie, quondam viri sui, &c.*

Fordun, lib.
X. cap. 27.

He died in a pilgrimage to the Holy land, anno 1269, leaving issue one daughter, his sole heiress, viz.

Adda, married to John de Strabolgie, descended of Duncan earl of Fife, who got from king William the Lyon, the lands of Strabolgie, which he gave to his second son,

Chartul. of
Murray,
penes Wal-
terum Mac-
farlane de e-
odem. p. 76,
65, 104 and
138, &c.

DAVID, who, from the possession of these lands, assumed the surname of Strabolgie, of which there are many authentic documents in the chartulary of Murray, but we shall here mention only one, viz. A convention betwixt Andrew bishop of Murray & *nobilem virum David de Strabolgie, filium quondam Duncani comitis de Fife, &c.* dated 6th October 1232.

This David was succeeded by his son,

V. JOHN de STRABOGIE, who, having married Adda, as above noticed, was immediately *cinctus cum gladio comitatus Atholie, &c.* and was the eight earl.

Sir James Bal-
four's collec-
tions in the
lawyers lib-
rary, Edinr.

This John, *comes Atholie, & Adda comitissa*, confirm a donation to the monks of Cupar, of the lands of Innmith, *quas David comes Atholie, pater Addæ comitissæ, dedit, &c.* the confirmation is dated anno 1283.

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 266.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that engaged to acknowledge and receive Margaret, daughter of Eric king of Norway, and grandchild of king Alexander III. as undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, &c. anno 1284.

Ibid. p. 553.

He was also one of the judges chosen on the side of Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale, competitor for the crown, anno 1292.

And was concerned in all the public transactions of those times on the side of Robert

Bruce, anno 1294 and 1296.

He died before the year 1300, leaving issue a son and successor,

Ibid. p. 558.
594, 644, 776,
&c.

VI. DAVID de STRABOGIE, ninth earl of Athole, who married Isabella, daughter of Richard, natural son of John king of England, by whom he got a vast estate in that kingdom, which at last proved the ruin of the family.

Sir James Bal-
four's collect.

He did not long survive his father, but was succeeded by his son,

VII. JOHN de STRABOGIE, tenth earl of Athole, who was one of those worthy patriots, that joined king Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown; and was with him at the battle of Methven, but was afterwards unfortunately taken prisoner, and carried to London.

And, having formerly been obliged, with many of his brave countrymen, to swear fealty to king Edward I. he was, on that account, tried for high treason, found guilty, condemned, and executed in the flower of his age, with two of king Robert's brothers, at Westminster, anno 1308.

Dugdale's
baronage of
England, and
all the Scotch
historians.

He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. DAVID de STRABOGIE, eleventh earl of Athole, who, for several years, was a faithful subject, and in high favour with king Robert Bruce.

He was sent prisoner to London, for adhering to king Robert's interest, anno 1306, and is then designed *filius & hæres comitis Atholie, &c.* And being afterwards released, he returned to king Robert, who made him lord high constable of Scotland, anno 1311, and conferred many other favours upon him.

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 1014.

Chartul. of
Arbroath.

But he having large possessions in England, was strongly attached to that kingdom. At last he withdrew his allegiance from his lawful sovereign and benefactor, joined the interest of the Baliols, and went to England, where he was well received by king Edward, from whom he got grants of many lands, and pensions to a considerable extent.

Rymer, tom.
IV. p. 437.

King Robert, on account of the great merit of his ancestors, and sufferings of his father, was very tender in degrading or forfeiting him, and used all possible means to reclaim him, but in vain.

At length, the office of constable of Scotland, which had formerly been given during the king's pleasure only, was bestowed upon that worthy patriot sir Gilbert Hay of Errol, heretofore to him and his heirs for ever, anno 1315.

Chart. pe-
nes comitem
de Errol.

In 1327, there was a treaty of peace betwixt Scotland and England concluded at Northampton,

Northampton, whereby it was provided, that no Scotch, or Englishman could possess lands or titles in Scotland, unless he resided in that kingdom. This earl then absolutely refusing to return to his allegiance, was outlawed, and his estate and titles forfeited to the crown, anno 1327. Which he resented highly, and was ever after an implacable enemy to his country. In the minority of king David Bruce, he accepted of the command of a body of English troops, in favours of Edward Baliol, and was killed at the battle of Kilblain, anno 1335.

Rymer, and hist. of Scotland.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

He married Jean or Johanna, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Cummin lord of Badenoch, by whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, and by her had a son, David de Strabogie, his heir.

'Tis alledged, he had several other sons, who, after their father's forfeiture, laid aside the surname of Strabogie, but still resided

in Scotland. 'Tis said also, that of these younger sons, the M'Intoshes, Duffs, and some other families in the North, are descended.

IX. DAVID de STRABOLGIE, twelfth earl of Athole, still retained that title, tho' he resided in England, and is designed *filius & heres Davidis de Strabogie, comitis Atholia, & dilectus, & fidelis consanguineus regis Angliae, &c. &c.* in many public acts.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 664, tom. V. 177, ad ann. 1340.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry lord Ferrers of Groby, by whom he had two daughters, co-heiresses to all his estates in England.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

1. Elizabeth, married to sir Thomas Percy, knight, son to Henry lord Percy.

Ibidem.

2. Philippa, married to sir Ralph Percy, a younger son of the same sir Henry.

Ibidem.

He died on 22d October 1375, was buried at Ashford in Kent, and was the last earl of Athole of this family.

Book of ancient funeral monuments, penes M^rFarlane.

CAMPBELL Earl of ATHOLE.

THE title of ATHOLE being now in the crown, by the forfeiture of David de Strabogie, as before noticed, king Robert Bruce immediately conferred it upon his own nephew,

Dalrymple's historical collections, p. 379.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL of Moulin, created earl of Athole, who was second son of sir Neil Campbell of Lochow, by lady Mary Bruce, sister of the king.

He was a man of singular worth and merit, and in high favour with his uncle king Robert.

We find him designed earl of Athole in

many authentic documents; particularly, there is a charter, granted by John Campbell comes Atholia, domino Rogero de mortuo mari terrarum de Billandre, confirmed by a charter under the great seal of king David II.

Chart. penes Rait of Hallgreen, & Mr. Nisbet, vol. I. p. 294.

There is also a charter, of king David II. Roberto de Erskine, militi, domino ejusdem, of an annuity out of the burrough maills of Dundee, and lands of Pittarrach, then in the crown, by the demise of John Campbell earl of Athole, &c.

Dalrymple's collections.

But he dying without issue, the title of Athole again returned to the crown.

DOUGLAS Earl of ATHOLE.

THE next who enjoyed this title, was WILLIAM DOUGLAS, lord of Liddisdale, eldest lawful son of sir James de Londonia, ancestor of the earl of Morton.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Home's hist. of Douglas, Nisbet's append. p. 178.

He was invested with the title of earl of Athole by king David II. anno 1341. The heroic exploits and glorious actions performed by this truly great man in the service of his king and country, being faithfully recorded

by Fordun, Buchanan, and many other Scotch historians; to these we refer our readers.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Graham of Abercorn, &c. Vide title Morton.

Ibidem.

And having no male issue, he resigned his title of Athole in favours of Robert earl of Strathern, great steward of Scotland, afterwards king Robert II. whereby it was again vested in the crown.

WALTER

WALTER Earl of ATHOLE, STRATHERN, and CAITHNESS.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.

KING Robert II. was pleased to bestow the earldom of Athole upon the lord Walter Stewart, his second son by queen Eupham Ross, anno 1375.

Ibidem.

He afterwards had both the earldoms of Strathern and Caithness conferred upon him, and got a charter, under the great seal, *Waltero comiti Atholie & Cathanie, &c.*

He married the daughter and heiress of sir David Barclay, lord of Brechin, by whom he had two sons.

Rymer, tom.
X. p. 308.

1. *David*, who died in England, an hostage for king James I.'s ransom, and is then designed *David primogenitus comitis Atholie, &c.* anno 1424.

2. *Alan*, earl of Caithness, who was killed at the battle of Inverlochie, anno 1428. Both without issue.

Tho' this Walter earl of Athole had innumerable honours and favours conferred upon him by the king and royal family, yet he was the chief actor in that horrid murder of his nephew king James I. for which he was most justly condemned and executed, and all his estates and honours were forfeited to the crown, where the title of Athole remained, till king James II. bestowed it upon his uterine brother, sir John Stewart of Balveny, &c.

+++++

STEWART Earl of ATHOLE.

WE shall here briefly deduce the descent of this great branch of the illustrious family of STEWART from Alexander, lord high steward of Scotland, who died anno 1283, and was great grandfather of king Robert II.

I. ALEXANDER, sixth lord high steward of Scotland, married Jean, daughter and heiress of Angus Macrory, lord of Bute, by whom he had several children.

1. *James*, his successor, seventh lord high steward of Scotland, grandfather of king Robert II.

II. 2. Sir JOHN STEWART, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of sir Alexander de Bonkyll, knight, whereby he was afterwards designed sir John of Bonkill, &c.

Prynne's collections, v. III.

He is found, amongst many others of his countrymen, swearing fealty to king Edward I. when he had over-run Scotland, anno 1296.

Stuart's hist.
of the royal
family, p.
149.

He joined Wallace and Douglas in defence of the liberties of his country, and, in his brother's absence, commanded his vassals and military tenants at the memorable battle of Falkirk, where he behaved gloriously, and lost his life in that fatal engagement, anno 1298.

By the said Margaret de Bonkill, he left issue seven sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander* of Bonkill, of whom Angus, &c.

2. Sir *Alan* of Dreghorn, of whom Lennox, &c.

3. Sir *Walter* of Dalwinton, of whom Galloway, &c.

4. Sir *James*, ancestor of this noble family, Buchan, Traquair, &c.

5. Sir *John*, of whom Castlemilk, &c. are descended.

6. *Hugh*.

7. *Robert*.

His daughter *Isabel* was married to Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, to whom she brought the barony of Garlies. Ibid. and Abercrombie:

III. Sir JAMES STEWART, fourth son of sir John of Bonkyll, was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, anno 1333, leaving issue three sons. Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 168.

1. Sir *John Stewart* knight, who died without male-issue.

2. Sir *Alan*, designed of Ochiltree, who died also without issue.

IV. 3. ROBERT STEWART of Shanbothy and Innermeath, who left two sons and one daughter. Ibid. p. 169.

1. *John*, of Innermeath.

2. *Robert*, ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosyth.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married John Bethune of Balfour.

V. JOHN STEWART, lord of Innermeath, designed also of Lorn, married the daughter and co-heiress of John de Ergadia, lord of Lorn, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. Ibidem.

1. *Robert*,

1. *Robert*, his successor.
2. *Archibald*.
3. Sir *James*, who carried on the line of this family.
4. *Alexander*, ancestor of the Stewarts of Grantully.
5. *William*.
 1. Daughter, *Christian*, married to James Dundas of that ilk.
 2. *Isabel*, married to sir William Oliphant of Aberdalgy, ancestor of lord Oliphant.

All Scotch historians.

VI. Sir JAMES STEWART, called the black knight of Lorn, third son of John lord of Innermeath and Lorn, married queen Jane, daughter of John duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. king of England, and widow of king James I. of Scotland, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *John*, afterwards earl of Athole.
2. *James*, earl of Buchan.
3. *Andrew*, bishop of Murray.

Haddington's collections.

VII. Sir JOHN STEWART, first son of sir James and queen Jane, was a man of extraordinary parts and great capacity, either for peace or war, and in great favour with his uterine brother king James II. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of earl of Athole, anno 1457.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 397 & 426.

In a truce concluded betwixt king James and the English, this John earl of Athole is one of the guarantees, anno 1457; and in another truce, anno 1459.

Charta penes ducem de Athole.

He got from the same prince a charter of the lordship of Balvenie, &c. in Banffshire, "To John earl of Athole, and the heirs-male procreate betwixt him and Margaret his spouse; which failing, to the heirs whatsoever of the earl's body; which failing, to revert to the crown, &c." dated 25th May 1460.

Rymer tom. XI. p. 502.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the year 1463, John Stewart, earl of Athole, and lord Balvenie, was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of England. He got two charters from king James III. of several lands; one dated 20th March 1473, the other 7th November 1477, *Johanni comiti Atholia, avunculo regis, et heredibus masculis, quibus deficientibus, heredibus quibuscunque, &c.*

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, page 171.

He was lieutenant to his nephew king James; was greatly instrumental in reducing to his obedience the lord of the isles, then in rebellion; was the principal manager of a treaty betwixt that king and the rebels in 1488, delivering himself an hostage for the king's performance of his part; and was imprisoned in the castle of Dumbar by that party, &c.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Douglas,

daughter of Archibald duke of Turenne, and earl of Douglas, called the Fair Maid of Galloway, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Janet*, married to Alexander earl of Huntly.
 2. Lady *Catharine*, married to John lord Forbes.
- He married, 2dly, lady Eleanor Sinclair, daughter of William earl of Orkney and Caithness, by whom he had two sons and eight daughters.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 184. Ib. and sir James Balfour's collect. All documented in Nisbet's appendix, p. 184 & 185.

1. *John*, earl of Athole.
2. *Andrew*, bishop of Caithness.
1. Daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew lord Gray.
2. Lady *Jean*, married to sir Robert Gordon of Pitlurg.
3. Lady *Catharine*, married to Neil Stewart of Bruich.
4. Lady *Isabel*, married to Alexander Robertson of Strowan, senior.
5. Lady —, married to Donald Robertson of Strowan, junior.
6. Lady *Marjory*, married to sir John Campbell of Glenurchie.
7. Lady *Margaret*, to William Murray, ninth baron of Tullibardin.
8. Lady *Anne*, to John earl of Lennox. The earl died in an advanced age, anno 1512, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JOHN, second earl of Athole, who married lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Colin earl of Argyle, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir, — and five daughters. Ibid. p. 185; all documented.

1. Lady *Janet*, married, first, to Alexander master of Sutherland: 2dly, to Hugh Kennedy of Girvan-mains: 3dly, to Henry Stewart, lord Methven: and, 4thly, to William lord Ruthven.
2. Lady *Helen*, married to John lord Lindsay of Byres.
3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Kenneth M'Kenzie of Kintail, ancestor of the earl of Seaforth.
4. Lady *Jean*, married to James Arbuthnot of that ilk.
5. Lady *Isabel*, married to James Herring of Lethinty and Glasclune.

This earl was killed at the battle of Flowdon, anno 1513, and was succeeded by his only son,

Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

IX. JOHN, third earl of Athole, who was a man of great hospitality and grandeur, and had a vast estate, which appears by his charters, under the great seal, from king James V. He married, 1st, *Grizel*, daughter and co-heir of sir John Rattray of that ilk, by whom he had two sons and six daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1520 and 1530. Ibid. and Nisbet's app. p. 136.

1. *John*,

1. *John*, earl of Athole.

2. Sir *James Stewart* of Balvenie.

1. Daughter, lady —, married to John Grant of that ilk.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to sir John Otterburn of Reidhall.

3. Lady —, married to the laird of Balfour.

4. Lady —, married to — Wood of Balbegno.

5. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William Stewart, apparent heir of Grantully.

6. Lady *Barbara*, married to Robert Menzies, apparent heir of James Menzies of that ilk.

Chart. in
pub. archiv.

This earl married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of John lord Forbes, but by her he had no issue.

He died in 1542, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Spottiswood's
church hist.

X. *John*, fourth earl of Athole, a man of great honour, loyalty and integrity. He dissented from the confession of faith drawn up by the parliament in 1560.

He was one of the queen's privy council, after she came from France, and was made justiciar in the northern parts; but he joined the other party after the prince was born, was on the king's side during his minority, and was made chancellor of Scotland in 1577.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. inter
1550 & 1570.

He got charters, under the great seal, *Johanni comiti Atholie, heredibus et assignatis suis quibuscunque*, of a great many lands too numerous to be here inserted.

Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 188.

He married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to Hugh lord Loyat: 2dly, to Robert earl of Lennox and March: and, 3dly, to James Stewart, earl of Arran.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to George lord Abernethy of Salton.

The earl married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

John, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. Lady *Grizel*, married to David earl of Crawford.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to Francis earl of Errol.

He died suddenly at Stirling, not without suspicion of poison, anno 1579, and was succeeded by his only son,

XI. *John*, fifth earl of Athole, who secretly favoured the lords against the court and the earl of Arran, anno 1585, but was appointed one of the privy council to king James VI. anno 1590.

He married lady Mary Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie, by whom he had four daughters.

Ibid. and
lives of the
officers of
state.

1. Lady *Dorothea*, married to William earl of Tullibardin, whose son John came to be earl of Athole.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to James Stewart, lord Innermeath, and earl of Athole.

3. Lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to Henry Stewart, lord St. Colme: and, 2dly, to Mr. Nicol Ballenden.

4. Lady *Anne*, married to Andrew Stewart, master of Ochiltree.

The last three had no surviving male-issue.

This earl died in 1594, and having no male-issue, the titles and honours of earl of Athole were conferred by his majesty upon John Stewart, lord Innermeath, by patent, *heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus deficientibus, nobis nostrisque successoribus libere reverten. &c.* Dated 6th March 1595-6.

Chart. in the
regist. of pri-
vy seal.

This John earl of Athole and lord Innermeath married, first, lady Margaret Lindsay, sister of David earl of Crawford, by whom he had a son,

James, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie, relict of John, the last earl of Athole, by whom he had no issue; and dying in 1615, was succeeded by his son,

James, earl of Athole, and lord Innermeath, who married lady Mary, second daughter of John, fifth earl of Athole; and dying without issue anno 1625; the title of Athole, according to the last mentioned patent, returned to the crown: But it being afterwards found, that the honours of Athole ought to have descended to the heir-female, upon failure of heirs-male, king Charles I. therefore conferred them upon John Murray; only son and heir of William, second earl of Tullibardin, by lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heir of John fifth earl of Athole, consequently heir of line to John the first earl, uterine brother to king James II. whose honours and estates appear to have been granted to his heirs whatsoever, according to his charters from the king before and hereafter mentioned.

MURRAY

MURRAY Duke of ATHOLE, Earl of TULLIBARDIN, &c.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. 1st, page 367, &c.

ALL our historians agree, that the surname of MURRAY is amongst the most antient of any in Scotland. Some derive their origin from a warlike people called the Moravii, who came from Germany, and are said to have performed many great exploits in Scotland, in favours of king Corbred I. against the Romans.

Others are of opinion, they assumed that surname from the county of Murray, where they had large possessions in very early times.

Certain it is, the progenitors of this great and illustrious family had considerable estates, both in Perthshire and the northern counties, in the tenth and eleventh centuries. But we shall pass over all traditional accounts, and proceed to our documents.

I. FRISKINUS de MORAVIA was proprietor of a vast many lands and baronies in different counties, and made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown anno 1124, and died anno 1153.

This Friskin was father of

II. WILLIAM de MORAVIA, who got a charter, under the great seal of king William the lion, *Willielmo de Moravia, filio Friskini*, of the lands of Strabrock, Duffus, Rossie, Inchikel, Macher, Kintrai, &c. All which were possessed by his father Friskin in the reign of king David I. The charter has no date; but as Felix, bishop of Murray, was witness to it, it must have been granted in or before the year 1171, in which that bishop died.

William had issue two sons, betwixt whom he divided his lands.

1. *Hugh*.

2. *William*, of whom the Murrays of Pettie, Bothwell, &c. are descended. *Vide* title *Lord Bothwell*.

III. HUGH, the eldest son, got possession of the lands of Duffus, which then was the chief seat of the family, and had a son;

IV. WALTER, who, in an agreement about the division of some lands with Archibald bishop of Murray, is designed *Walterus de Moravia de Duffus, filius quondam domini Hugonis de Moravia*; &c. anno 1226.

Walter was father of

V. FRISKINUS de MORAVIA, who, in

an agreement about the marches of some lands with Simon bishop of Murray, is designed *Friskinus de Moravia, dominus de Duffus, filius Walteri*, &c. anno 1248.

This Friskinus had no male-issue, and but two daughters,

VI. 1. HELEN; married to sir Reynold de Cheyne, who with her obtained the barony of Duffus.

2. *Christian*, married to William de Federith.

In a charter by Malise, earl of Strathern, to his sister Annabella of the lands of Kincardine, the above Friskinus de Moravia de Duffus, together with sir Malcolm de Moravia, are witnesses. The charter is dated at Selkirk the 28th of June, the 22d year of king Alexander II.'s reign, anno Domini 1236.

This sir Malcolm was the undoubted ancestor of the Murrays of Tullibardin, and was son of sir John de Moravia, high sheriff of Perth, who probably was a grandson of the first Friskin, and brother of Hugh, tho' we cannot, at this distance of time, positively ascertain the relation.

From this sir John therefore (by good authority) we shall deduce the descent of this illustrious family, which hath flourished in Perthshire, with great lustre, about six hundred years.

I. Sir JOHN de MORAVIA, or MURRAY, appears to have been a man of the first rank, and made a considerable figure in the end of the reign of king William the lion; and beginning of king Alexander II. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland anno 1214.

He is particularly named in a donation to the abbacy of Arbroath, together with Guido abbot of Lindores, who died anno 1219.

He was sheriff of Perth in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. and had a brother, Gilbert, who was consecrated bishop of Caithness anno 1222.

He died about the year 1225, and left issue a son and successor,

II. Sir MALCOLM de MORAVIA, who is witness in the charter above-narrated, *penes ducem de Montrose*, dated at Selkirk, anno 1236, and appears to have had large possessions in Perthshire, by many authentic documents still extant.

Ib. p. 92.

Ib. and Nisbet's append. p. 192.

Chart. penes ducem de Montrose.

Chartul. of Arbroath, penes Macfarlane, p. 247, and 248.

Ibid. and Chartul. of Murray, penes eund. and writs of the family of Sutherland.

Sir James Balfour's collections. Nisbet's append. He p. 192.

Quas terras Friskinus pater suus tenuit, tempore regis David, &c. Chart. penes comitem de Buchan.

Chartul. of Murray, penes Macfarlane, p. 10.

He was also high sheriff of the county of Perth, and left issue two sons.

1. Sir *John*.

2. Sir *William*, who carried on the line of this family.

Haddington's collections in the lawyer's library.

Sir John de Moravia, first son of sir Malcolm, made a donation to the abbacy of Balmerino, of a tenement in Perth, to which William, his son and heir, is a witness, *anno* 1280, but we can trace his genealogy no further.

Chartul. of Coldingham, penes Macfarlane.

III. Sir WILLIAM de MORAVIA, or MURRAY, second son of sir Malcolm, got a charter from *Johannes de Moravia, filius & haeres domini Malcolmi, Willielm de Moravia, fratri suo, terrarum de Aldy, &c.*

Chart. penes ducem de Athole, Chron. de Melrofs, &c.

He got also from his father, sir Malcolm, the lands of Lamabude (now Langbride) by a charter, in which Archibald bishop of Murray, William de Haya de Locharret, and Michael de Wemyss, knights, are witnesses.

Chart. penes ducem de Athole. Nisbet, p. 193.

He married Adda, daughter of Malise, seneschal of Strathern, by Muriel his wife, daughter and heiress of Congal, *filius Duncani, filii Malcolmi, &c.* by her he obtained the lands and estate of Tullibardin, which was ratified and confirmed to him by a charter from Henry, son of umquhil lord Malise, steward of Stathern, "To sir William de Moravia, son of umquhil sir Malcolm de Moravia, &c." dated on Tuesday, in the eve of All Saints, in the year 1284; which lands are still in the possession, and continued to be the chief title of the family, till they succeeded to the honours of Athole.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553 & 644.

This sir William was one of the *magnates Scotia*, summoned to Berwick by king Edward I. *anno* 1292, and was forced to yield and submit, with many more of his countrymen, to the determination of that monarch, in favours of John Baliol.

By said Adda his wife he left issue a son and successor,

Chartul. of Inchaffric ad annum 1331.

IV. Sir ANDREW MURRAY, second baron of Tullibardin, who made a donation to the monks of Inchaffric, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* and, who, having joined the interest of the Baliols against king David Bruce, was tried, condemned, and beheaded at Perth, *anno* 1332, leaving issue a son,

Chart. penes ducem de Athole.

V. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, third baron of Tullibardin, who, upon the resignation of Adda de Moravia, his grandmother, obtained a new grant of the barony of Tullibardin from Malise earl of Strathern, then superior thereof, to which *William de Montefix, justiciarius Scotia*, is a witness, who executed that office, *anno* 1335.

He left issue a son,

VI. JOHN de MORAVIA, fourth baron of Tullibardin, who succeeded him, and got a grant, from sir Alexander de Abernethy knight, of the lands of Pickerling in the barony of Bambreich in Fife, &c.

Nisbet's appendix. p. 194.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir WALTER MURRAY, fifth baron of Tullibardin, who obtained a ratification and charter of confirmation, under the great seal, of the lands of Tullibardin, Concusse, Pickerling, &c. dated in 1362.

Chart. in archiv. regis David.

He also got charters of a great many other lands, which are fully narrated in Nisbet's appendix, page 198.

This sir Walter gave a considerable donation to the monastery of Culrofs, *pro salute anime sue, &c.*

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1390, leaving issue, by Margaret le Baird his spouse, a son,

VIII. Sir DAVID MURRAY, sixth baron of Tullibardin, first designed of Gask, who succeeded him, and was knighted by king James I. *anno* 1424.

He founded the collegiate church of Tullibardin, and largely endowed it, which afterwards became a good provision for the remote branches of the family.

Ib. & chart. penes ducem de Athole.

The arms of this sir David and his lady, dame Isabel Stewart, are still to be seen in that church.

He got a charter, from king James I. of the lands of Tullibardin, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir John Stewart of Innermeath lord of Lorn, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

Ib. and Nisbet's appendix. where they are documented.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *John Murray* of Dryfall.

3. *Patrick*, of whom are descended the Murrays of Auchertyre, Woodend, Balmano, Glendoick, the earl of Dyfart, &c.

4. *James*, ancestor of the Murrays of Strowan.

5. *Alexander*, ancestor of the Murrays of Tibbermuir.

1. Daughter, *Mariot*, married to sir Malcolm Drummond of Cargil in 1445.

2. *Isabel*, married to Malcolm Drummond of Coneraig.

3. *Christian*, married to Murdoch Men-teith of Rucky, who had one daughter married to — Haldane of Gleneagles, and another to — Napier of Merchiston, &c.

Sir David died in 1446, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, seventh baron

baron of Tullibardin, who was one of the greatest men of his time, and was appointed sheriff of Banff, *anno* 1457.

Haddington's collections.

He was also sheriff of Perth, under king James II. and III. was knighted by the latter, and was one of the plenipotentiaries in a treaty with the English, *anno* 1459.

Rymer tom. XI. p. 423.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Colquhoun of Luss, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, and by her, it is said, he had seventeen sons, of whom many different families of the Murrays are descended.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 197.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, eighth baron of Tullibardin, who was in high favour with king James III. and obtained from that prince a charter of the stewardry of Strathern, and lordship of Balquhiddel, *anno* 1482. It is granted, *dilecto nostro ac familiari militi Willielmo de Moravia, de Tullibardine, &c.* which he got ratified in parliament, *anno* 1492.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was employed in concluding a treaty with the English, *anno* 1495.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 571.

He married Catharine, daughter of Andrew lord Gray, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

Chart. penes ducem de Athole.

All documented in Nisbet's appendix.

1. Sir John, who married Elizabeth Crichton, but died without issue.

2. Sir William, his father's heir.

3. Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, ancestor of the viscount of Stormont.

4. David Murray of Strathgeith, who married Catharine Edmondstone.

1. Daughter, Christian, married to George lord Seton.

2. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Stewart of Grantully.

Tho' sir William was now very aged, he still had the favour and esteem of king James IV, who was pleased to grant him a dispensation, and free him from all further attendance either on court or on the king's host, *anno* 1507.

Chart. in pub. archiv. & chart. penes ducem de Athole.

He died 1509, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. WILLIAM, ninth baron, who is designed *filius & heres, quondam domini Willielmi Murray de Tullibardin*, in a charter under the great seal, dated *anno* 1510. He got also several other charters from king James IV. of many lands, &c.

Chart. penes ducem de Athole, & in pub. archiv. inter 1510 & 1520.

He married lady Margaret, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

Chart. penes ducem de Athole.

1. William.

2. Andrew Murray.

3. David Murray.

His daughter, Helen, was married to Alexander Seton of Parbroath.

XII. WILLIAM MURRAY, tenth baron of Tullibardin, succeeded his father, and got a charter, under the great seal in 1542, containing an entail of his estate to himself in life, and to William his son and apparent heir in fee, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing to Alexander and James Murrays his sons, and the heirs male of their body; which failing, to Andrew Murray, brother-german to William Murray of Tullibardin, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to David Murray, brother to the said William, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to William Murray, son to David Murray of Alicht, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Murray of Strowan, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John Murray of Wallacetown, and the heirs-male of his body; all which failing, to his own nearest and lawful heirs whatsoever.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the earl of Breadalbine, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

Ibid. ad annum 1538.

1. Sir William.

2. Alexander, a colonel in the service of the States of Holland.

3. James Murray of Purdorvis.

Ib. ad annum 1582.

4. Andrew Murray.

1. Daughter, Annabella, married to John lord Erskine, afterwards earl of Mar and regent of Scotland.

2. Eupheme, married, 1st, to Robert Stewart of Rosyth, 2dly, to Robert Pitcairn, commendator of Dunfermline, and, 3dly, to Patrick Gray of Innergowrie.

Ibidem.

3. Catharine, married to Robert Moray of Abercairnrie.

Chart. penes dom. Abercairnrie. Chart. in pub. archiv.

4. Jean, married to James Henderson of Fordel.

He died in 1562, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, eleventh baron of Tullibardin, who was a great promoter of the reformation, and sat in the parliament 1560, which established the reformed religion.

Mr. Keith's collections.

Upon the queen's return from France in 1561, he got much into her favour, and had the honour to entertain her majesty several times at his house of Tullibardin: He was made one of her privy-council, and comptroller of the household in 1565.

He was one of those great barons that entered into an association for the preservation of the

Sir James
Melvil's me-
moirs.

the young prince, and for prosecuting the murderers of the king; and always retained a most dutiful respect, and behaved with the utmost submission to her majesty.

Records of
council in the
signet office.

He, with the master of Erskine, had the tuition of the young king, and were joint keepers of the castle of Stirling, in which offices he acquitted himself with great fidelity and universal approbation; and the king, as soon as he took the management upon himself, appointed him one of his privy-council.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married lady Agnes Graham, daughter of William earl of Montrose, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

All docu-
mented in
Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 199.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Sir William Murray* of Pitcairly.
3. *Mungo Murray* of Dunork.
1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan.
2. *Jean*, married to sir John Hepburn of Waughton.

He died in 1583, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Acts of parli-
ment in 1592.

XIV. Sir JOHN MURRAY, twelfth baron of Tullibardin, who having been bred up with his majesty king James VI. from their infancy, and being a man of singular worth and merit, the king always had him in high esteem.

He was one of his privy-council, and master of his household in 1592.

Chart. penes
dom. Moray
de Abercainy
ad annum
1604.

He obtained a charter, under the great seal, containing an entail of his lands of Letter-Banachy, &c. to himself in life, and to his eldest son in fee, and to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his second son, and so to all his sons, one after another; which failing, to his brother William; which failing, to his brother Mungo, &c.

Creations of
the nobility,
in the law-
yers library,
Edinburgh.
Chart. penes
ducem de A-
thole.

His majesty's esteem and regard for him still increasing, he was pleased to raise him to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the title of lord Murray of Tullibardin, by letters patent, dated 25th April 1604, and earl of Tullibardin on 10th July 1606.

He married Catharine, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had five sons and four daughters.

1. *William*.
2. Captain *John Murray*.
3. *Patrick Murray* of Castletoun, afterwards earl of Tullibardin.
4. *Mungo Murray*, who became viscount of Stormont by a special provision, but died without issue.
5. *Robert Murray*.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Patrick lord Glamis, and earl of Kinghorn.

2. Lady *Lilias*, married to sir John Grant of that ilk.

3. Lady *Margaret*, to James Haldane of Gleneagles.

4. Lady *Catharine*, to David Ross of Balnagowan.

JOHN, first earl of Tullibardin, died in 1609, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. WILLIAM, second earl of Tullibardin, who, when a young man, together with his cousin, David viscount of Stormont, had the good fortune to be greatly instrumental in the rescue of the king at Perth, from the attempt of the earl Gowrie and his brother against the sacred person of his majesty, anno 1600. For that signal service, he got the sheriffship of Perthshire (which had heretofore belonged to the house of Ruthven) conferred upon him during the king's pleasure; and it has mostly continued in the family of Athole ever since. Nisbet's app. p. 200.

He married Dorothea, eldest daughter and heir of line of John, fifth and last earl of Athole of the name of Stewart, by whom he had one son,

John, who afterwards became earl of Athole, — and one daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to sir John Moncrief of that ilk.

This earl, a little before his death, knowing that his son was heir of line to the earldom of Athole; and being unwilling that the estate and honours of Athole and Tullibardin should be conjoined in the same person, made a resignation of his title of Tullibardin into the king's hands, in favour of his brother Patrick, in order to make two distinct families, which was accordingly confirmed, by a patent, under the great seal, *Patricio comiti de Tullibardine*, anno 1628.

Chart. in
cancellaria,
1mo Aprilis
1686.

Ib. Hæredi-
bus masculis
quibuscunq;

This Patrick, third earl of Tullibardin, got several charters under the great seal; and married Elizabeth Dent, an English lady, by whom he had two sons.

Ibidem.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*, designed of Redcastle, a youth of great hopes, valour and honour, was early engaged in the service of king Charles I. but unfortunately taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh, and executed at St. Andrews, anno 1646.

Bp Guthrie's
memoirs.

Earl Patrick was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, fourth earl of Tullibardin, who got a charter, under the great seal, *Jacobo comiti de Tullibardine*, &c. and married, 1st, his cousin, lady Anne Murray, fourth daughter of John earl of Athole; and, 2dly, lady Lilias Drummond, daughter of John, second earl of Perth, with whom he had two sons, who died unmarried, whereby the estate and honours

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

honours of Tullibardin devolved on John earl of Athole, his cousin and nearest heir-male.

We now return to

William Murray, second earl of Tullibardin, who died *anno* 1626, and was succeeded by

XVI. JOHN MURRAY, his only son by lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter of John fifth earl of Athole, and undoubted heir of line to John the first earl of that illustrious house.

It seems the writs of the family had not hitherto been carefully looked into, which occasioned several mistakes in this peerage; but these were all at last rectified: for, as the estate and honours of Athole, by the charters dated 1460, 1473, and 1477, before recited, in Title, *Stewart earl of Athole*, descended to the heirs of the patentee's body whatever, this John's title to that dignity appears to have been unquestionable; and he was accordingly served and retoured heir, in the aforesaid title and dignity, to John earl of Athole, brother uterine to King James II. who was great grandfather's grandfather, or *tritavus* to his mother Dorothea. The retour, which is dated 6th day of August 1628, bears, that the king was bound in honour and conscience to ratify and confirm the foresaid honour and dignity to the said John Murray, &c. &c.

The king accordingly, by a new patent under the great seal, "ratifies the foresaid service and retour, and admits, receives, and confirms the said John Murray to the sole undoubted lawful and just title of earl of Athole, with all the dignities, &c. thereunto belonging, in all time coming, to be enjoyed by the said John, and his heirs, with the same order of dignity, as it was possessed by the said John earl of Athole, brother to king James II." And the patent, which is dated 16th February 1629, contains a clause of *novus damus* of the dignity of earl of Athole to the said John, and his heirs, with a *salvo*, that it should not prejudice his and their right to the foresaid antient peerage, &c. &c. &c.

This John earl of Athole was a man of singular worth and probity. As soon as the civil war broke out, he attached himself entirely to his majesty's interest, in which he persisted with great firmness and fidelity. He raised about two thousand of his own men for the king's service, and declared he would oppose every measure that was contrary to the honour and dignity of the crown.

He married Jean, daughter of sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchie, by whom he had two sons, — and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Mungo*, who was lieutenant of his majesty's guards at the restoration.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, was married to Nisbet's appendix her first cousin, James earl of Tullibardin, who died without issue, as before noticed.

This earl died in 1642, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JOHN earl of Athole, who adhered firmly to the interest both of king Charles I. and II. In 1653, he raised for the king above two thousand men, for which he suffered great hardships before the restoration; but, in consideration thereof, his majesty was pleased to constitute him one of his privy-council, and master of his household, in 1661.

He got a charter under the great seal *hereditarii officii senescallatus de Fife*; was made justice general of Scotland *anno* 1663, captain of his majesty's guards in 1670, lord privy seal in 1672, and one of the extraordinary lords of session. And, in further regard of his eminent services, he was created marquis of Athole, by letters patent, dated 7th February 1676, limiting that title of marquis to the heirs-male of his body.

His majesty king James VII. having likewise a great opinion of his loyalty and merit, gave him the command of the troops sent to suppress the insurrection of the earl of Argyll in the West.

In the year 1687, he was created one of the knights of the thistle, and the revolution happening soon thereafter, he retired from all public business, and spent the remainder of his days, at some of his fine seats in Perthshire, in great peace and tranquillity.

He married lady Emilia Stanly, daughter of that loyal and valiant patriot James earl of Derby in England, (who was beheaded for his inviolable attachment to the royal family in 1651) by his wife lady Charlotte, daughter of Claud duke de la Tremoville, a duke and peer of France. By her he had six sons, — and one daughter:

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Charles*, earl of Dunmore.

3. Lord *James Murray* of Dowally, who left two daughters, one married to the lord Rollo, the other to — Farquharson of Invercauld.

4. Lord *William*, who became lord Nairn, by marrying the heiress thereof.

5. Lord *Edward Murray*.

6. Lord *Mungo*, who died in the expedition to Darien in 1697.

His only daughter, lady *Emilia*, was married to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat,

This

Retour penes
ducem de A-
thole, et in
cancellaria.

Diploma
comitatus A-
tholæ Johan-
ni comiti, &c.
in pub. archiv.

Nisbet's ap-
pendix.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. heredi-
bus masculis
corpore suo.

This marquis died in 1703, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. JOHN marquis of Athole, a man endowed with many eminent virtues and qualities. He came early into the revolution, and was made secretary of state by king William in 1695; created earl of Tullibardin in his father's lifetime 1696, and made his majesty's high commissioner to the parliament anno 1697.

Chart.in pub.
archiv. Hæ-
redibus maf-
culis e corpore
fuo, quibus de-
ficien. hære-
dibus mafcu-
lis de corpore
defuncti Jo-
hannis mar-
chionis de A-
thole fui pa-
tris, ad ann.
1703.

He was appointed one of the privy council to queen Anne, immediately upon her accession to the crown anno 1702. He was constituted lord privy seal in April, and created duke of Athole 30th June 1703, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of the body of John marquis of Athole, his father. His titles were, duke of Athole, marquis of Tullibardin, earl of Strath-Tay and Strathardle, viscount of Balquhiddy, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, lord Murray, Balvenie, Gask, &c. He was also made knight of the most noble order of the thistle.

In 1706, he opposed the union with all his interest, and not only argued and spoke against every article of it, but he entered several spirited protests against it, which are preserved in the public records.

After the union was concluded, the duke retired to Perthshire, where he lived some years in great splendor and magnificence.

In 1712, he again came to court, and was made one of her majesty's privy council. In 1713, he was made lord privy-seal, and was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the third and fourth British parliaments.

He married, 1st, lady Catharine eldest daughter of William and Anne duke and dutchess of Hamilton, by whom he had six sons, —and one daughter.

1. *John* marquis of Tullibardin, a youth of great hopes, who was killed at the battle of Mons in 1709.

2. *William* marquis of Tullibardin, who, being engaged in the rebellion in 1715, was attainted of high treason, and made his escape to France; but returning in 1745, was taken prisoner in 1746, and sent to the tower of London, where he died in 1747, without issue.

3. *James*, now duke of Athole.

4. Lord *Charles*, who died without issue.

5. Lord *George*, who, having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was attainted of high treason, went abroad, and died at in Holland, anno 1760, leaving issue by *Amelia* his spouse, daughter and sole heiress of — Murray of Strowan and Glencarse, three sons and two daughters.

1. *John Murray*, Esq; married to lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of the present duke of Athole, and elected member of parliament for the county of Perth in April 1761.

2. *James*.

3. *George*.

1. Daughter, *Amelia*, married, 1st, to John lord Sinclair; and, 2dly, to James Farquharson of Invercauld, Esq;

2. *Charlotte*.

Duke John's sixth son, lord Basil, died young.

His only daughter of the first marriage, lady Susan, was married to William earl of Aberdeen, and was mother of the present earl, &c. &c.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of William lord Ross, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. Lord *John*, who was elected member for the county of Perth to the three last parliaments of king George II. is colonel of a regiment, and a lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces.

2. Lord *Edward*, who married an English lady, by whom he had issue a son, *John*, now a captain in the army, and a daughter.

3. Lord *Frederick*, a captain of the royal navy, who died unmarried.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married James lord Deskford, son and heir apparent of James earl of Finlater and Seafield, and has issue.

William, marquis of Tullibardin, having been attainted of high treason in 1716, as before noticed, the duke, his father, upon a petition, obtained an act of parliament, settling, after his own death, all the estates and honours belonging to the family of Athole, on lord James his third son, in the same manner as if lord William had died before his father, and had never been attainted. And the duke dying in 1724, the estate and honours devolved accordingly upon

XIX. JAMES, now duke of Athole, who, at the time of his father's death, was member of parliament for the county of Perth.

In 1712, he had a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, and afterwards was lieutenant-colonel to the earl of Orkney's regiment.

In 1733, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in the room of the earl of Sutherland deceased. He was afterwards made lord privy-seal, one of his majesty's privy-council, and a knight of the most noble order of the thistle.

Upon the death of the earl of Derby, in 1735, without issue, the estate and honours of Derby went to sir Edward Stanly his heir-male; but the peerage of lord Strange in England,

land, the lordship of Man and the Isles, came to the present James duke of Athole, being heir of line and at law, by which he is possessed of some of the highest and noblest privileges of any subject in Great-Britain.

His grace married, 1st, dame Jean Lanoy, widow of sir Timothy Lanoy in Middlesex, and daughter of sir John Frederick of Westminster, baronet, by whom he had a son,

——, marquis of Tullibardin, who died young, —— and two daughters.

1. Lady Jean, married to John earl of Crawford, and died without issue.

2. Lady Charlotte, married to her cousin John Murray, Esq; son of lord George, as above.

The duke married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch, Esq;

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st, *azure*, three mullets *argent*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers-de-lis *or*, for Murray. 2d quarter is quarterly 1st and 4th, *or*, a fess-cheque *argent* and *azure* for Stew-

art. 2d and 3d pally of *fix or* and *fable* for the title of Athole. 3d *gules*, three legs armed proper, conjoined at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in a triangle, garnished and spur'd *or*, for lord of the isle of Man. The 4th as the 1st.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-savage wreathed about the head and waist *vert*, holding in his right hand a dagger proper, the pommel and hilt *or*, and in his left a key of the latter.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter* side, a lion *gules*, gorged with a collar *azure*, and thereon three mullets *argent*, for Tullibardin; on the *sinister*, a savage wreathed about the head and waist as the crest, his feet in fetters of iron, and the chain over his right arm.

MOTTO; *Furth fortune and fill the fetters.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

The castle of Blair in Athole, and Dunkel near the river Tay, the castle of Tullibardin, and Huntingtower, all in Perthshire; the castle of Douglas in the Isle of Man, and Grosvenor-square, London, &c.

CUMMIN Lord of BADENÖCH.

THE surname of CUMMIN is of great antiquity, but the origin is doubtful.

Some deduce them from Hungary, others say they are of Norman extract.

There were certainly several considerable and flourishing families of that surname in Scotland in very early times, and many great men amongst them who were an ornament to their country, tho' some of them had the misfortune to act against it.

They flourished for the space of 250 years, viz. from 1080 to 1330, about which last æra they begun to decline; but there are still some considerable gentlemen's families in Scotland descended of them.

The first we can give an account of, with any certainty, is

I. COMES ROBERTUS CUMMIN, who appears to have been a man of the first rank in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and was killed with that prince at the battle of Alnwick, anno 1093, leaving issue two infant sons.

1. John de Cummin.

2. William, a man eminent for natural and acquired endowments, and highly esteem-

ed by king David I. who constituted him lord high chancellor of Scotland in the beginning of his reign. In 1142, he was preferred to the episcopal see of Durham by Maud, the empress, and died before the year 1159.

II. JOHN de CUMMIN succeeded Robert, but we never find him designed *Comes*, tho' he made a considerable figure in the reign of king Alexander I. and of this John, 'tis said, all the Cummins in Scotland are descended. He was father of

III. Sir WILLIAM CUMMIN, who married Hexetilda, grandchild of Donald king of Scotland, and by her had a son and successor,

IV. WILLIAM de CUMMIN, who flourished in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lyon; and, according to Winton, was *Camerarius* to king William; but, according to Mr. Martin and others, he was *ostiarius domini regis*, &c.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir RICHARD CUMMIN, who made a donation of the church of Linton-Roderick, in

Ib. and lives of the officers of state, p. 8.

Ibid. p. 9. & Dalrymple's Collections, p. 174.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. II. p. 75.

Chartul. of Kells, penes Macfarlane.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. II. p. 75.

And. Winton's M. S. Chron. of Scotland in the lawyer's library, Edr.

Chron. of Melros.

Register of in Tweeddale, to the monks of Kelso, *pro salute Henrici comitis domini sui, &c.* before the year 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

He was one of the hostages sent to England, upon king William's obtaining his liberty, *anno* 1174.

He left issue three sons.

1. Sir *John*.

2. Sir *Walter*, who was created earl of Menteith in the beginning of king Alexander II.'s reign. He was one of the sureties at that prince's marriage, with Johanna, daughter of John king of England, *anno* 1220, and married Isabel countess of Strathern, &c.

Sir Richard's third son, sir *William*, was afterwards earl of Buchan.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir *JOHN*, who was called the Red Cummin, and was the first we find designed lord of Badenoch.

He was a man of great abilities, and was sent ambassador to Lewis IX. king of France, by king Alexander II. *anno* 1240, where he negotiated some affairs of importance, greatly to the king's satisfaction.

According to Cambden, he married Ada, daughter of Patrick Galloway, earl of Athole; but, according to Buchanan (by whom he is also designed earl of Mar) he married Mary, daughter of Alan lord of Galloway, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir, ——— and three daughters.

1. *Jean*, or *Johanna*, married to David de Strabolgie, earl of Athole.

2. ———, married, 1st, to sir Godfrey de Murray: 2dly, to Alexander de Ergyle, lord of Lorn.

3. ———, married to sir Andrew Murray, lord of Bothwell.

He was succeeded by his only son,

VII. *JOHN CUMMIN*, lord of Badenoch, called the Black Cummin, inferior to no subject then in the kingdom for wealth and power, and was designed John Cummin senior de Badenoch, &c.

He was one of the *magnates Scotie* who agreed to stand by, and support queen Margaret, grandchild to king Alexander III. and defend her title to the crown of Scotland against all mortals, *anno* 1284.

He was appointed one of the six governors of this kingdom *anno* 1286, and agreed to the marriage of the queen with king Edward of England's eldest son, *anno* 1290.

After queen Margaret's death, he became one of the competitors for the crown, as son and heir of John, who was son and heir of

Richard, son and heir of William, son and heir of Hexetilda, daughter and heiress of Gothrick, son and heir of Donald, king of Scotland.

But it is well known how that affair was determined by king Edward of England, in favours of John Baliol; and we find him soon

thereafter swearing allegiance to king Edward I. of England, as over-lord of Scotland, *anno*

1292.

However, both he and his son were carried prisoners to England, and were not set at liberty till the year 1297, and he died soon thereafter.

He married Marjory daughter of John, and sister of king John Baliol, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir.

'Tis said he had also a daughter married to Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, ancestor of the duke of Douglas.

He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. *JOHN CUMMIN*, lord of Badenoch, who was a man of extensive property, powerful by his wealth and dependents, cunning, artful and dissembling, fond of dignity and rank; and, provided he could obtain his wishes, extremely careless by what means, however base and dishonourable.

Scotland had now for a considerable time groaned under the yoke of English servitude; Baliol had meanly given up his pretended right to the crown to Edward; Bruce had secretly intimated to his friends his intention of asserting his title to the royal dignity, and redeeming the liberty of his country. Cummin, ever mindful of his own interest, entered into the design, and made a solemn engagement with Robert to assist him with all his power in mounting the throne; provided, upon the success of the affair, he should be restored to the vast possessions his family had enjoyed, which would have aggrandized him much beyond any other subject, and placed him in a condition little inferior to royal: but, upon maturer consideration, and weighing the matter in the balance of self-interest, he began to doubt the event; the attempt was hazardous; he dreaded the strength of England; every chance seemed against the cause; if it failed, he was undone: how to mend the step he had taken was to be determined; his own black heart suggested the detestable remedy, either from the hopes of great rewards from the English, or perhaps with a view to the crown itself, in virtue of his mother, who was Baliol's sister; he divulged the whole schemes of the Scotch patriots to the king of England. Bruce was then in London, but happily in time discovered he was betrayed,

Prynne, vol. III. p. 515.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 558.

Ibid. p. 776. liberati sunt Johannes Cummin de Badenoch, et Johannes Cummin de Badenoch, jun. &c.

Home's hist. of the family of Douglas, Abercrombie, &c.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

Crawford's Peerage.

Ibidem.

Prynne's collections, v. III. p. 651.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

Ibid. p. 431 and 471.

Rymer, Fordun, Abercrombie, &c.

trayed, and, not without difficulty, made his escape to Scotland, where finding clear proof of the villainy of Cummin, he caused pursue him to the church of Dumfries, whither, from conscious guilt, he had fled for refuge; and punished him as his crime deserved: Not the house of GOD, not even the altar, was to be allowed an asylum to protect such infamous

treason and perfidy. He fell indeed by too honourable hands, as a hangman or common executioner should have performed what was done by the Boyd, the Fleming, and the Lindsay, on 10th February 1306.

Having no issue, he was the last lord of Badenoch, of the name of Cummin.

LINDSAY Earl of BALCARRAS.

AS the rise and descent of the great and antient surname of Lindsay is to be found under the Title of *Earl of Crawford*, to that we refer our readers, and shall here begin with the immediate ancestor of the Lindsays of Edzell, of whom the earl of Balcarras is the undoubted male representative.

XI. ALEXANDER, second earl of Crawford, the eleventh generation of that illustrious house in a direct male-line, was son of David the first earl, by lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. He was one of the hostages for king James I.'s ransom, anno 1424, was afterwards in great favour with that prince, and made a considerable figure in his reign.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 307.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1425.

He married Marion daughter and co-heiress of David Dunbar of Cockburn, son of George earl of March, by whom he had several sons.

1. *David*, who died before his father, without issue.

2. *Alexander*, his successor, whose male-line is also extinct.

Ibid. and M. S. hist. of the family of Crawford, penes comitem de Balcarras. Extracted from the writs of the family by Mr. Hary Malcolm, a learned antiquary.

3. *Walter Lindsay* of Edzell, ancestor of the present earl of Balcarras, who is now the undoubted heir-male of the most noble and antient earls of Crawford.

From this Walter therefore we deduce the descent of this noble family.

XII. WALTER LINDSAY of Edzell, third son of Alexander second earl of Crawford, was a man of great parts and sagacity. He was tutor in law to his nephew David earl of Crawford and duke of Montrose. He purchased the lands of Aird in 1458, and acquired also the lands of Winthank, Pitcorthie, Panbride, &c. anno 1472.

Chart. in the public register.

He married, 1st, Sophia, daughter of — Livingston of Saltcoats, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Isabel daughter of William lord Livingston, by whom he had a son and successor,

XIII. Sir DAVID LINDSAY, design'd of

Edzell and Beaufort, who got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Kilbride, and several others; and married, 1st, Catharine daughter of — Fotheringham of Powrie, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Walter, his apparent heir; — and four daughters.

M. S. hist. of the family of Crawford.

1. *Margaret*, married to Andrew Straiton of that ilk, or Lauriston.

2. *Agnes*, married to George Moray of Abercairnie.

3. —, married to sir Robert Menzies of Weem.

4. —, died unmarried.

Sir David married, 2dly, Agnes Ogilvie, widow of Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth daughter of — Spence of Bodum, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Alexander Lindsay* of Vainvy and Kethick; — and a daughter,

Janet, married to — Ramsay of Barabrick. He died in 1527.

XIV. WALTER, first son and apparent heir of sir David Lindsay of Edzell, a man of great spirit and fortitude, married — Erskine, daughter of the laird of Dun, by whom he had four sons, — and two daughters.

Ibidem:

1. Sir *David* of Edzell and Glenesk.

2. *Alexander Lindsay*, who married a daughter of — Barclay of Mathers, and was father of David bishop of Ross, who was father of sir Jerom Lindsay, lord Lyon king at arms.

Keith's catalogue of the Scotch bi-shops, p. 119.

3. *Robert Lindsay* of Kirkton.

4. *John Lindsay*.

1st daughter —, married to sir — Scot of Balwearie.

2. —, married to — Anstruther of that ilk.

This Walter was killed at the fatal field of Flowdon, anno 1513, his father being then alive, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

M. S. hist. of the family of Crawford.

XV. Sir DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell and Glen-

Chart. in pub.
archiv. inter
1530 & 1550.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray.

M. S. hist. of
the family of
Crawfurd.

Stuart's hist.
of the royal
family.

Mackenzie.
M. S. hist. of
the family of
Crawfurd,
and Craw-
furd's peerage
p. 85.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Glenesk, who succeeded also to his grandfather, *anno* 1527, and made a great figure in the reign of king James V. He got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Auchterallan, Tullichilt, Newpark, Auchtertyre, and several other lands and baronies; by which it appears he was then possessed of a vast estate.

He married, 1st, Janet daughter of Patrick lord Gray, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Catharine daughter of John Campbell of Calder, son of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had five sons, — and two daughters.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. Mr. *John Lindsay*, ancestor of the earl of Balcarras, of whom afterwards.
3. *Robert Lindsay* of Bath-hall.
4. Sir *Walter Lindsay* of Balgay, who was killed by David earl of Crawfurd in 1605.
5. Mr. *James Lindsay*, parson of Fettercairn.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick lord Drummond, ancestor of the family of Perth.

2. *Margaret*, married to John lord Innermeath.

It is proper to observe here, that David earl of Crawfurd, who had been barbarously used by his sons, disposed the estate and honours of Crawfurd to this sir David Lindsay of Edzell, his nearest heir-male. The disposition is dated on 20th December 1541. The earl died in 1542, and sir David succeeded to the estate and honours of Crawfurd accordingly; but he afterwards conveyed them back to the master of Crawfurd, the earl's grandson, upon this express condition, that the title and estate should return to the family of Edzell, as next heir-male, failing the male-line of the said master; and at the same time reserving to himself, for his life only, the title, and such a provision as supported him according to his quality.

This David, lord of Edzell and earl of Crawfurd, died in September 1558, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. Sir DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell and Glenesk, who got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Edzell and others, dated in 1586.

Also a charter of the lands of Garlobank and others, in *vicecomitatu de Forfar*, wherein he is design'd, *David dominus de Edzell, miles, &c.* He got charters of several other lands, too numerous to be here inserted.

He married, 1st, lady Helen Lindsay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had two sons, — and four daughters.

1. *David* of Edzell.

2. *Alexander* of Canterland, whose son John succeeded to the estate of Edzell.

1st daughter, *Helen*, married, 1st, to — Melvil of Baldowie, 2dly, to Andrew Arbuthnot of Feddes, brother to Robert viscount Arbuthnot.

2. —, married to — Symmer of Bratinfut.

3. —, married to Mr. Lambie.

4. *Margaret*, married to sir David Carnegie of Coluthie, ancestor of the earl of Southesk. Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir David married for his second wife Isabel, daughter of lord Forbes, but by her he had no issue.

He was a man of good parts and learning, and was made one of the senators of the college of justice, upon his brother Mr. John's resignation, who was then made secretary of state.

He died *anno* 1620, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. Sir DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell and Glenesk, who got a charter of the lands of Waterston, &c. in his father's lifetime, and married Margaret daughter of sir — Wishart of Pittarrow, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to James Keith of Benholm, son of George fifth earl Marishall, to whom she had two daughters; 1. *Elizabeth*, married to Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, ancestor of the earl of Roseberry; 2. *Anne*, married to Patrick Smith of Braco, grandfather to David Smith now of Methven, Esq;

Alexander, only son and apparent heir of sir David, died in 1638, having married lady Anne, daughter of David earl of Wemyss, by whom he had only one child, who died without issue. M. S. hist. of the family of Crawfurd.

And sir David dying in 1648, without any surviving male-issue, was succeeded by his nephew John, son of Alexander of Canterland, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVII. ALEXANDER LINDSAY of Canterland, second son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell and Glenesk, who got a charter from King James VI. of the lands of Canterland and others, married Helen daughter of — Haldane of Gleneagles, by whom he had a son. Chart. in pub. archiv. Ibidem.

XVIII. JOHN LINDSAY of Edzell and Glenesk, who succeeded to his uncle sir David, as before observed, and was served and retoured heir to him *anno* 1648. Ibidem.

He ought also to have succeeded to Ludovic thirteenth earl of Crawfurd, being his undoubted heir-male, but was deprived of these honours

for

for reasons mentioned at large under the Title, *Earl of Crawford.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. and M. S. hift. of the family of Crawford. He married, 1st, lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of John earl of Northesk, by whom he had two sons, — and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. Capt. *John Lindsay*, who was a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family, for which he suffered greatly. He died without issue.

His daughter was married to — M'Intosh of that ilk, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, Jean daughter of Alexander lord Spynie, by whom he had no children.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell, who, in the second parliament of king James VII. claimed the honours of Crawford, as heir-male to Ludovic the thirteenth earl, but his claim was dismissed, though the reasons do not appear on record. The family of Balcarras alledge, that the duke of Queensberry, then commissioner, put the negative without instructions, but upon what authority we cannot pretend to say.

Memoirs penes comitem de Balcarras.

M. S. hift. of the family.

He married Agnes only daughter of James brother-german of — Graham of Fintry, by whom he had three sons, — and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. *John*.

3. *James*.

} Both died without issue.

His daughter *Margaret* married Alexander Watson of Atherny, and had issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell, who likewise dying without issue, anno 1744, in him ended the male-line of the eldest son of sir David Lindsay of Edzell and Glenesk, No. XV. of this genealogy. And the earl of Balcarras, next heir-male, being lineally descended of the second son of the said Sir David, to him we now return.

XVI. Mr. JOHN LINDSAY, second son of the said sir David Lindsay of Edzell and Glenesk, was a man of parts and learning. He acquired great knowledge in the laws, and was made one of the senators of the college of justice in 1584; and being in great favour with king James VI. was made lord privy-seal in 1595, one of the commissioners of the treasury, and secretary of state, in 1596; upon which he resigned his lord of session's place in favours of his brother sir David, as before noticed. He was also one of the eight *magnates Scotia* who were appointed by the king for the government of the nation, and were called Octavians.

Spottiswood's history, and Crawford's peerage.

He acquired the estate of Balcarras (which Chart. in is still the chief seat of the family) upon which, pub. archiv. he got a charter from king James VI. anno 1591.

This great man married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Guthry, widow of lord Borthwick of Lochkill, king's advocate, by whom he had a son,

Sir *David*, — and three daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married, 1st, to sir John Lindsay of Woodhead, or Ballinsho, third son of David earl of Crawford by Margaret Beathune, by whom she had colonel Henry Lindsay, who died at Hamburgh in 1639 without issue. — She married, 2dly, John Brown of Fordel, in *vicecom. de Perth*.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ann. 1577 & 1596.

2. *Janet*, married to David Auchmoutie of that ilk, and was mother of sir David, and of a daughter, —, married to — Kinneir of that ilk.

3. *Margaret*, married to sir John Strachan of Thornton.

He died of the stone on the 3d September 1598, and was succeeded by his only son,

XVII. Sir DAVID LINDSAY of Balcarras, who got from king James VI. a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Balcarras, Boswel, Pitcorthy, Innerdivote, Balmakine, Cumberlands, &c. He was a man of great learning, and employed much of his time in the study of the arts and sciences, particularly that of chymistry, in which he excelled most of his cotemporaries.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was in great favour with king Charles I. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Lindsay of Balcarras, by letters patent, dated 27th June 1633. He was a great loyalist, and adhered always to the interest of the royal family with firmness and integrity.

Chart. in the public register.

He married lady Sophia Seton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dumfermline, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, — and two daughters.

1. *Sophia*, married to sir Robert Moray, justice clerk in king Charles II.'s reign.

2. *Isabel*, married to Thomas Boyd of Pinkhill.

He died in 1641, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. ALEXANDER, second lord Balcarras, who was a man of great abilities, singular prudence, and loyalty, and remarkable for his steady adherence to the royal family. He acted a principal part in all the great affairs of state during the time of the civil war. He was created earl of Balcarras, for his great loyalty and eminent services, &c. 9th January, anno

Q

Chart. in pub.
archiv. hæred.
masculis, tal-
lie vel pro-
visionis.

anno 1651, by patent, to his heirs-male, of tailzie, and provision, &c.

He was made heretable governor of the castle of Edinburgh, secretary of state, and commissioner to the general assembly; and persisting in his loyalty went abroad after the king, and died in Holland on the 30th August 1659.

He left issue, by his wife lady Anne M'Kenzie, daughter of Colin earl of Scaforth, two sons and two daughters.

1. *Charles*, } both earls of Balcarras.
2. *Colin*, }

1. Daughter, lady *Sophia*, married to colonel Charles Campbell, son of Archibald earl of Argyle.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married to Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHARLES, second earl of Balcarras, who dying unmarried in 1662, was succeeded by his brother,

XIX. COLIN, third earl of Balcarras, who was an ingenious man, of great affability, and polite behaviour.

Soon after the restoration, he had a troop of an hundred gentlemen given him, was made one of the lords of the treasury, and had a pension of 1000 *l.* a-year for life.

He was highly esteemed, both by king Charles II. and king James VII. and was one of the privy-council to both these princes.

After the revolution, he lived several years abroad, where he employed most of his time in improving his mind by conversing with the learned; and then returned to his own country, where he lived many years in a hospitable manner at his house of Balcarras in Fife.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Lewis de Nassau, lord Beverwart in Holland, who died of her first child. — He married, 2dly, lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Northesk, by whom he had a daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to Alexander earl of Kellie.

He married, 3dly, lady Jean Ker, daughter of William earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a son,

Colin, lord Cumberland, who died unmarried, — and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to John earl of Wigtoun.

He married, 4thly, lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of James earl of Loudon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, } both earls of Balcarras.
2. *James*, }

1. Daughter, lady Eleanor, married to James Frazer, Esq; brother of the lord Salton.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

He died in 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. ALEXANDER, fourth earl of Balcarras, who was possessed of many good qualities. He was a man of stanch honour, great generosity, universal benevolence and sincere friendship, which qualities acquired him the general love and esteem of mankind.

In 1734, he was elected one of the sixteen peers to sit in the British parliament, and was a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

He married a daughter of David Scot of Scotstarvit, but died without issue in 1746. He was succeeded by his brother,

XX. JAMES, now earl of Balcarras, who, like many of his noble ancestors, was employed in his country's service both by sea and land for many years, and always acquitted himself with honour and reputation; but is now retired to a country life at his beautiful seat of Balcarras, which he has greatly improved with fine inclosures, planting, &c.

He married miss Anne Dalrymple, daughter of sir Robert, who was son of sir Hugh, lord president of the session, by whom he hath a numerous issue.

1. *Alexander*, lord Cumberland.
2. *Robert*.
3. *Colin*.
4. *James*.
5. *William*.
6. *Charles*.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*.
2. Lady *Margaret*.

C H I E F S E A T .

At Balcarras in Fife, six miles south of St. Andrews, and twelve miles east from Kinghorn.

A R M S .

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, a fess cheque, *argent* and *azure*, for Lindsay: 2d and 3d, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, surmounted of a ribbon, *sable*, within a border, *azure*, for Abernethy, charged with stars, *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two lions sejant, guardant, *gules*, each having a collar, *azure*, charged with three stars, *or*.

CREST; on a wreath, a tent proper.

MOTTO; *Astra, castra, numen, lumen*.

BALLEN DEN

BALLENDEN Lord BALLENDEN.

THIS surname appears to be local, and to have been first assumed by the proprietors of the lands of Ballenden in the shire of Selkirk.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

I. PATRICK BALLENDEN, who got the lands of Auchinoule from John earl of Morton; upon which he got a charter from king James IV. to him and Maryota Douglas his spouse, their heirs, &c. dated 20th March 1499.

By the said Maryota Douglas he left issue a son,

Thomas, his heir,——and a daughter,

Catharine Ballenden, married to Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairns, general to king James V. at the unfortunate battle of Solway. This marriage appears from a charter, under the great seal, to Oliver Sinclair, and Catharine Ballenden his spouse, dated anno 1537.

II. THOMAS BALLENDEN of Auchinoule succeeded his father, and being a man of parts, was in great favour with king James V. who appointed him director of chancery, and lord-justice-clerk, anno 1541.

He left issue two sons:

1. *Sir John*.

2. *Patrick Ballenden* of Stenhouse, sheriff of Orkney, designed brother-german of *Sir John Ballenden* justice-clerk, in two charters, under the great seal, dated in 1568 and 1577.

Thomas dying anno 1546, was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir JOHN BALLENDEN of Auchinoule, who had his father's office of lord-justice-clerk conferred upon him, which he enjoyed above 20 years, in the reigns of queen Mary and king James VI.

He got a charter, under the great seal, of several lands, *domino Johanni Ballenden de Auchinoule militi, justiciaria clerico, &c.* anno 1577.

He married, 1st, *Barbara* daughter of *Sir Hugh Kennedy* of Girvan-mains, by whom he had two sons:

1. *Sir Lewis*.

2. *Adam Ballenden*, doctor of divinity, and bishop, first of Dumblain, then of Aberdeen.

He married, 2dly, *Janet* daughter of —— *Seton* of Touch, and got two charters, under the great seal, to him, and *Janet Seton* his spouse, dated anno 1574.

By her he had issue three daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to *Sir James Lawson* of Humbie; 2dly, to *Sir John Cockburn* of Ormiston, lord-justice-clerk.

2. *Margaret*, married to *William Stewart* writer in Edinburgh, and was mother of *Sir Lewis Stewart* of Kirkhill.

3. *Marion*, married to *John Ramsay* of Dalhousie.

Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir LEWIS BALLENDEN of Auchinoule, who being a man of great knowledge in the laws, was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice, also lord-justice-clerk, anno 1584.

He got charters from king James VI. of a great many lands, wherein he is designed, *Dominus Ludovicus Ballenden de Auchinoule, miles, clericus justiciaria, &c. &c.*

He got also two charters of the parks, woods, and the keeping of the palace of Linlithgow, in 1587 and 1590.

He married *Margaret* daughter of *William* lord Livingston, by whom he had a son,

Sir James, his heir,——and one daughter,

Maryota, married to *Patrick Murray* of Fallahill, ancestor of *Philiphagh*, which appears by a charter, under the great seal, to them, dated 14th July 1598.

Sir Lewis died anno 1591, and was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir JAMES BALLENDEN, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed by the title of Broughton, and got a charter, under the great seal, of *Magdalen's* lands, lying near Linlithgow, "*Jacobo Ballenden de Broughton, filio & heredi apparenti domini Ludovici Ballenden de Auchinoule, &c.*" dated anno 1589.

He married *Margaret* daughter of *Sir William Ker* of Cessford, sister of *Robert* first earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a son and heir,

Sir William,——and one daughter,

Margaret, married to *Henry* lord Cardross, ancestor of the earl of Buchan.

He died in November 1606, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM BALLENDEN of Broughton and Auchinoule, who was a man of good parts, and of great honour and integrity. He adhered firmly to the royal family during all the time of the civil war; wherefore king Charles

Chart. in pub.
archiv. Hæ-
redumque fu-
orum mascu-
lorum, &c.

Chart. in can-
cellaria. Hæ-
redibus & af-
signatis qui-
buscunque.

Charles II. in consideration of his great loyalty and faithful services, raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Ballenden of Broughton, by letters patent, dated 10th June 1661, to his heirs-male.

He was appointed heretable usher to the exchequer in Scotland, by a charter, under the great seal, to him, his heirs, or assignies whatever, dated 12th December 1663.

He was also nominated one of the lords of the privy-council, and treasurer-depute.

He never married, but, with consent of the crown, made a resignation of his estate and honours in favours of his cousin, John Ker, fourth son of William earl of Roxburgh, whereby he became obliged to carry the name and arms of Ballenden.

He died *anno* 1670, and was accordingly succeeded by his said cousin,

VII. JOHN, second lord Ballenden, and heretable usher of exchequer, who married lady Mary More, widow of William earl of Dalhousie, and daughter of Henry earl of Drogheda in Ireland, by Alice his wife, daughter of William lord Spencer in England, by whom he had five sons, — and four daughters.

1. *John* master of Ballenden, his heir.
 2. *Ker*, who succeeded his brother.
 3. *Robert*.
 4. *William*.
 5. Sir *Henry*, appointed gentleman usher to the house of lords.
- 1st daughter, *Margaret*, died unmarried.
2. —, married to Ephraim Miller of Hertingforbury, Esq;
 3. *Mary*, married to the honourable John

Campbell of Mammore, Esq; now duke of Argyll.

4. *Diana*, married to John Bulteel of Fleet in Devonshire, Esq;

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JOHN third lord Ballenden, and hereditary usher of exchequer, who dying without issue, at his seat in Hertfordshire, *anno* 1741, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VIII. KER fourth lord Ballenden, and hereditary usher of exchequer, who was an officer in the royal navy, and, *anno* 1750, married a daughter of Mr. George Campbell storekeeper at Woolwich, by whom he had a son and successor,

IX. JOHN fifth lord Ballenden, hereditary usher of exchequer, &c. &c.

A R M S.

Gules, a hart's head couped, attired with ten tynes, between three crosses crosslets fitchy, or, all within a double tressure, counter-flower'd with flower-de-lisses of the last.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter* side, a lady holding in her right hand a sword erect, and a pair of scales pendant, both proper; on the *sinister*, another such lady holding in her left hand a branch of palm.

MOTTO; *Sic itur ad astra*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Broughton-house in Mid-Lothian, and — in Hertfordshire, &c.

ELPHINSTON Lord BALMERINO.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was son of

ROBERT, third lord Elphinston, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Alexander*, his successor.
2. *George*, rector of the Scotch college at Rome.
3. Sir *James*, the first of the family of Balmerino.

I. Sir JAMES ELPHINSTON, third son of Robert third lord Elphinston, designed of Barnton, was a man of great parts and abilities, and highly esteemed by king James

VI. who constituted him one of the senators of the college of justice, *anno* 1586, one of the lords of the treasury, then called Octavians, *anno* 1595, secretary of state in 1598, and lord president of the session soon thereafter; in all which high offices he acquitted himself with great integrity, judgment, and sufficiency.

He was also appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union with England, which at that time took no effect.

King James, in consideration of his faithful services and great merit, was pleased to erect the lands, belonging to the abbacy of Balmerino, into a temporal lordship and barony, in favours of sir James Elphinston of Barnton, knight, secretary of state, one of the lords

Chart. in
pub. archiv.

Chart. in pub. archiv. hære-
dibus mascu-
lis, talliæ &
provisionis.

lords of secret council, and senator of the col-
lege of justice, and raised him to the dignity
of the peerage, by the title of lord Balmerino,
to him, and his heirs-male, tailzie, and pro-
vision, by a charter, under the great seal, dat-
ed the 20th of February 1603.

Ib. inter 1661
& 1609.

He was possessed of a great estate, which
appears from no less than nine charters under
the great seal, in the public registers; parti-
cularly he purchased from Robert Logan of
Restalrig the lands and barony of Restalrig,
anno 1604, upon which lands he got a char-
ter, under the great seal, *Jacobo domino de
Balmerinock, terrarum baronia de Restalrig*,
Ibid. ad
annum 1605. dated 16th May 1605.

This circumstance of the purchase of the ba-
rony of Restalrig, evidently disproves a story,
which has long prevailed with many, that Lo-
gan was forfeited by the king, after he was
dead, for the immediate purpose of bestowing
his lands on his favourite secretary Balmeri-
no; Logan was not forfeited till the 24th
June 1609: 'Tis plain from the above char-
ter, that Balmerino purchased these lands at
least four years before, and it may be further
observed, that tho' Logan had once a good
estate, he appears to have been denuded of
all, and entirely bankrupt some years before
his death. For,

His lands of Mount Lothan and Nether Go-
gar, were purchased by Andrew Logan of
Coatfield, anno 1596.

His lands of Fastcastle, and others in the
shire of Berwick, were acquired by Archi-
bald Douglas of Pittendreich, anno 1602.

His lands of Restalrig, by lord Balmerino,
in 1604, as before observed.

Ibidem:

And his lands of Quarrellholes, &c. in
1605. All which is fully instructed by char-
ters under the great seal, &c.

Ib. ad annum
1592.

We now return to James lord Balmerino,
who married, 1st, Clara, daughter of sir John
Menteith of Carse, by whom he had a son,
John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of
Hugh Maxwel of Tealing, by whom he had
a son,

James, lord Coupar, (*vide* Title, *Coupar*.)
and two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Andrew lord Fraser.

2. *Mary*, married to John Hamilton of
Blair.

He died anno 1612, and was succeeded by
his eldest son,

Ibidem.

II. JOHN, second lord Balmerino, who,
betwixt 1612 and 1616, got charters, under
the great seal, of his lands of Balmerino, Rest-
alrig, and many others.

He was likewise a man of great parts and

learning. At the beginning of the civil wars,
he was on the parliament's side, but he no
sooner observed them making too great en-
croachments upon the royal prerogative, than
he joined the king's party, and continued stea-
dy in his majesty's interest till his death.

He married *Annie*, daughter of Sir Thomas
Ker of Fernyhurst, sister to Andrew lord Jed-
burgh and Robert earl of Somerset, by whom
he had a son and successor,

III. JOHN, third lord Balmerino, who
married Margaret, daughter of John earl of
Loudon, by whom he had a son,
John, his successor.

He died anno 1704.

IV. JOHN, fourth lord Balmerino, was a
man of eminent parts, great capacity, and a
true lover of his country.

At the parliament 1706, he opposed the
union with all his interest; however, some
years after it was concluded, he was elected
one of the sixteen peers to represent Scot-
land in the British parliaments, called to
meet anno 1710 and 1713, and was made
general of the mint and sheriff of Edinburgh.

He married, 1st, lady Christian Montgo-
mery, daughter of Hugh earl of Eglington,
by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, master of Balmerino, who was kil-
led at the siege of Lifle in 1708, without issue.

2. *James*, afterwards lord Balmerino.
1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir
John Preston of Prestonhall, and had issue a
son, and a daughter.

2. *Jean*, married to Francis earl of Murray,
and was mother of James now earl of Murray.

He married, 2dly, Anne daughter of Dr.
Arthur Ross, archbishop of St. Andrews, by
whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Arthur*, afterward lord Balmerino.

2. *Alexander Elphinston*, died unmarried.
His daughter, —, died also without issue.

This worthy lord died in 1736, and was
succeeded by his son,

V. JAMES fifth lord Balmerino, a man of
great worth, honour, and integrity. He was
one of the senators of the college of justice,
and always behaved with judgment and im-
partiality.

He married lady Betty Carnegie, daughter
of David earl of Northesk, but died without
issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

V. ARTHUR, sixth lord Balmerino, a man
of great honour, courage, and intrepidity.
He was bred to the army, and, in the queen's
time, was captain of a company of foot.

In 1745 he engaged in the rebellion, and, after the battle of Culloden, was taken prisoner, carried to London, tried before the house of lords, found guilty of high treason, condemned, and beheaded on Towerhill the 18th of August 1746, in the fifty-eight year of his age, where he behaved with uncommon constancy and resolution.

As this lord's behaviour was magnanimous and great, during his confinement, and at his execution, we shall take the liberty here to insert a few passages from a paper published, by the authority of the sheriff of London, after his death.

A little before he was carried to Towerhill, he demanded an interview with lord Kilmarnock, who was in the same unhappy situation with himself, which was granted: After it was ended, the two lords saluted one another, and Balmerino "bid lord Kilmarnock an eternal happy adieu, and, with a chearful countenance, added, My dear lord, I wish I could alone pay the reckoning, and suffer for us both, &c."

During the time the scaffold was putting in order for the execution of lord Balmerino, the sheriff, that attended at the first execution, went to Balmerino's apartments, as a notice to his lordship that his time was come; upon whose entrance his lordship said, "I suppose lord Kilmarnock is no more;" and having asked how the executioner performed his duty; upon receiving the account, said, "Then it was well done; and now, gentlemen, said his lordship, I will detain you no longer, for I desire not to protract my life." He then saluted the company, in a manner so chearful, as drew tears from every eye but his own, and hastened to the scaffold.

But before we view his lordship on the scaffold, 'tis but just to the memory of that great, but unhappy man, to acquaint the public what was his deportment in his retirement here: 'Twas graceful, without affectation; chearful, but not presumptuous: He conversed freely with his friends, twice refreshed himself with a bit of bread and a glass of wine, and desired the company to drink to him, *Ain degroe ta haiven*; but, above all, he called frequently upon God, and seemed both willing and prepared to die.

When he mounted the scaffold, he did it with so undaunted a step, as surprised every spectator that was unacquainted with the greatness of his soul.

He walked round the scaffold, bowed to the people, read the following inscription on his coffin: *Arthurus dominus de Balmerino, decollatus 18 die Augusti 1746, etatis sue 58*; said it was right, and, with seeming pleasure, looked on the block, which he called his pillow of rest.

He then called for the executioner, who, being introduced to him, was about to ask his forgiveness; but my lord stopt him, and said, "Friend, you need not ask me forgiveness, the execution of your duty is commendable;" then presenting the executioner with three guineas, said, "Friend, I never had much money; this is all I have; I wish it was more for your sake, and am sorry I can add nothing else to it but my coat and waistcoat," which he instantly took off, and placed on his coffin for the executioner. Having prepared himself for the block, he took his last farewell of them; and, having once more taken a view of the great number of spectators, his lordship said, "I am afraid there are some who may think my behaviour bold;" and, speaking to a gentleman near him, added, "Remember, sir, what I tell you; it arises from a confidence in God, and a clear conscience."

Then observing the executioner with the ax in his hand, took it from him, and having felt the edge, return'd it him again, at the same time showing him where to strike the blow, and animating him to do it with resolution, "For in that, friend, said he, will consist your mercy."

His lordship then, with the same surprising countenance, kneeled down at the block, and having, with his arms extended, said this short prayer, "O Lord, reward my friends, forgive my enemies, **** and receive my soul," submitted, and gave the signal to the executioner.

He married a daughter of Capt. Chalmers, by whom he had no issue, whereby the male-line of this family is extinct.

A R M S.

A cheveron, *sable*, charged with three buckles, *argent*, betwixt three boars heads, *crased gules*.

CREST; a dove, *argent*, with a snake proper linked about its legs.

MOTTO; *Prudentia fraudis nescia*.

SUPPORTERS; two griffins proper beak'd, and armed, *or*.

OGILVIE Lord BANFF.

THIS branch of the noble family of Finlater is descended from

Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Finlater and Deskford, who flourished in the reign of king James II. and left issue two sons.

1. Sir James, his successor.
2. Sir Walter Ogilvie of Boyn.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi 3iii.

This sir Walter married Margaret, daughter of sir James Edmonstone of that ilk, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir George, ancestor of the Ogilvies of Boyn, Rothemay, &c.
2. Sir Walter, progenitor of the family of Banff.

I. Sir WALTER OGILVIE, second son of sir Walter of Boyn, was promiscuously designed by the titles of Dunlugus and Banff.

Haddington's collections in the lawyer's library, Edr. p. 262.

In a charter granted to him by George earl of Huntly, of the lands of Auchannachie, in the forestry of Boyn, he is designed *Walterus Ogilvie de Banff, armiger noster, &c.* anno 1491; which charter is confirmed by king James IV. 3d December, anno 1495.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1520 & 1530.

He got also charters, under the great seal, *Waltero Ogilvie de Dunlugus*, of the lands of Dunlugus, Castleton, Baldony, Blacklaw, and many others.

He married Alifon, daughter and co-heiress of sir Patrick Home of Fastcastle, by whom he got a considerable estate, and had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir George, his heir.
2. Walter, who got part of the lands of

Ibidem.

Dunlugus from his father, by a charter, under the great seal, *Waltero, filio Walteri de Dunlugus, &c.*

Lives of the officers of state.

His daughter, *Magdalene*, married to sir Alexander Frazer of Philorth.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir GEORGE OGILVIE of Dunlugus, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great seal, of half of the barony of Dunlugus, and several other lands. He got likewise a charter from king James VI. *terrarum de Lee, mains de Boyne, cum molendino, &c.* anno 1577.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Also a charter, *dimidietat: terrarum de Ordnewton & Auldtown de Ord, Chancelton, Kilragonie, Boighead, &c.* anno 1579, about which time he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and got a charter, *Georgio Ogilvie de Dunlugus, militi, terrarum baronia de Carnousie, &c.* anno 1580.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He got charters, under the great seal, of

many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted.

He married Beatrix, daughter of George Nisbet, vol. lord Seton, ancestor of the earl of Winton, I. p. 239. & by whom he had two sons and one daughter.^{302.}

1. Sir Walter, his heir.

2. George, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Carnousie, &c. Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Janet*, married to William Forbes of Tolquhon.

He lived to the uncommon age of an hundred and five years, died in 1612, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Dunlugus, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of the lands of Alwith of Innerichtie, anno 1596. Ibidem.

He got also a charter, *Waltero Ogilvie, filio et heredi apparenti Georgii de Dunlugus, dimidietat. terrarum dominicalium de Moncoffer, Dovany, &c. cum piscaria in aqua de Dovert*, dated in 1609.

He married Helen, daughter of sir John Urquhart of Cromertie, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir George.

2. Walter, who got a charter, *Waltero Ogilvie, filio Walteri, superioritatis firma & dimidietat. terrarum de Auchorsk, &c.* dated anno 1613. Ibidem.

His daughter *Beatrix* married to sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden.

He died before 1617, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir GEORGE OGILVIE of Dunlugus, who got a charter from king James VI. *Terrarum de Newtown & Auldtown de Ord, Chancelton, Kilragavin, Boighead & Budboig de Ord, cum molendino, &c.* anno 1617. Ibidem.

He was created a baronet by king Charles I. on 10th July 1627; and that same year got a charter, under the great seal, *Domino Georgio Ogilvie, baroneto de Banff, terrarum baronia de Inchdrew, &c.* comprehending a great many other lands and baronies. Ib. ad annum 1627.

He was a man of singular good parts, a great loyalist, and of remarkable courage and intrepidity.

He was a firm and steady friend to king Charles I. never deserted his interest during all the time of the civil war, and signalized himself against the covenanters, on several occasions, particularly at the bridge of Dee in 1639, where the loyalists were commanded by

by Aboyne and Banff, and the covenanters by the earl of Montrose.

And it is observable, for the honour of this sir George, that he kept 2000 men together for the king in Aberdeenshire, for some time after the agreement in 1639, that Montrose got the command for the king.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. Hære-
dibus mascu-
lis e corpore
suo.

And, for his eminent loyalty and many faithful services, his majesty was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 31st August 1642.

After the murder of the king, he still persisted in his attachment to the royal family, and contributed all that was in his power to bring about a restoration, which he lived to see accomplished in 1660, and died in 1663. He married, 1st, Helen, daughter of sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, by whom he had one daughter,

Helen, married to James earl of Airly.

He married, 2dly, *Mary* daughter of sir Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, by whom he had a son,

George, his heir, and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to Walter Innes of Auchluncart.

2. ———, married to ——— Gordon of Badinsoth.

V. GEORGE, second lord Banff, succeeded, and was also a great loyalist. In his father's lifetime, he got a charter from king Charles I. *Georgio Ogilvie juniore de Banff*, of the lands and barony of Inchdrewr, comprehending the lands of Laudlaw, &c. with the salmon-fishings on the water of Doveron, dated in 1626.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Agnes Falconer, daughter of Alexander lord Halkerton, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. Sir *Alexander Ogilvie* of Forglen, ancestor of the present lord Banff, of whom afterwards.

1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to Francis Gordon of Craig of Achindore.

2. *Mary*, married to John Forbes of Balfluig.

3. *Helen*, married to sir Robert Lauder of Bielmouth.

4. *Janet*, married to John Leith of Leith-hall, to whom she had *John Leith* of Leith-hall, *Patrick*, *George* of Blackhall, *Laurence*, and *Anthony Leiths*, and one daughter.—*Vide the Baronage.*

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. GEORGE, third lord Banff, who mar-

ried lady Jean Keith, daughter of William earl marishal, by whom he had a son and successor,

George, ——— and a daughter,

Mary, married to John Joice of Collonaird,

VII. GEORGE, fourth lord Banff, married Helen daughter of sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, baronet, one of the senators of the college of justice, by whom he had two sons.

1. *John George*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who succeeded his brother.

VIII. JOHN GEORGE, fifth lord Banff, succeeded his father, and married *Mary*, daughter of Capt. James Ogilvie, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

VIII. ALEXANDER, sixth lord Banff, who being bred to the sea, had the command of one of his majesty's ships of war, and did his country signal service in cruising on their enemies, protecting their trade, &c. but died also without issue, which ended the male line of the eldest son of George second lord Banff, whereby the estate and honours devolved upon his cousin Alexander, now lord Banff, grandson of sir Alexander of Forglen, to whom we now return.

VI. Sir ALEXANDER OGILVIE of Forglen, second son of George second lord Banff, was created a knight baronet anno 1701, and was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice anno 1706.

He married *Mary* daughter of sir John Alardice of that ilk, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. *George*, married to Jean daughter of Patrick Meldrum of Laithers, but died without issue.

2. *Alexander*, father of the present lord Banff.

3. *John*.

4. *Peter*.

1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to sir Alexander Reid of Barra.

2. *Mary*, married to Andrew Hay of Mountblairie.

3. *Helen*, married to ——— Smollet, son and heir of sir James Smollet of Bonhill.

VII. ALEXANDER OGILVIE, design'd junior of Forglen, second son and apparent heir of sir Alexander of Forglen, married Jean Friend, daughter of squire Friend of Bellarichie of Ireland, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, now lord Banff, ——— and a daughter,

Alex-

Alexander, junior of Forglen, died before his father, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. ALEXANDER, who succeeded also to the honours of Banff, as before observed, and is the seventh lord.

He married Jean, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, Esq; by Jean, daughter of Mr. Robert Bennet advocate, by whom he hath issue three sons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander* master of Banff.
2. *William*.
3. *Archibald*.
1. Daughter, *Jane*.
2. *Sophia*.
3. *Janet*.

A R M S.

Argent, a lion passant guardant, *gules*, crowned, *or*, for Ogilvie: 2d and 3d, *argent*, three papingoes, *vert*, beak'd and member'd, *gules*, for Home of Fastcastle.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter*, a man in armour with a target, all proper; and on the *sinister*, a lion rampant, *gules*.

CREST; a lion's head erased, *gules*.

MOTTO; *Fideliter*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Inchdreur in the county of Banff, Forglen, &c.

HAMILTON Lord BARGENY.

THE first of the noble family of Bargeny was,

I. Sir JOHN HAMILTON, a natural son of John, marquis of Hamilton, who was legitimate on 11th March 1600, and was first designed sir John Hamilton of Letrick, afterwards of Bargeny.

He got a liberal education, was a man of fine accomplishments, and acquired considerable estates in Carrick, particularly the lands and barony of Bargeny, which is still possessed by the family, and hath continued to be their chief title ever since.

He obtained, from king Charles I. charters of many lands, *domino Johanni Hamilton, domino de Bargeny militi, &c. inter 1630 & 1635*.

He got also a charter of the lands and barony of Cambusnethan, in which he is designed *dominus Johannes Hamilton de Bargeny, senior, &c. anno 1636*.

He married a daughter of doctor Alexander Campbell, bishop of Brechin, by whom he had a son,

Sir *John*,—and four daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to sir John Drummond of Machany.
2. *Helen*, married to sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan.
3. —, married to sir William Weir of Stonbyres.
4. *Mary*, married to Alexander Cleland of that ilk.

He died *anno 1637*, and was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir JOHN HAMILTON of Bargeny, a man of singular worth and merit. He was a great loyalist, and steady friend of king Charles I. during all the time of the civil war; wherefore, in

reward of his great merit and faithful services, the king was pleased to create him a peer, by the title of lord Bargeny, *anno 1639*; the patent being to the heirs-male of his body.

In 1648, he put himself in arms, with other loyalists, in order to rescue the king then a prisoner in the isle of Wight. And after the king's murder, he still persisted in his loyalty to king Charles II. on which account he suffered many hardships, and was particularly excepted out of Oliver Cromwel's act of indemnity, *anno 1654*.

He married, 1st, lady Jean, daughter of William, marquis of Douglas, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir,—and five daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married, 1st, to sir John Kennedy of Colzean: 2dly, to sir David Ogilvie of Clova; and had issue to both.
2. *Anne*, married to sir Patrick Houston of that ilk, and had issue.
3. *Grizel*, who died unmarried.
4. *Marjory*, married to William Bailie of Lamington.
5. *Catharine*, married to William Cuninghame of Enterkin, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Ulric More, daughter of Henry earl of Drogheda, widow of Henry Hamilton earl of Clanbrazil in Ireland, by whom he had no issue.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. WILLIAM, second lord Bargeny, who married lady Mary Cuninghame, daughter of William earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, master of Bargeny.
 2. *William*, who succeeded his father.
- His daughter *Nicholas*, married to sir Alexander Hope of Carfe, and had issue.

IV. JOHN,

Charta, Hæredibus masculis corpore suo, in archiv. familiæ de Bargeny, ad ann. 1639.

Act of indemnity, printed in the appen. to the lives of the officers of state.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland, vol. I. page 328.

IV. JOHN, master of Bargeny, first son and apparent heir of William the second lord, married a daughter of sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, by whom he had no sons, and but one daughter,

Johanna, married to sir Robert Dalrymple of North Berwick, of whom more hereafter.

The master dying in his father's lifetime without male-issue, and the father (the second lord) dying soon thereafter, his estate and honours devolved upon his second son,

IV. WILLIAM, third lord Bargeny, who married, 1st, a daughter of sir James Primrose of Carrington, by whom he had only one daughter,

Grizel, married to Thomas Buchan of Cairnburgh, advocate, by whom she had three daughters; 1. *Mary*; 2. *Anne*; 3. *Nicholas*.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, one of the senators of the college of justice, by whom he had a son and successor,

V. JAMES, fourth lord Bargeny, who dying without issue, in him ended the male-line of the patentee's body, whereby the honours became extinct; but the estate, by a decision of the house of peers, went to John Dalrymple, son of Johanna, daughter of John the master, preferable to sir Alexander Hope of Carse, who was son of Nicolas, daughter of William the second lord; and Mr. Buchan's daughters, whose mother Grizel was daughter of William, third lord Bargeny, as before observed.

The family of Bargeny being now represented by John, son of the said Johanna, to her we now return.

V. JOHANNA HAMILTON, only child of John master of Bargeny, eldest son of William the second lord, married sir Robert Dalrymple of North-Berwick, eldest son of sir Hew, lord president of the session, by whom she had three sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Hew*, who succeeded his grandfather in the estate of North-Berwick.

2. *John*, who, in right of his mother, got the estate of Bargeny, by a decree of the house of peers, as before noticed, upon which he was obliged to change his name to Hamilton.

3. *Robert*, a physician.

1st daughter, *Marion*, married to the master of Rae.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to William Duff of Crumbie, Esq;

VI. JOHN HAMILTON, Esq; now of Bargeny, son of Johanna, married lady Anne, daughter of James earl of Wemyss.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, Hamilton: 2d and 3d, Arran; all within a bordure gaborated, *argent* and *azure*; the 1st charged with hearts, *gules*, and the 2d with mullets of the 1st.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter*, an antelope, *argent*, collar'd, *gules*, charged with three cinque-foils, *ermine*; on the *sinister*, a savage with a shoulder-belt, *gules*, charged with cinque-foils, *ermine*, and wreath'd about the head and middle with laurels, *vert*, holding in his left hand a garb, *or*.

CREST; a crescent, *gules*.

MOTTO; *Je espere*.

C H I E F S E A T.

At Bargeny in Carrick.

DOUGLAS Viscount of BELHAVEN.

THE first who enjoyed this title was sir ROBERT DOUGLAS of Spot, son of Malcolm Douglas of Mains, who was lineally descended of Nicol Douglas, a son of the family of Dalkeith, in king Robert II.'s time.

This sir Robert, when a young man, was page of honour to prince Henry, son of king Charles I. Then he was made his master of horse. After the death of that excellent prince, he was constituted gentleman of the bed-chamber, master of the household, and one of the privy-council to king Charles I.

His majesty was likewise pleased, for his

eminent loyalty and faithful services, to create him viscount of Belhaven, by letters patent, dated 24th June 1633, to the heirs-male of his body.

He married Nicolas, daughter of sir Robert Moray of Abercainy, but dying without issue in January 1639, the honours became extinct.

He was interred in the vestry of the Abbey church of Holyroodhouse, under a fine and stately monument, with an inscription, wherein most of his remarkable actions are mentioned.—*Vide* Crawford's Peerage, p. 35.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Harredibus masculis e corpore suo.

HAMILTON

HAMILTON Lord BELHAVEN.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble branch of the great and illustrious family of Hamilton was,

JAMES, first lord Hamilton, who flourished in the reigns of king James I. and II. was the seventh generation of that antient house, in a direct male-line, and married Janet, daughter of sir Alexander Livingston, ancestor of the earls of Linlithgow, by whom he had issue several sons.

1. James, second lord Hamilton, his successor.

2. Andrew, of whom the family of Belhaven is lineally descended.

I. ANDREW, second son of James, first lord Hamilton, acquired the lands of Broomhill, which continued to be the chief title of the family till they were nobilitate.

He left issue three sons.

1. John, his heir.

2. Robert, who carried on the line of this family.

3. James Hamilton of Greenhill.

He died about 1480, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Writs of the family penes dom. Belhaven.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, who married a daughter of ——— Hamilton of Torrence, by whom he had only two daughters; and having no male-issue, disposed his estate to James, second lord Hamilton, who generously gave it back to his brother,

Ibidem.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Broomhill, second son of Andrew, who married Isabel, daughter of ——— Hamilton of Dalserf, by whom he had a son and successor,

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, who married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Hamilton of Udston, by whom he had a son, John, his heir.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of ——— Dalziel of that ilk, by whom he had another son,

Robert Hamilton of Alanshaw.

And dying about 1550, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1555 & 1570.

IV. JOHN, who got charters, under the great seal, *Johanni Hamilton de Broomhill terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Stenhouse, &c.*

He married Anne daughter of ——— Ha-

milton of Kilbrachmont, *in vicecom. de Fife*, Chart. penes dom. Belhaven. by whom he had a son and successor,

V. Sir JAMES HAMILTON of Broomhill, who married a daughter of ——— Hamilton Ibidem. of Udston, by whom he had a son,

VI. Sir JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, who succeeded him; and being a man of fine parts, was in great favour and esteem with king Charles I.

He was a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the king's interest during all the time of the civil war, for which his majesty was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Belhaven and Stenton, by letters patent, dated 18th December 1647. Chart. in pub. archiv.

In July 1648, he marched into England with the Scotch army under the conduct of duke Hamilton, and behaved with the utmost resolution at Preston, where the Scots were routed, but he had the good fortune to escape, and got safe back to Scotland.

He married Margaret, natural daughter of James second marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had three daughters. Writs of the family of Belhaven.

1. Margaret, married to sir Samuel Baillie of Lamington, and had issue.

2. Anne, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. Elizabeth, married to Alexander first viscount of Kingston.

John, first lord Belhaven, having no male-issue, made a resignation of his estate and honours, in the king's hands, in favours of his cousin, sir John Hamilton of Biel, who married his grandchild; upon which he got a new patent and charter, under the great seal of king Charles II. "to the said sir John, and "the heirs-male of his body; which failing, "to his heirs-male whatsoever." The patent is dated at Whitehall, the 10th day of February 1675. Chart. in pub. archiv. lo-hanni Hamilton de Biel, militi, baronetto, et hæredibus masculis quibuscunque, &c.

The lord Belhaven died anno 1679, and, according to the above-mentioned patent, his estate and honours devolved upon the said sir John, who being married to his grandchild by his daughter Anne, to her we now return.

VII. ANNE, second daughter of John first lord Belhaven, married sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertounhill, a cadet of his own family, by whom she had an only child,

VIII. MARGARET, married to the said sir John Hamilton of Biel, who, upon the death

death of the first lord, succeeded to his estate and honours as before observed.

John, second lord Belhaven, was eldest son and heir of sir Robert Hamilton of Pressmanan, one of the senators of the college of justice, descended from the family of Udston, whose lineal ancestor was Andrew Hamilton, third son of sir David lord of Cadzow, who flourished in the reigns of king Robert II. and III.

Writs of the family of Belhaven, and Nisbet, vol. I. page 176.

This lord was a man of great honour and integrity, and his behaviour in the parliaments 1681 and 1685 showed him to be a strenuous defender of the Protestant religion.

He was a great promoter of the revolution in 1688, and was very active, at the convention of estates of Scotland, to get the crown settled upon the prince and princess of Orange, and had the command of a troop of horse in their service at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689.

Upon the accession of king William and queen Mary to the crown, he was appointed one of their privy-council, and soon after one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord-register.

He was likewise, by queen Anne, constituted one of the lords of her privy-council, and one of the commissioners of the treasury, all which offices he executed with honour and integrity.

In the parliament 1706, he strenuously opposed the union of the two kingdoms, conceiving it derogatory to the honour of his country.

Upon that great occasion he made several learned and elaborate speeches, which are still preserved, and show the uprightness of his heart, that nothing could prevail with him to concur with the court in a measure that he judged to be inconsistent with the interest and independency of his country, for which posterity do him the justice to celebrate his name with honour, as a patriot, as well as an orator.

He died soon thereafter, anno 1708, and, by the said Margaret Hamilton, left issue two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James Hamilton*, Esq; advocate, assistant solicitor to the two boards of customs and excise. This gentleman married Anne, daughter of John Walkingshaw of that ilk, who died without issue in 1732.

John, second lord Belhaven, was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. *John*, third lord Belhaven, who was a man of good parts, great worth and merit.

He was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, anno 1715, and a lord of the bed-

chamber to George then prince of Wales, afterwards king George II.

He had the command of a troop of horse, raised by the county of Haddington, in the time of the rebellion 1715, and served as a volunteer at the battle of Dumblain, where he gave distinguishing proofs of his valour and intrepidity.

In 1721 he was appointed governor of Barbadoes, but unfortunately perished at sea, in the beginning of his voyage thither, in the Royal Anne galley, near the Lizard Point, where the ship having struck on the Stag rocks, about midnight, was staved in pieces, and, of two hundred and forty persons, only two men and a boy were saved, being drove ashore on pieces of the wreck.

He married Mary, daughter of Andrew Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh, a cadet of the family of Earlsball, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, now lord Belhaven.

2. *Andrew Hamilton*, Esq; an officer in the army, who died unmarried.

3. *James Hamilton*, Esq; advocate, deputy-sheriff of the county of Haddington, and assistant-solicitor to the boards of excise and customs.

4. *Robert Hamilton*, Esq; who, betaking himself to a military life, was a major in the expedition to America, under the late lord Cathcart, and died a bachelor soon after his return from Carthagera.

His daughter *Margaret*, was married to Alexander Baird, Esq; son to sir William Baird of Newbeath.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. *John*, fourth lord Belhaven, who is high sheriff of the county of Haddington, general of the mint, and one of the commissioners and trustees appointed for the encouragement and improvement of trade, manufactures, and fisheries, in Scotland.

A R M S.

Gules, a sword erect in pale, proper, the pommel and hilt, or, between three cinquefoils, *argent*.

CREST; on a wreath, a nag's head, coup'd of the last, and bridled of the first.

SUPPORTERS; two horses, *argent*, bridled as the crest.

MOTTO; *Ride through.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Biel, near Dunbar, in East-Lothian, and Pressmanan, in the same county.

HAY Lord BEWLIE, and Earl of CARLYLE.

THIS noble family deduces its origin from

PETER HAY of Megginch, who flourished in the reign of king James V. and was descended of the house of Leys, one of the oldest cadets of the illustrious family of Errol.

Lives of the officers of state, p. 157.

He married Margaret, daughter of — Crichton of Ruthven, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his successor, who was father of George earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of Scotland.—*Vide Title Kinnoul.*

2. *Sir James* of Kingask, the first of this family.

Ibidem.

3. *Edmund*, a man of great knowledge and learning. He was professor of the civil and canon law, and rector of a college at Doway.

1. Daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1st, to Robert Moncur of Balumby: 2dly, to George Drummond of Blair.

Ibid. p. 158.

2. *F Janet*, married to sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre.

I. *Sir JAMES HAY* of Kingask, second son of Peter Hay of Megginch, being a man of great parts and learning, was highly esteemed by king James VI. from whom he got a charter of the lands of Grangemuir, &c. lying in the shire of Edinburgh, and constabulary of Haddington; *Jacobo Hay de Kingask, &c.* dated 25th June 1606.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got also a grant of the whole revenue of the priory of Bewlie, anno 1607, and was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice, and comptroller of Scotland, anno 1608; was made one of the lords of the privy council, and raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Hay of Bewlie, anno 1609; all which appears by a charter, under the great seal of king James VI. granted to Walter Danielston of Colgreen, *cum consensu prædilecti consiliarii sui Jacobi domini Bewlie computorum rotulatoris, &c.* dated 6th April 1610.

Ibidem.

He died in 1614, having married Margaret, daughter of John Murray of Polmais, by whom he had a son and successor,

II. *JAMES*, second lord Bewlie, who having got a liberal education, was a man of great accomplishments, both natural and acquired.

He was particularly distinguished and taken notice of by king James VI. even when a young man, and accompanied that prince into England anno 1603, and afterward became a mighty favourite. In 1614, upon his father's death, he was made comptroller of Scotland.

In 1615, he was created a peer of England, by the title of lord Hay of Souly, in the county of York. He was afterwards made earl of Carlyle, and viscount Doncaster, and was the first Scotsman that was dignified with English titles after James VI. became king of Great-Britain.

Peerage of England.

In 1618, he was appointed ambassador from the British court to the emperor Ferdinand II. and at his return into England, made report of Frederick count Palatine's being elected king of Bohemia, and of the state of affairs in those parts.

Lives of the officers of state, p. 157.

He was twice ambassador extraordinary at the court of France; first, to negotiate, and then to compleat the marriage of king Charles I. with his royal consort princess Henrietta Maria, daughter of king Henry IV. In all which negotiations he acquitted himself, to the great satisfaction of his royal master, who made him one of the lords of his bed-chamber, groom of the stole, master of the wardrobe, and knight of the most noble order of the garter.

Ibid. and Rymer. Dugdale's baronage of England, &c.

He was also first gentleman of the bed-chamber to king Charles I. from whom he got a grant of the island of Barbadoes, which continued in the possession of the proprietary and his heirs above thirty years.

Anno 1661, the crown purchased it of lord Kinnoul, heir to the earl of Carlyle, &c.

Historical account of the British plantations in N. America, vol. I. p. 131.

According to my lord Clarendon, he had got above four hundred thousand pounds in the government's service, all which he enjoyed, and spent most liberally.

He was particularly noted for his elegant and sumptuous way of living and entertaining. When in France, he spared no cost to represent the wealth, and display the grandeur of the English nation; particularly, at one of his ante-suppers, an attendant eat for his own share a pye reckoned at 20 l. sterling.

Account of the extinct peers of England, printed in 1711, vol. II. p. 54. penes Macfarlane.

He married, 1st, Honora, daughter and sole heiress of Edward baron Denny, by whom he had issue a son,

Ibidem.

James, earl of Carlyle, — and a daughter,

Lady Anne, who died young.

He married, 2dly, lady Lucia Percy, daughter of Henry, earl of Northumberland, by whom he had a daughter,

Agnes, married, 1st, to sir George Preston of Craigmiller; 2dly, to James earl of Glencairn, and had issue.

Lives of the officers of state, p. 157.

He died at Whitehall in 1636, was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, and succeeded by his son,

JAMES,

Peerage of
England, vol.
I. p. 175.

III. JAMES, second earl of Carlyle, and third lord Bewlie, who married lady Margaret Ruffel, daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford, and died without succession *anno* 1660, whereby all his titles of honour became extinct.

But that of Carlyle was conferred upon

Charles Howard, descended of the most illustrious family of Norfolk, who was created baron Dacres of Gillisland, viscount Howard of Morpeth, and earl of Carlyle, by letters patent, dated 20th April 1661. *Ibid.* vol. II. p. 407.

STEWART Lord BLANTYRE.

AS this branch of the illustrious family of Stewart is sprung from the antient house of Garlies, whose lineal descent from Alexander, lord high steward of Scotland, is to be found under the title of *Earl of Galloway*, we shall begin to deduce the pedigree of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Garlies and Dalwinton, the sixth generation in the account of Galloway, who was a man of dignity and rank, and knighted by king James II.

He married dam Euphame Graham, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his successor, ancestor of the earl of Galloway.
2. Sir *Thomas*, of whom this family is lineally descended.
3. Sir *Walter*, of whom the earl of Blesington, the Stewarts of Shambully, and others, are descended.

I. Sir THOMAS STEWART, second son of sir Alexander of Garlies, got from his father the lands of Minto and Marbottle, which is confirmed by a charter, under the great seal of king James III. dated *anno* 1476.

He married Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of sir Walter Stewart of Arthurlie, by whom he got large possessions in the shires of Renfrew and Clydsdale; and got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Busby, Househill, and a great many others, to him and Isabel Stewart, their heirs, &c. dated *anno* 1489.

By her he had issue two sons and three daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *William*, who was bishop of Aberdeen, and treasurer of Scotland.
1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to John Stewart of Cardonald.
2. *Marion*, married to Adam Maxwell of Southbar, son of lord Maxwell.
3. *Margaret*, married to Charles Pollock of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1500, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir JOHN STEWART of Minto, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Busby and others, to him, and Janet Fleming his spouse, dated 23d February 1502. *Chart. in pub. archiv.*

He was a man of great resolution and fortitude, and highly esteemed by king James IV. whom he accompanied to the field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, *anno* 1513.

By the said Janet, daughter of David, son and apparent heir of Robert lord Fleming, he left issue a son and successor,

III. Sir ROBERT STEWART of Minto, who was provost of Glasgow *anno* 1525. He got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Minto, Marbottle, &c. to him, and Janet Murray his spouse, *anno* 1529. *Ibidem.*

By the said Janet Murray (a daughter of the family of Polmais) he left issue four sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*.
2. *Robert*, prior of Whithorn.
3. *Malcolm*.
4. *Walter*.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Maxwell of Calderwood.

He died *anno* 1554, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir JOHN STEWART of Minto, who was served heir to his father, 20th May 1555. He assisted at the coronation of king James VI. *anno* 1576, was provost of the town of Glasgow, and had the command of the castle thereof. *Retour penes dom. Blantyre.*

He married, 1st, Janet Hepburn, a daughter of the family of Bothwel, by whom he had a son, *Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 166.*

Sir *Matheio*, his successor, whose male-line is now extinct.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of sir James Stewart of Cardonald, descended of the illustrious *Ibidem.*

ous house of Lennox, by whom he had one son,

Walter, who carried on the line of this family,—and four daughters.

1. *Janet*, married to sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk.

2. *Agnes*, married to John Wallace of Achans and Dundonald.

3. *Marion*, married to William Cleland of that ilk.

4. —, married to Alexander Baillie of Carphin, ancestor of Parbroath.

Sir John died *anno* 1583, and was buried in the cathedral church of Glasgow, under a stately monument:

V. WALTER, only son of the second marriage of sir John Stewart of Minto, designed commendator of Blantyre, was a man of great accomplishments, both natural and acquired, and having been bred, with king James VI. under that famous scholar George Buchanan, was always in favour and greatly esteemed by his majesty.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1587 & 1595. He got charters, under the great seal, *Waltero, commendatorio de Blantyre*, of all the lordships, baronies, regalities, offices, &c. which belonged to the episcopal see of Glasgow, with many other lands and baronies.

Lives of the officers of state, and Stuart's hist. of the royal family. In the year 1580, when but a young man, he was made one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the king, and one of his privy-council; one of the senators of the college of justice, and lord privy-seal, *anno* 1582; one of the octavians of exchequer in 1595, and lord high treasurer of Scotland, *anno* 1596; all which high offices he discharged with honour and reputation.

Chart. in pub. archiv. 6to Martii 1596. The preamble to the grant of the office of treasurer, *Waltero, commendatorio de Blantyre*, contains many honourable clauses, shows the particular esteem and regard his majesty had for him, and is fully narrated in the lives of the officers of state.

Ibid. ad ann. 1598. We must here observe what is alledged by former authors, that he was not created a peer till the 10th of July 1606; but this must be a mistake; for he was certainly raised to that dignity at least seven years sooner, though we have not seen the patent. This appears from a charter, under the great seal, erecting all his lands, therein mentioned, into one free barony, to be called the lordship and barony of Blantyre for ever, and is expressly granted, "*Waltero domino Blantyre, thesaurario S. D. N. regis, heredibus masculis, &c.*" dated 18th January 1598.

Records of parliament. In 1604, he was named one of the commissioners to treat of an union with England, which at that time took no effect.

This great man married Nicolas, daughter of sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *James Stewart*, knight of the bath, a youth of great hopes, who, in his father's lifetime, was killed in a duel by sir George Wharton, *anno* 1609, without issue.

2. *William*, master of Blantyre.

3. *Walter Stewart*, Esq; doctor of physic, father of Frances, dutchess of Lennox and Stuart's hist. of the royal family, page 167. Richmond; and of Sophia, married to Henry Bulkly, Esq; master of the household to king Charles II.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to George lord Salton.

He died *anno* 1616, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. WILLIAM, second lord Blantyre, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great seal, *Willielmo, magistro de Blantyre*, of the lands and barony of Blantyre, and several others, *inter* 1608 & 1616. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Helen, daughter of sir William Scot of Ardros, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

1. *Walter*, master of Blantyre.

2. *Alexander*, who succeeded his brother.

His daughter, —, was married to sir John Swinton of that ilk.

He died in 1638, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. WALTER, third lord Blantyre, who married Margaret, daughter of sir William Muir of Rowallan, but dying without issue, in 1641, was succeeded by his brother, Ibidem.

VII. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Blantyre, who married Margaret, daughter of sir John Schaw of Greenock, by whom he had a son, *Alexander*, who succeeded him,—and a daughter,

Helen, married to James Muirhead of Broadholm. Ibidem.

VIII. ALEXANDER, fifth lord Blantyre, married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir John Henderson of Fordel, who died without issue. Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of sir Robert Hamilton of Pressmanan, one of the senators of the college of justice, and sister of John lord Belhaven, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters. Ibidem.

1. *Walter*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *John Stewart*, Esq; advocate.

4. *James*, who died at sea.

5. *Hugh Stewart*, Esq;

1st daughter, *Marion*, married to James Stirling of Keir.

2. *Frances*, married to sir James Hamilton of Rosehaugh.

3. *Helen*, married to John lord Gray.

4. *Anne*, married to Alexander Hay of Drumelzier, Esq;—They all had issue.

He died in 1704, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. WALTER, sixth lord Blantyre, who was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland *anno* 1710, but died without issue *anno* 1713, and was succeeded by his brother,

IX. ROBERT, seventh lord Blantyre, who married, 1st, lady Helen Lyon, daughter of John earl of Strathmore, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, who died young.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of William Hay of Drumelzier, by whom he had six sons and four daughters.

1. *Walter*, his heir.

2. *William*, the present lord.

3. *Alexander*.

4. *John*.

5. *James*.

6. *Charles*.

1st daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Helen*, married to Oliver Colt of Auldham, Esq;

3. *Marion*.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to William Colquhoun of Garfcaden, Esq;

He died in 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. WALTER, eighth lord Blantyre, a youth of great expectations, who died at Paris, without issue, in May 1751, and was succeeded by his next brother,

X. WILLIAM, ninth lord Blantyre.

A R M S.

Or, a fess-cheque, *argent* and *azure*, surmounted of a bend ingrailed, and in chief a rose, *gules*.

CREST; a dove, with an olive leaf in its mouth.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter* side, a savage, wreath'd about his head and middle with laurel, and holding over his shoulder a battoon, all proper; and on the *sinister*, a lion, *gules*.

MOTTO; *Sola juvat virtus*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Erskine in Renfrewshire; at Cardonnell castle in the same county; at Leithington in East-Lothian; and at the Craig of Blantyre in Clydesdale.

+++++

BORTHWICK Lord BORTHWICK.

THE traditional accounts of the origin of this antient family are various. Some say, they are descended of one Andreas, a son of the lord of the castle of Burtick in Livonia, who accompanied queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland, *anno* 1057, and got possession of some lands in the south or west parts of this country, and that his posterity assumed their surname of Borthwick from the place from whence this Andreas came: Others are of opinion, that it is a local surname.

It is evident, from our histories, that they were long a great, numerous, and flourishing family in Scotland; they had large possessions in lands; and the noble alliances they made, by their frequent marriages with the greatest families in the kingdom, sufficiently appear from the following narration: We shall therefore deduce their descent, by unquestionable authority, from

I. THOMAS de BORTHWICK, who ob-

tained some lands near Lauder, in the shire of Berwick, from Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood, in the reign of king David II. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1329.

He left issue a son and successor,

II. Sir WILLIAM de BORTHWICK, who was in possession of the lands of Catkune, in the reign of king Robert II. which appears from a charter dated in 1378.

He left issue a son,

Sir *William*,—and a daughter,

Margaret, married to William Abernethy, ancestor of lord Abernethy, of Salton, who was designed, *Filia domini Willielmi de Borthwick militis*, *anno* 1413.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir WILLIAM BORTHWICK, who was witness in a charter of James, second earl of Douglas, to his son sir William Douglas, of Douglas, to his son sir William Douglas, He

of the lands and barony of Drumlanrig, &c. circa annum 1387.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, anno 1398, and died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son,

Sir William, — and two daughters.

1. Janet, married, 1st, to James Douglas, lord Dalkeith; 2dly, to George Crichton, earl of Caithness.

2. —, married to sir John Oliphant.

IV. Sir WILLIAM succeeded, and was designed *Willielmus de Borthwick, dominus de eodem, miles*, in several authentic writs.

Before this family acquired the lands of Borthwick, they were promiscuously designed by the titles of Catkune, Legertwood, and Heriotmuir; but were afterwards designed Borthwicks of that ilk.

This sir William was a man of great parts, was often employed in negotiations of importance, and was concerned in most of the public transactions of his time. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English in December 1400.

He was again appointed one of the commissioners for prolonging the truce anno 1404, and obtained a safe conduct to treat with the English about other matters, particularly with the earls of Fife and Douglas, then prisoners in England, anno 1405.

He got another safe conduct from the king of England, *Willielmo de Borthwick, de Legertwood, militi*, anno 1408.

And got a charter, from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, of the lands and barony of Borthwick, in the shire of Selkirk, which formerly belonged to Robert Scot, dated 4th day of June 1410.

He was again one of the ambassadors appointed to the court of England in the years 1411 and 1413.

Also, in the year 1421, to treat about the king's liberty, which is the first time we find him designed *dominus de Borthwick*.

He was one of the *magnates Scotia* that sat on the assize of the duke of Lennox and Murdoch duke of Albany's two sons, anno 1424.

This William appears to have been created lord Borthwick before the year 1430; for, in October that year, at the baptism of the king's two sons, there were several knights created, and, amongst the rest, William, son and heir of William lord Borthwick, was one.

He obtained, from king James I. a licence to build a castle upon the lands of Lochwarret, viz. *Ad construendam arcem in illo loco qui vulgariter dicitur le Motte de Lochwarret*, by a charter, under the great seal, anno 1430. A stately castle was accordingly built, called

Borthwick castle, which afterwards became the chief seat and title of the family.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. WILLIAM, second lord Borthwick, who made a considerable figure when but a young man. He was one of the hostages for king James I.'s ransom, anno 1424; and having got liberty to return to his own country, we find him appointed one of the ambassadors to the court of Rome, anno 1425; but it seems he had again returned prisoner to England; for it appears he only obtained his liberty anno 1427, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him anno 1430, as before observed.

This lord was also a man of knowledge in state affairs; sat in the first parliament held by king James II. anno 1437, and in several other parliaments afterwards.

We find him no less than three times sent ambassador to the court of England, anno 1459 and 1461; and dying soon thereafter, left issue three sons and one daughter.

1. William, his heir.

2. Sir Thomas Borthwick of Colylaw, knight.

3. James, who obtained from his father the lands of Glengilt, on which he got a charter, anno 1467, and was the first of the Borthwicks of Glengilt.

His daughter, Margaret, married to sir John Maxwell of Calderwood.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. WILLIAM, third lord Borthwick, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Glengilt, &c. anno 1482.

He sat in the parliament called by king James III. to meet anno 1467, who appointed him *magister hospitii*, and was in several parliaments thereafter.

He was sent ambassador, with some others, to negotiate a treaty with the English, anno 1473, and on two embassies afterwards, anno 1484 and 1498.

He married Maryota de Hope-Pringle, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. William, his heir.

2. Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn, of whom the present lord Borthwick is lineally descended, as will be shewn hereafter.

1st daughter, Agnes, married to David earl of Cassilis.

2. Catharine, married to William earl of Glencairn.

3. Mary, married to James Hope-Pringle of Gallashiels.

4. Margaret, married to sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin.

He was killed, with many of his brave countrymen, and their royal leader, king James

James IV. at the fatal field of Flowdon, anno 1513, and succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. WILLIAM, fourth lord Borthwick, who got charters, under the great seal, of the lands and moat of Lochwarret, Middleton and Buteland, the lands of Borthwick, Legertwood and Heriotmuir, *Willielmo domino Borthwick, &c.*

Chart.in pub.
archiv. inter
1530 & 1536.

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of John lord Yester, by whom he had a son, John, his heir,—and two daughters.

Mill's genea-
logical collec-
tions, penes
Macfarlane.

1. *Catharine*, married to sir James Crichton of Frendraught, ancestor of viscount Frendraught.

Ibidem.

2. *Janet*, married to Alexander Lauder, son and heir of Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

He died anno 1542, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JOHN, fifth lord Borthwick, who was retoured heir to his father, anno 1543, and made an entail of the lordship and barony of Borthwick, failing heirs-male of his own body, "to and in favours of Gavin Borthwick of Fenton, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Michael Borthwick of Glengilt, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to William Borthwick of Soltry, and the heirs-male of his body, &c." dated 10th January 1544; upon which there passed a charter, under the great seal, *Johanni domino Borthwick*, dated 15th of the same month.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

It must here be observed, that as the heirs-male of the above John, Gavin, and Michael, are all extinct, the succession therefore devolves upon the heir-male of William of Soltry, who was the next person in the substitution, of whom the present lord Borthwick is the undoubted representative.

This John lord Borthwick was a great loyalist, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary, and never deserted her interest in her greatest distress, on which account he suffered many hardships.

Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David earl of Crawford, by Isabel his wife, daughter of — Lundy of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 72.

William, his heir,—and a daughter, *Maryota*, married to Andrew Hope-Pringle of Gallashiels.

He died before the year 1572, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

IX. WILLIAM, sixth lord Borthwick, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands, lordship, and barony of Borthwick, the lands of Moat of Lochwarret, Middleton,

Heriotmuir, &c. *Willielmo domino Borthwick*, anno 1572.

He married Grizel, daughter of sir Walter Scot, ancestor of the duke of Buccleugh, by whom he had a son,

Nisbet's ap-
pend. ad ann.
1582.

X. JAMES, seventh lord Borthwick, who succeeded him. He married Margaret Hay, daughter of William lord Hay of Yester, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had a son,

Chart. penes
marchionem
de Tweeddale.

John, his heir.

And dying anno 1599, was succeeded by,

XI. JOHN, eighth lord Borthwick, who was charged to enter heir to his father, anno 1602, and got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Heriotmuir, Lochwarret, &c. *Johanni domino Borthwick*, &c. anno 1610.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

This John, with the three preceeding generations, are further documented by a charter from king Charles I. dated anno 1632.

A charter in
the records of
privy seal an-
no 1632.

He was a man of great honour and loyalty, and adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family during all the time of the civil war. After the murder of the king, he held out his castle of Borthwick against Oliver Cromwell, and at last, when he saw no appearance of relief, was forced to surrender, and obtained very honourable terms, viz. Liberty to march out with his lady and family unmolested, and got fifteen days time allowed them to remove their effects.

Two original
letters of Oli-
ver Cromwel
in October
and Novem-
ber 1650,
with the ar-
ticles of capi-
tulation, pe-
nes dom.
Borthwick.

He married lady Elizabeth Ker, daughter of William earl of Lothian, by lady Anne his wife, heiress of that earldom, by whom he had a son and successor,

XII. JOHN, ninth lord Borthwick, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Heriotmuir, &c. *Johanni domino Borthwick*, anno 1663.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Ker, daughter of Robert earl of Lothian, and died without issue anno 1672, which ended the male line of William, fourth lord Borthwick, eldest son of the third lord, whereby the representation devolved upon the heir-male of Alexander his second son, to whom we now return.

VII. ALEXANDER, second son of William third lord Borthwick, was designed by the title of Nenthorn, by a charter from the said lord, as superior of the lands of Nenthorn, in the shire of Berwick, "to Alexander Borthwick, his second son, and Margaret his spouse, upon the resignation of James Wil- son, &c. &c." confirmed by a charter, under the great seal, 27th June 1495.

Ibid. ad an-
num 1495.

By

By the said Margaret, daughter of — Lawson of Humbie, he left issue a son and successor,

VIII. WILLIAM BORTHWICK, who was designed by the title of Soltry, in the entail of John, fifth lord Borthwick, before-mentioned, and is further instructed by a precept of *clare constat*, to William, son to Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn, &c. dated 21st March 1522.

He was chamberlain to queen Mary, made a considerable figure in her reign, and left issue two sons.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, ancestor of the Borthwicks of Sauchland, of whom Patrick Borthwick, merchant in Edinburgh, is said to be the male representative.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. WILLIAM BORTHWICK of Soltry, instructed by an instrument of *seafine*, in favours of William Borthwick of Soltry, son and heir of William Borthwick of Soltry, his father, of the lands of Scholla and Campslack, proceeding on a precept of *clare constat*, by John, fifth lord Borthwick, to his cousin William Borthwick elder, son of Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn, &c. dated 10th April 1550.

He lived after the year 1590, and left issue two sons.

1. Colonel *William*.

2. *Alexander*, great grandfather of Henry now lord Borthwick,

X. Colonel WILLIAM BORTHWICK, eldest son of William of Soltry, was designed by the title of Johnstonburn, &c. He betook himself to a military life, was a colonel under Gustavus Adolphus, and was father of *William Borthwick*, a great loyalist, who raised a company of men in defence of king Charles I. and left issue a son, colonel *William Borthwick*, who was killed at the battle of Ramillies, *anno* 1706, without issue, which ended the male line of William of Soltry's eldest son; and as the representation fell to Henry, the present lord Borthwick, lineally descended of Alexander the second son, to him we now return.

X. ALEXANDER BORTHWICK, second son of William of Soltry, and brother-german of colonel William of Johnstonburn, &c.

In a principal assignation, Robert Ker, son to Ralph Ker of Reidpath, to this Alexander

Borthwick, he is designed second lawful son to William Borthwick of Soltry, 15th July 1633. Original penes dominum Borthwick.

There is a principal minute of sale, betwixt Alexander Borthwick, brother-german to colonel William Borthwick of Johnstonburn, and Andrew Haitly of —, of some husband lands in Nenthorn, dated 23d February 1643, &c. Ibidem.

He married Sibilla, daughter of William Cairns of Pilmore, by whom he had a son and successor,

XI. WILLIAM BORTHWICK, designed of Maysheill and Pilmore, who is instructed by a disposition from the above Alexander Borthwick, some time in Johnstonburn, now in Gilkerstoun; to William Borthwick, chirurgion burges of Edinburgh, his eldest lawful son, of a tenement of land in Musselburgh, dated 25th January 1666. Ibidem.

He married a daughter of Mr. Henry Stewart of the family of Garntully, advocate, by whom he had a son,

XII. Captain HENRY BORTHWICK of Pilmore, his successor, who is instructed by an act extracted in a process before the lords of session, at the instance of Henry Borthwick of Pilmore, Esq; decerned and confirmed heir to the deceased William Borthwick, chirurgion burges of Edinburgh, his father, 21st November 1702. Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of sir Robert Pringle of Stichell, by whom he had a son, *Henry*, now lord Borthwick.

He was killed at the battle of Ramillies, *anno* 1706, and succeeded by

XIII. HENRY, tenth lord Borthwick, who, *anno* 1734, gave in his claim for the titles and honours of Borthwick. He proved his descent as above, was served heir-male to the last lord Borthwick, before an inquest, *anno* 1750, and has voted at every election of the peers since 1734. Retour in cancellaria.

A R M S.

Argent, three cinque-foils, *fable*.

SUPPORTERS; two angels, proper, winged, or.

CREST; a negroe's head couped, proper.

MOTTO; *Qui conducit*.

CHIEF SEAT.

Borthwick Castle in Lothian.

MORAY Lord of BOTHWELL.

Though it is acknowledged by our antiquaries, that the surname of Moray is amongst the most antient of any in Scotland, yet as their origin is a little uncertain, of which we have given some hints under the Title of *Duke of Athole*, we shall proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family, by authentic documents, from the first of the name that is to be found upon record in this kingdom.

I. FRISKINUS de MORAVIA made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown anno 1124.

He had large possessions in lands in Murray, Sutherland, and even in the more southern counties, of which there are many unquestionable vouchers in the chartulary of Murray, &c. &c.

He left issue two sons.

1. *William*.

Chartul. of Murray, p. 156, Chartul. of Arbroath, p. 121, penes Macfarlane.

2. *Hugo*, who appears to have been ancestor of the family of Sutherland. *Vide Title Sutherland*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. WILLIELMUS de MORAVIA, who was in great favour at the court of king William, was witness to many of his charters and donations, and was himself a liberal benefactor to the religious.

Chartul. of Murray, &c. penes eund.

He got from that prince a charter of the lands of Strabrock, Duffus, Rossile, Inchikil, Machir, Kintrai, &c. *quas terras pater suus tenuit tempore regis David, &c.* This charter is without date, but as Felix bishop of Murray was witness to it, it must have been betwixt 1165 and 1171, in which last year the bishop died.

Keith's catalogue of bishops, p. 80, and Sir James Dalrymple's collections.

There is a charter from Richard bishop of Murray of the lands of Logynanedel and Logyndykes, *Willielmo, filio Friskini, & heredibus suis, &c.* dated in 1190.

Chartul. of Murray, p. 138.

In a charter of king William, *de decimis solvendis, &c.* *Willielmus, filius Friskini*, together with Matthew bishop of Aberdeen, William de Lindefai, Robert de London, William de Haya, Ranulphus de Soulis, &c. are witnesses. This charter is also without date, but, by the witnesses, must have been betwixt 1185 and 1199, in which last year the bishop of Aberdeen died.

Ibid. p. 66.

There is another charter, by king William, of a donation of the church of Forres and Dyke, to Richard bishop of Murray, and his successors, &c. *Testibus comite David*

fratre regis, A. abb. de Dumfermling, Willielmo filio Friskini, & Hugone filio suo, &c.

This William left issue two sons, *Hugo* and *William*, betwixt whom he divided his lands.

Hugo de Moravia, the eldest, got the lands of Duffus, then the chief seat of the family, of which there are many documents in the chartulary of Murray. He was father of *Walter* de Moravia, whose only son, *Friskinus* de Moravia, died without male-issue, whereby the line of the family was carried on by William's second son, Chartul. of Murray, p. 74, 79, 91, &c. Nisbet's appendix, p. 197.

III. Sir WILLIAM de MORAVIA, the undoubted progenitor of the Morays of Bothwell, &c. who, in a charter of king William, is designed *Willielmus de Moravia, filius Willielmi, filii Friskini, &c.* The charter has no date, but, as Bricius bishop of Murray was witness to it, it must have been betwixt 1202, in which year the bishop was consecrated, and 1214, in which year king William died. Chartul. of Moray, and Nisbet's appendix, p. 82.

There is a donation *sanctæ trinitati de Spynie*, made by *Willielmus de Moravia, filius Willielmi, filii Friskini, &c.* to which Hugh his brother, and Archibald de Douglas, are witnesses; and Andrew bishop of Murray confirms *donationem illam quam Willielmus, filius Willielmi, filii Friskini, fecit, ecclesiæ de Spynie, &c.* about the year 1224. Chartul. of Moray, p. 100.

This William was highly esteemed by king Alexander II. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; and we find him often designed *miles, &c.*

He married the daughter of Sir David Olifard, son of *Walterus de Olifard, justiciarius Loudonia*, and proprietor of the lands of Bothwell, &c. Chartul. of Glasgow.

With her he got the whole lordship of Bothwell, (whereof the lands of Drumsfargart were a part) which afterwards became the chief seat and title of the family. Chart. penes ducem de Hamilton.

He got with her also the lands of Smallham in the shire of Berwick, &c. and by her he had a son, Chartul. of Dryburgh, and remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 26.

Sir *Walter*, his heir.

'Tis said he had several other sons, of whom some considerable families of the name of Murray are descended; but we cannot pretend to ascertain or connect them.

He died anno 1225, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir WALTER MORAY, who, succeeding also to the estate and lordship of Bothwell, in

in right of his mother, was the first of the name of Moray that was designed by that title.

Chartul. of Murray, p. 125. In a composition betwixt Andrew, bishop of Murray, & *Gilbertum hostiarium, Walterus de Moravia, filius quondam Willielmi de Moravia, &c.* is a witness, anno 1226.

Ibid. p. 79. There is another composition betwixt Andrew bishop of Murray & *nobilem virum Walterum de Moravia, filium quondam Willielmi de Moravia, &c.* to which Walter de Moravia, son of Hugo, William de Moravia, Alexander *vicecomes de Elgin, &c.* are witnesses, anno 1229.

Ibid. p. 76. In a convention betwixt Andrew, bishop of Murray, and David de Strabogie, son of Duncan earl of Fife, *Walterus de Moravia, miles, Walterus de Duffus, Walterus de Innes, &c.* are witnesses, anno 1232.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428. He was one of the *magnates Scotia* who were guarantees in a treaty of peace betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland and king Henry III. of England, where he is designed *Walterus de Moravia, miles, filius domini Willielmi, &c.* anno 1244.

Ibid. p. 556. This sir Walter, with the earls of Fife, Dunbar, Carrick, Strathern, and several others, were appointed to settle the marches betwixt Scotland and England, anno 1255.

Chartul. of Murray, &c. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest men of his time, and had vast possessions, which appears from the many donations he made, to the religious, of lands lying in different counties.

Chartul. of Dryburgh, penes Macfarlane, p. 98, 99. This *Walterus de Moravia* granted a discharge to the monks of Dryburgh for ever, of all the multures which they paid out of the lands they held of him, *in territorio de Smalham, in vicecom. de Berwick, &c.* This writ is dated at Bothwell, *in crastino sancti Matthaei apostoli, anno 1278.*

History of the family of Moray, penes Abercairny, M. S. p. 16. He married a daughter of Malcolm earl of Fife, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. Sir William.

2. Sir Andrew de Moravia, who succeeded his brother.

Sir Walter died in 1280, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir WILLIAM de MORAVIA, whom we find promiscuously designed *de Bothwell* and *de Drumsfargard*, and sometimes by both titles. He was also made *panetarius Scotia* by king Alexander III. with whom he was in great favour.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266. In the act declaratory of the succession of the crown of Scotland to king Alexander III. and his heirs, he is designed *Willielmus de Moravia, miles, filius Walteri, &c.* anno 1284.

He was one of the *magnates Scotia* that Rymer, tom. II. p. 471, & wrote to the king of England about the marriage of his eldest son with queen Margaret of Scotland, and is there designed *Guillam de Moreff, de Drumsfargard, &c.* anno 1290. critical remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 16.

He made a donation of the patronage of the church of Woolston to the see of Glasgow. Chartul. of Glasgow, and Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 39. *Dominus Andreas de Moravia*, his brother, and Robert bishop of Glasgow, are witnesses, and he is therein designed *dominus de Bothwell, Drumsfargard, & panetarius Scotia, &c.* & 1292. Critical remarks, &c. ad annum 1290 & 1292.

Ibidem. He also gave to the said see the patronage of the church of Smalham, to which his seal is affixed, being three stars, &c.

He was one of the great barons summoned to Berwick, as an auditor of the claims of the Bruce and the Baliol, anent the succession to the crown, in which he is designed *dominus de Bothwell, panetarius Scotia, &c.* anno 1291. Rymer's fœdera Angliæ, tom. II.

This *Willielmus de Moravia, panetarius Scotia*, with Donald earl of Mar, Gilbert earl of Angus, the earl of Carrick, William de St. Clare, Patrick de Graham, Michael de Wemyss, William de Moreff, de Tullibardin, &c. were sureties for the delivering up of several castles to the English, anno 1292. Ibid. p. 547 and 553.

He made several donations to the religious, which appears by five distinct charters in the chartulary of Glasgow, wherein he is designed *dominus Willielmus de Moravia, dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotia, dated anno 1292 and 1293.* Memoirs of the family of Moray, penes Abercairny, M. S. p. 22, &c.

He was a great patriot, and did many brave actions in the service of his country; but dying without issue, anno 1294, was succeeded by his brother,

V. Sir ANDREW de MORAVIA, *dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotia, &c.* who was a man of singular courage and intrepidity, and a true lover of his country. He joined the brave sir William Wallace upon his first taking up arms in defence of the liberties of Scotland, and had no small share in the glory acquired by handfuls of Scots against considerable bodies of the English under the conduct of the glorious Wallace. He particularly distinguished himself at Stirling, where he had the misfortune to lose his life on the 13th of September 1297, the Scots having obtained a most glorious victory. Fordun says, "*Ex ejus parte, de numero nobilium Scotia, solus Andreas de Moravia, pater Andrea, nobilis, vulneratus occubuit.*" II. P. 171.

He married a daughter of sir John Cumin lord of Badenoch, by whom he had two sons. Winton's hist. in the lawiers library, Edr.

1. Sir Andrew, his heir.

2. Sir John de Moravia, (according to Mr. Crawfurd) who got from his father the lands of Drumsfargard, &c. and, as appears from authentic

Chart. penes
dom. Aber-
cairny.

thentic documents, and the M. S. history of the *Moravii panetarii Scotiae*, acquired, by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Malise earl of Strathern, the lands of Ogilvie and Abercairny in Perthshire, where he fixed his residence, and from whom is lineally descended the family of Abercairny, who have, ever since that time, possessed those lands in a regular course of succession.

Sir Walter was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir ANDREW de MORAVIA, *dominus de Bothwell, panetarius Scotiae*, designed the Noble, who inherited all his father's virtues. No age has produced a greater hero or truer patriot.

All Scotch hi-
storians.

He was joined in command with sir William Wallace to march an army into England, where they performed glorious exploits with surprising courage and conduct, *anno* 1298.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. Stu-
art's hist. of
the royal fa-
mily.

As soon as king Robert Bruce began to assert his title to the crown, he joined him, and never deserted his interest in all his vicissitudes of fortune, whereby he became so great a favourite of that prince, that he bestowed upon him in marriage his own sister, lady Christian Bruce, &c.

He was not only a faithful friend and follower of that great monarch, but continued to adhere firmly and inviolably to the interest of his son king David Bruce.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 307,
310, 312, 316,
320, 321, 332.

He particularly signalized himself at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332; and, upon the death of the earl of Mar, in consideration of his great and eminent qualities, was unanimously chosen regent or governor of Scotland, in the minority and absence of king David, which high office he executed with the universal applause and approbation of the whole nation till his death, which happened *anno* 1338.

By the said lady Christian Bruce he left issue two sons.

1. John, his successor.
2. Thomas, who succeeded his brother.

VII. JOHN de MORAVIA, *dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotiae*, made several

donations to the religious at Elgin out of his lands in the north country, which are fully narrated in the chartulary of Murray, and he is particularly designed *dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotiae*, in a donation he made of a chaplainry on the lands of Alterly, which he largely endowed *pro salute animae suae, &c.* dated in April 1351; and dying *anno* 1352, without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Chartul. of
Murray, p.
272.

VII. THOMAS de MORAVIA, *dominus de Bothwell, et panetarius Scotiae*, who was nominated one of the hostages to be sent to England for king David Bruce's ransom, and is designed *frater et heres Johannis de Moreff, &c.* in September 1351, tho' the king's liberty was not obtained till six years thereafter.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 724.

He was a man of great parts, and singular endowments, and was often employed in negotiations of the greatest importance.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English for king David's redemption, which was happily accomplished *anno* 1357; and he is then designed *Thomas de Moravia, panetarius Scotiae, &c.*

Ibid. tom. VI.
p. 44, 56.

He ratified and confirmed his brother's donations to the religious at Elgin.

Chartul. of
Murray, p.
275, ad an-
num 1353.

And died *anno* 1366, leaving issue no sons, and but one daughter,

VIII. JEAN de MORAVIA, his sole heir-ess, who was married to Archibald third earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway, &c. and brought with her the whole lordship of Bothwell, &c. into that family.—*Vide Title, Duke of Douglas.*

The male line of sir Andrew, eldest son of sir Andrew de Moravia, *dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotiae*, (No. VI. of this account) thus ending, Mr. Moray of Abercairny, the undoubted descendant and representative of sir John de Moravia above-mentioned, is now heir-male of the noble and illustrious lords of Bothwell, *panetarii Scotiae, &c. &c.*

Vide Title, Abercairny, in the second volume of this work.

R A M S A Y

It may here be observed, that though the property of the lands of Drumsfargard belonged to sir John de Moravia, yet the family of Bothwell retained the superiority to themselves, which went with the heir of line to the family of Douglas, together with the lordship of Bothwell. This is instructed by many authentic documents.

Jean de Moravia, heiress of Bothwell, and countess of Douglas, survived her husband, and made a donation, *In pura viduitate, pro salute animae, recolendae memoriae Archibaldi comitis de Douglas, quondam viri sui, &c. anno* 1401, as is contained at large in the chartulary of Glasgow.

After her death, her grandson, Archibald, fifth earl of Douglas, added that of Drumsfargard to his other titles, which appears from *Erectio praebendarum de Cambuslang, Torbolton, &c. in ecclesia cathedrali Glasgwen. consentiente magnifico & potenti domino Archibaldo comite de Douglas, domino de Bothwell, Drumsfargard, &c. &c. anno* 1429; a full copy whereof is published in the appendix to the lives of the officers of state, No. 6. p. 434.

The family of Hamilton having acquired the barony of Drumsfargard, continued to get their charters of these lands confirmed by the earls of Douglas, as superiors thereof, till that family was forfeited in the end of the reign of king James II. after which the lords Hamilton got charters from king James III. confirming the lands of Drumsfargard, and some others in the lordship of Bothwell, then in the crown by the forfeiture of the earls of Douglas, &c. which lands they got added and annexed to the barony and lordship of Hamilton, *anno* 1463. All which is fully instructed by many original charters amongst the writs of the family of Hamilton.

RAMSAY Lord BOTHWELL.

Creations of the nobility in the advocates library, Edinburgh, and Hawthornden's history.

SIR JOHN RAMSAY designed (by Hawthornden) of Balmain, was a son of Ramsay of Corston, who was heir-male of the Ramsays of Carnock; being a man of spirit and good parts, was a great favourite of king James III. who created him lord of Bothwell about the year 1486.

He was a firm and steady friend of the king, never deserted his interest, and was with him when he was murdered *anno* 1488. It is certain he was not killed with him, as has been related by former authors; but, being very obnoxious to the party who had the management of all public affairs at that time, was outlawed, and his estate and honours for-

feited by the convention or parliament, in the beginning of the reign of king James IV. Hawthornden in vita Jacobi IV.

However, some time thereafter, he was re-habilitate as to his person and estates, by a charter, under the great seal, erecting his lands of Balmain, Flasky, Esly, and Pitnamore, in the shire of Kincardine, into one free barony, to him, and his heirs, &c. *anno* 1510; and of him sir Alexander Ramsay, now of Balmain, is lineally descended. But he was never restored to his honours, the lordship of Bothwell having been erected into an earldom, in favours of Patrick, third lord Hales, immediately after this lord's forfeiture, &c. Chart. in pub. archiv.

HEPBURN Earl of BOTHWELL.

IT is the general opinion of our antiquaries that this is a local surname taken from the lands and barony of Hebborne, or Hayborne, in the county of Northumberland, where there were several considerable families of that surname in very early times; and Ralph Heborne is mentioned as proprietor of these lands as late as the reign of king Charles II. and probably his posterity still continue there.

Though the Hepburns made a much greater figure in Scotland than ever they did in England, yet the precise time of their arrival here is uncertain. The first of them we find upon record is,

I. ADAM HEBBURN, who remarkably distinguished himself in Scotland in the reign of king Robert Bruce, with whom he was in great favour, and obtained from that Prince a charter of the lands of south and north Hales, and Traprene, in the shire of Haddington, upon the forfeiture of Hugh Gourlay of Beinstone.

Inventory of old authentic writs, &c. in the advocates library, Edr.

As also another charter of the lands of Mordington, Ronaldstoun, &c. in the shire of Berwick, all holding of Patrick Dunbar, earl of March, and lying within that earldom.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 237.

This Adam Hebburn gave a charter of some lands, lying in the village of Mordington, to John Renton burgess of Berwick, *anno* 1320.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir Patrick.

2. John Hebburn, who obtained from Patrick Dunbar, earl of March, the lands of

Over and Nether Merkhill in East Lothian, which is confirmed by king David II. *anno* 1363. The earl, in that charter, calls him *alumnus suus*, or foster-brother. He was ancestor of the family of Waughton, from which are descended the Hepburns of Smeaton, Berford, Beinstone, Humbie, &c. Chart. in archiv. regis David.

Adam was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir PATRICK HEBBORNE of Hales, who got a safe-conduct to go to England to negotiate some affairs of importance, *anno* 1363, and, amongst other Scotch barons, appends his seal to the act of parliament which declares John earl of Carrick, the king's eldest son, the true heir of the crown, &c. *anno* 1371; and on his seal, which is still extant, are two lions pulling at a rose, placed on a chiveron, which continued always to be the paternal arms of the earls of Bothwell. Rymer, tom. VI. p. 408.

He, and sir Patrick Hebburn younger of Hales, his eldest son, behaved with remarkable intrepidity and resolution, and eminently signalized themselves, at the famous battle of Otterburn, betwixt James earl of Douglas, and Henry Percy, eldest son to the earl of Northumberland, the 5th of August 1388. Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. Sir PATRICK HEBBURN younger of Hales, a man of great honour, courage, and intrepidity, married a daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the *de Vallibus*, or Vauses, lords of Dirleton, in the shire of Haddington, by whom he got a great accession to his estate; and, on account of this marriage, the Hepburns of Hales carried the bend in the 2d and 3d Fordun, vol. II. p. 406.

3d quarters of their armorial bearing. By her he had issue two sons.

1. Sir *Adam*.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

2. *Archibald Hepburn*, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Fleming-ton, &c.

This brave man was killed fighting valiantly against a party of English commanded by George Dunbar, earl of March, who was then a rebel to his king and country, at Marston-muir in the Merse, 22d June 1402, his father being then alive.

IV. Sir ADAM HEPBURN of Hales, eldest son of sir Patrick, succeeded his grandfather, and was one of the Scotch barons who went up to Durham to meet his sovereign king James I. on his return from England in 1423, and was also one of the hostages for his ransom 1424.

He was one of the three Scotch commanders who defeated the English at the battle of Piperden in the Merse, 10th September 1436.

He left issue four sons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, afterwards lord Hales.

2. *William Hepburn*.

3. *George Hepburn* of *Whitson*, from whom are descended the Hepburns of Riccarton and Blackcastle, &c.

4. *John*, bishop of Dunblane, and one of the lords of council anno 1467.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to Alexander Montgomery, eldest son and apparent heir of Alexander lord Montgomery, ancestor to the earl of Eglington.

2. *Janet*, married to John lord Sommer-ville.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir PATRICK HEPBURN of Hales, who, during his father's life, was designed of Dunfyre, in the year 1450.

He acquired from John lord Halyburton the lands of Little Lamberton, *alias* Sheriff-biggings, in the shire of Berwick, together with the office of heretable sheriff of that county, which continued with his successors for several generations. He also got charters, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Hales, East and West Reston, and many others; and being a man of great merit and fortune, king James III. was pleased to create him a baron or lord of parliament, ante annum 1456.

He was twice appointed one of the conservators of the peace betwixt Scotland and England anno 1449 and 1459. He was guaran-

tee of another treaty anno 1484, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of England anno 1488.

He was a man of singular resolution and

courage, which he had an opportunity of exerting upon several occasions.

He left issue two sons and two daughters.

1. *Adam*, lord Hales.

2. *George Hepburn*, who being bred to the church, was made dean of Dunkeld, and thesaurer of the diocese of Murray.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Patrick Halyburton, son and heir of John lord Halyburton.

2. *Eupheme*, married to Andrew MacDougall, son and apparent heir of Dougal MacDougall of Macherston in the shire of Roxburgh.

VI. ADAM, second lord Hales, succeeded his father, during whose life he was designed Adam Hepburn of Dunfyre.

He left issue five sons and four daughters.

1. *Patrick*, lord Hales, afterwards earl of Bothwell.

2. Sir *Adam Hepburn* of Craigs, knight, who made a considerable addition to his patrimony, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Walter Ogston of that ilk; and dying without male-issue, his estate was divided amongst his three daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace, in the shire of Stirling.

2. *Helen*, married to sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton in Haddington-shire.

3. *Janet*, married to James Auchinleck of Kemnie, ancestor of the Auchinlecks of Balmanno, in the county of Perth.

George Hepburn, third son of Adam second lord Hales, being bred to the church, was first made provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, chosen abbot of Arbroath anno 1593, preferred to the office of lord high treasurer of Scotland anno 1509, and bishop of the Isles in 1511; and, though a churchman, he was a man of extraordinary courage and resolution, and was slain at the fatal battle of Flowdon, on 9th September 1513.

4. *John Hepburn*, a man of great parts and learning, who, being also bred to the church, was made prior of St. Andrews, and, in the beginning of the reign of king James IV. was made privy-seal. He founded the Leonardine college of St. Andrews, and built a fine wall, with turrets at proper distances, round all the east, and part of the south side of that town, upon his own charges.

5. *James Hepburn* was first rector of Partroun, and, in 1515, was made abbot of Dunfermline, and lord high treasurer of Scotland that same year. In 1516, he was made bishop of Murray, where he continued till his death in 1524.

Chartul. of
Arbroath, and
abbot Miln's
lives of the bi-
shops of Dun-
keld.
Chart.in pub.
archivis, ad
annum 1451.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Keith's cata-
logue of the
Scots bishops,
&c. p. 175.

Martin's reli-
quiae Sancti
Andree.

Keith's cata-
logue of bi-
shops, p. 87.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Alexander lord Kilmawers, &c. who was created earl of Glencairn in 1488.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

2. *Agnes*, married to William lord Livingston, ancestor to the earl of Linlithgow.

Ibidem.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Alexander Home of that ilk; ancestor to the earl of Home.

Ibidem.

4. *Helen*, married to John lord Sommerville.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. *PATRICK*, third lord Hales, who, being a young nobleman of a considerable fortune, and no less ambition, and of a bold and enterprising genius, became one of the chief ringleaders of that horrid rebellion against king James III. which proved so fatal to that monarch.

Upon the accession of king James IV. to the throne, he was prime minister, and had the sole disposal of all places depending on the state. In the very first year of that reign he obtained a charter, under the great seal, of the lordships of Bothwell and Crichton, which were then in the crown by the forfeiture of the former proprietors, John Ramfay lord Bothwell, and William lord Crichton; which lordships were erected into an earldom 5th October 1488, and the lord Hales was created earl of Bothwell, *per cincturam gladii*, says the original record.

Records of parliament.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

A little after that, he was made hereditary lord high admiral of Scotland; warden, first of the middle, and then of the west marches; and master of the king's household. He got charters, under the great seal, *Patricio comiti de Bothwell*, of a vast number of lands and baronies, *inter* 1492 & 1502.

Ibidem.

Rymer, ad annum 1502.

He was one of the ambassadors sent to England to negotiate a marriage for the king of Scotland with the princess Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. which afterwards took effect.

Chart. penes com. de Morton.

He married lady Janet Douglas, daughter of James earl of Morton, by his wife lady Jean Stewart, lawful daughter of king James I. by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. *Adam*, his heir.

2. *John Hepburn*, who, being bred to the church, was made bishop of Brechin, *anno* 1517, where he continued till his death in 1558.

Keith's catalogue of bishops, p. 97.

3. *Patrick Hepburn*, who, being educated by his uncle John, prior of St. Andrews, became his successor in that priory, *anno* 1522, and was secretary of state from 1524 to 1527 *inclusive*. He was made bishop of Murray in 1535, which dignity he enjoyed till his death in 1573.

Ibidem.

1st daughter, lady *Janet*, married to George lord Seton, and had issue.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

2. *Mary*, married to Archibald earl of Angus, without issue.

Ibidem.

3. *Margaret*, married to Henry lord Sinclair, and had issue.

Ibidem.

VIII. *ADAM*, second earl of Bothwell, succeeded his father. He was a man of great courage and valour, and always adhered to the interest of king James IV.

He was possessor of a vast estate, which appears by his charters and infeftments in the public registers from 1503 to 1511. He was killed, with the king, and many of his brave countrymen, at the battle of Flowdon, in 1513. Having married lady Agnes Stewart, daughter of James earl of Buchan, by whom he left two sons and two daughters.

Ibidem.

Hawthornden's hist. of the James's.

Chart.in pub. archiv. and Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 174.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *William Hepburn* of Rollandstoun, in the shire of Berwick.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

1st daughter, *Mary*, married to sir John Stewart of Minto.

Ibidem.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Murray of Falahill, hereditary sheriff of Selkirkshire, ancestor of the family of Philiphaugh.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. *PATRICK*, third earl, who got a charter, under the great seal, *Patricio comiti de Bothwell*, of the lands and barony of Tappallan, &c. *anno* 1528.

Ibidem.

He married a daughter of Alexander master of Home, ancestor of the present earl of Home, by whom he had a son, *Patrick*, his heir. He died *anno* 1534.

X. *PATRICK*, fourth earl, got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Lochwarret, Park-Hakra, &c. *Patricio comiti de Bothwell*, *anno* 1537, and married his cousin Agnes, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

James, his heir, — and a daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to John Stewart, prior of Coldinghame, to whom she had *Francis*, earl of Bothwell, &c. She married, 2dly, John Sinclair, earl of Caithness, whose estate she also heir'd.

He was succeeded by his only son,

XI. *JAMES*, fifth and last earl of Bothwell, of this family, who was created duke of Orkney by Mary queen of Scotland, whom he afterwards had the honour to marry.

As a full account of his life and transactions are to be found in several histories, we shall say no more of him here; but, being accused of the murder of king Henry, queen Mary's

second

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second husband, he underwent a trial, and was acquitted by his peers, and the sentence was ratified by the parliament in April 1567.

He was afterwards accused of the same crime, was chased out of the kingdom, out-

lawed; and forfeited, in the first parliament held by James earl of Murray.

He fled to Denmark, where he died without issue, anno 1577.

STEWART Earl of BOTHWELL.

THE title of Bothwell being now in the crown, by the forfeiture of James the last earl, king James VI. was pleased to bestow it upon Francis Stewart, Esq; son of,

I. JOHN, prior of Coldinghame, natural son of king James V. who married lady Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick the fourth, and sister of James the fifth earl of Bothwell, by whom he had two sons.

1. Francis, afterwards earl of Bothwell.
2. John Stewart, Esq;

He died at Inverness, at a northern circuit with his brothers the earl of Murray and lord Robert, anno 1563.

II. FRANCIS, eldest son of the prior, was created earl of Bothwell, and lord high admiral of Scotland, by king James VI. and got charters, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Hales, Auldumstocks, Morham, *cum officiis vicecom. de Edinburgh principalis, & infra constab. de Haddington, & vicecom. de Berwick, baliatus de Lauderdale, & officium magni admiralitatis, &c. Francisco comiti de Bothwell, inter 1584 & 1587.*

Chancellor Maitland, being the earl's mortal enemy, got him imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh for witchcraft, &c. He made his escape from thence, and made an assault upon Maitland, in the night-time, at the abbey of Holyroodhouse, but failing in his attempt, he got safe off, and fled first to Bute, then to England; at last he returned to Scotland, was pardoned and received into favour

by the king; but falling into some bad practices again, and being suspected of having a design to seize the king's person, he was outlawed and forfeited, and again made his escape, went first to England, then to France, Spain and Italy, in which last place he died, in 1624.

He left issue, by lady Margaret Douglas his wife, daughter of David earl of Angus, and relict of Walter Scot of Buccleugh, three sons and three daughters.

1. Francis.
2. John, commendator of Coldinghame, who got charters, under the great seal, *Jobanni Stewart, filio Francisci comitis de Bothwell, terrarum baronia de Coldinghame, &c.*

3. Henry, who got also a charter of the same barony, *Henrico filio dicti comitis, &c.* 1st daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to James, father of William lord Cranston.

2. Lady Margaret, married to Alan lord Cathcart.

3. Lady Helen, married to John Macfarlane of that ilk, and by him was mother of Walter Macfarlane of that ilk.

III. FRANCIS, first son of Francis earl of Bothwell, was restored to his father's estate and honours, by a writ under the great seal, *Francisco Stewart, filio primogenito quondam Francisci comitis de Bothwell, &c. anno 1624.*

He married lady Isabel Seton, daughter of Robert earl of Winton, relict of James first earl of Perth; but whether he had issue or not we never could learn, so can trace his genealogy no further.

BRECHIN Lord BRECHIN.

DAVID, earl of Huntington and Garioch, son of Henry prince of Scotland, who was son of king David I. had a natural son, Henry, on whom he bestowed the lordship of Brechin, from which he assumed his surname, for, in a donation to the canons of St. Andrews, he is designed,

I. HENRICUS de BRECHIN, *filius comitis David, &c.* and he is mentioned as a wit-

ness in several charters and donations to Dundee, Scoon, Arbroath, &c.

By Juliana, his wife, he left issue a son,

II. WILLIAM de BRECHIN, who succeeded him, and founded the hospital of Brechin; in the foundation charter whereof he is designed *Willielmus de Brechin, filius Henrici, filii comitis David, &c.*

He made a great figure in the reigns of king

Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1618 & 1621.

Ibidem.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 105 and 106.

Rehabilitation in pub. archiv.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 105.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chartul. of St. Andrews.

king Alexander II. and III. and was employed in most of the public transactions of his time.

Rymer's fœdera Angliæ, ad ann. 1255, tom. I. p. 566, tom. II. p. 266, 1083, &c.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

He was joined in commission with the earls of Menteith, Buchan, and Mar, to treat with the English *de negotiis regni*, &c. He was likewise an arbitrator betwixt sir Peter Maule of Panmuir, *domina Christina de Valoniis*, his spouse, and the abbot of Arbroath, about the settling of their marches, which at last was amicably adjusted, *anno* 1254. He was one of the privy council to king Alexander III.

He married — Cummin, daughter of William earl of Buchan, by whom he had a son and successor,

III. DAVID, third lord Brechin, a man of great courage and magnanimity, and was at the battle of Methven, where he remarkably distinguished himself, *anno* 1306.

Rymer.

He married — Bruce, daughter of Ro-

bert earl of Carrick, and sister of king Robert Bruce, by whom he had a son,

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 35.

David, lord Brechin, who succeeded him, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to sir David Barclay of Cairns, *in vicecom. de Fife*, of whom afterwards.

IV. DAVID, fourth lord Brechin, was one of those great men who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of our country, *anno* 1320; but, having been guilty of some treasonable practices, particularly of having been privy to a design of betraying Berwick into the hands of the English, *anno* 1321, he was tried, condemned, and executed; and having no issue, his estate and honours went with his sister Margaret to the above sir David Barclay her husband.

Fordun, Buchanan, &c.

BARCLAY Lord BRECHIN.

IV. SIR DAVID BARCLAY, who became lord of Brechin, by marrying Margaret, daughter of the third, and sister of the fourth and last lord of the surname of Brechin, was a man of great valour, and a true lover of his country.

Abercrombie's martial achievements.

Register of Balmerino.

He adhered firmly to the interest of king Robert Bruce, and did him many signal services. He and his wife gave a considerable donation to the monks of Balmerino, for the safety of their souls, &c.

They left issue a son,

Sir David, — and a daughter,

Jean, married to sir David Fleming of Biggar, whose only daughter, Marion, was married to William Maule of Panmuir, of whom more hereafter.

Chart. penes com. de Panmuir, ad annum 1381.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir DAVID BARCLAY, sixth lord of Brechin, who was a great patriot; a man of singular courage and activity, and performed many glorious actions in favours of king David Bruce.

Buchanan.

He had the misfortune to be engaged in some fatal disputes with the Douglasses, and at last, at the instigation of William lord of Liddisdale, was put to death, *anno* 1348.

He left issue only one child,

VI. MARGARET BARCLAY, who was married to Walter earl of Athole, son of king Robert II. with whom he got the lordship of Brechin, and added that to his other

titles, which appears by a charter, under the great seal, *Waltero senescallo domino Brechin*, &c. Chart. in pub. archiv.

This Walter was made earl of Athole after the death of his nephew prince David, and earl of Strathern after the death of his brother:

Margaret, by her said husband, left issue two sons.

1. Sir David.

2. Alan, earl of Caithness, who was killed at the battle of Inverlochie, without issue, *anno* 1428; or, according to others, in 1431.

VII. Sir DAVID, the eldest son, designed *filius & bares comitis Atholæ*, was one of the hostages for the ransom of king James I. *anno* 1424, and died in England, leaving issue a son,

Rymer's fœdera Angliæ, tom. X. p. 308, 309, &c.

VIII. ROBERT, who was concerned in that execrable murder of king James I. of which bloody scene the earl of Athole, this Robert's grandfather, and the king's uncle were the chief promoters.

The earl was most justly execute, and all the estates and honours of the family were annexed to the crown. All Scotch historians.

But sir Thomas Maule of Panmuir claimed the lordship of Brechin, as being lineally descended of Jean Barclay, daughter of sir David Barclay fifth, and sister of the sixth lord of Brechin, and nearest heir to Margaret Barclay, countess of Athole, to whose heirs it

Chart. in pub. archiv. & penes com. de Panmuir.

was

was provided, failing heirs of her body; but his claim was at that time rejected by the court, though the family of Panmuir got possession of the lands of Brechin afterwards, by

purchase, which is still used as one of the titles of the family, they being lineal representatives both of the Brechins and Barclays, lords of Brechin.

CAMPBELL Earl of BREADALBINE.

THE immediate ancestor of this great branch of the family of Argyle was,

Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Lochow, (the twelfth generation of that illustrious house in a direct male-line) created lord Campbell of Argyle by king James II. who married lady Margaret (or Marjory) Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, second lawful son of king Robert II. by whom he had three sons.

1. *Celestine*, who died young.
2. *Archibald*, ancestor of the duke of Argyle.
3. Sir *Colin Campbell*, the first of this family.

I. This Sir COLIN was a man of good parts, great courage and magnanimity. He travelled much into foreign countries, and was one of the knights of Rhodes or Malta, where, by his valour and conduct, he acquired immortal honour.

He was always a firm friend of the royal family, to whom he was nearly related, and was at great pains to bring the cruel murderers of king James I. to condign punishment.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. inter
1468 & 1476.

He got the lands of Glenurchy from his father, to which he added several considerable acquisitions afterwards, as appears from many charters in our public records.

Ibidem.

Particularly he obtained from the crown a grant of the lands and estate of Lawers, for his many faithful services, &c. upon which he got a charter under the great seal. And though there is a full account of this family to be found in Nisbet's appendix, page 221 & *infra*, yet we shall here briefly deduce their genealogy, marriages, and most remarkable occurrences, from the first, Sir Colin, to the present earl.

Sir Colin married, 1st, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Duncan earl of Lennox, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John lord Lorn; on account of which marriage this family have always quartered the arms of Stewart of Lorn with their own. By her he had a son,

Sir *Duncan*, his heir.

He married, 3dly, Margaret, daughter of Nisbet's ap. Robert Robertson of Strowan, by whom he pend. p. 222. had another son,

John, who was bred to the church, and was bishop of the Isles, in 1506, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston.

He took to his fourth wife, Margaret, Ibidem. daughter of Luke Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a third son,

Sir *John*, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Lawers, and earl of Loudon, by a son of this family marrying the heiress thereof.

Of this marriage he had also a daughter,

Helen, married to William Stewart of Balingoran, a grandson of Murdoch duke of Albany, of whom several families of the name of Stewart in Perthshire are descended.

Sir Colin died in the beginning of the year 1498, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed of Glenurchy, by a charter, dated 26th February 1480. He was much in favour with king James IV. being a man of good parts, great courage, and a faithful and loyal subject. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got from that prince a grant of a royal bailiary, for his faithful services, dated 3d September 1498; and also grants of several other lands, as by charters in 1502 and 1503. Ibidem.

He married lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of George earl of Angus, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter. Chart. penes ducem de Douglas.

1. Sir *Colin*, his heir.

2. *Archibald*, who was ancestor of the Campbells of Glenlyon.

3. *Patrick Campbell*, who, failing issue of his brother Archibald, was next in the substitution to succeed to the estate of Glenlyon. Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, —, was married to — Toshach of Monyvaird, an antient family in Perthshire.

He accompanied the king to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life, with his royal master, anno 1513. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL of Glenurchy.

Lives of the officers of state, and Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

a man of great merit and accomplishments. He married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Athole, uterine brother of king James II. by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter.

1. *Duncan*,
 2. *John*,
 3. *Colin*,
- } all successively lairds of Glenorchy.

His daughter, *Catharine*, was married to sir William Murray of Tullibardin.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub. archiv.

IV. Sir DUNCAN, who married Margaret, daughter of sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by whom he had only one daughter, *Margaret*, married to John MacDougal of Raray in Lorn; and dying in 1534, without male-issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Ibid. inter num 1536 & 1540.

IV. Sir JOHN CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, who got a charter, under the great seal, of several lands, and married Marian, daughter of sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Home of Argathie.
2. *Christian*, married to Edward Redheugh of Cultabragin.

Sir John dying without male-issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Spottiswood's church hist.

IV. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, a man of prudence, wisdom and sagacity. He was a great promoter of the reformation, and was joined in commission with the earls of Morton, Gowrie, and others, for settling and establishing the policy and church government, anno 1573.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Nisbet's appendix.

He built the house of Taymouth in Breadalbane, which is still the chief seat of the family. He got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, and married Catharine, daughter of William, lord Ruthven, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters.

1. Sir *Duncan*, his heir.
2. *Colin Campbell* of Ardbeath.
3. Mr. *Patrick Campbell* of Achinryre.
4. *Archibald Campbell*, who got part of the barony of Monzie, by marrying the daughter and heiress of Andrew Toshach of Monzie; but he died without issue.

1st daughter, *Beatrix*, married to sir John Campbell of Lawers, ancestor of the earl of Loudoun; the Campbells of Aberuchil being descended of a younger son of this family.

2. *Margaret*, married to James, earl of Glencairn, and had a numerous issue.

3. *Mary*, married to John, earl of Menteith, and had issue.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Campbell of Ardkinlas, and had issue.

5. —, married to — Napier of Merchiston.

Sir Colin died in 1584, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, who, being a man of singular endowments, and possessed of many excellent qualities, was in great favour with king James VI. He was one of the great barons who assisted at queen Anne's coronation, anno 1590; and got charters, under the great seal, of several lands.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

Chart.in pub. archiv. inter 1590 & 1600.

In the year 1617, he was made heretable keeper of the forests of Mamlorn, Berinakan-Sauchie, or Bendaskerlie, Finglenbeg, and Finglenmore, with many ample privileges, which before had been in his family only by temporary gifts from the crown.

He was made knight baronet in 1627, and high sheriff of the county of Perth for life.

He married, 1st, lady Jean Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Athole, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had issue seven sons and five daughters:

Nisbet's appendix.

1. Sir *Colin*, his heir.
 2. Sir *Robert Campbell* of Glenfalloch, who succeeded his brother.
 3. *Duncan*, who died young.
 4. *John Campbell* of Achinryre.
 5. *Archibald Campbell* of Monzie, of whom are descended the Campbells of Lochlan, Finab, and others.
 6. *Duncan*,
 7. *Alexander*,
- } both died young.
- 1st daughter, *Jean*, married to sir John Campbell of Calder, and had issue.
 2. *Anne*, married to sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, and had issue.
 3. *Margaret*, married to sir Alexander Menzies of Weem.
 4. —, married to — Irvin of Drum.
 5. —, married to — MacDougal of Donnoliach.

Sir Duncan married, 2dly, Julian, daughter of Patrick, lord Sinclair, by whom he had a son,

Patrick, who obtained from his father the lands of Edinample, — and a daughter,

Jean, married to John, earl of Athole, and had issue.

He died anno 1631, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, who got a charter, under the great seal, *terra-rum baronia de Lude, &c.* He married lady Juliana Campbell, daughter of Hugh, earl of Loudoun, register.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Retour in the register.

Loudoun, but died without issue, *anno* 1640, and was succeeded by his brother,

Nisbet's ap-
pendix. VI. Sir ROBERT CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, formerly of Glenfalloch, who married Isabel, daughter of sir Lauchlan MacIntosh of Forecastle, captain of the Clanchattan, by whom he had issue five sons and nine daughters.

Chart.in pub.
archiv. inter
1664 & 1672. 1. Sir John, his heir.
2. Sir Colin of Mochaster, ancestor of Colin Campbell of Carwhin, who got a charter, under the great seal, "*Colino Campbell, filio secundo genito domini Roberti Campbell de Glenorchy, militis, terrarum de Larg, &c.*"

3. William Campbell of Glenfalloch.

4. Alexander Campbell of Lochdochart.

5. Duncan Campbell of Auchlyne.

1st daughter, Margaret, married to John Cameron of Lochiel, and was mother of the brave sir Evan Cameron.

2. Mary, married to sir James Campbell of Ardkinlas.

3. Jean, married to Duncan Stewart of Appin.

4. Isabel, married to Robert Irvin of Fiddert, son of Alexander Irvin of Drum.

5. Juliana, married to John MacLean of Lochbowie.

6. —, married to — Robertson of Lude.

7. —, married to — Robertson of Fascalzie.

8. —, married to — Toshach of Monyvaird.

9. —, married to — Campbell of Glenlyon.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem. Nisbet's ap-
pendix. VII. Sir JOHN CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, who was a man of good parts, great honour, and universally esteemed. He got charters, under the great seal, of several lands. He married, 1st, lady Mary Graham, daughter of William, earl of Menteith, Strathern and Airth, lord justice general in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had a son,

Sir John, afterwards earl of Breadalbane, — and a daughter,

—, married to sir Alexander Menzies of Weem.

He married, 2dly, Christian, daughter of John Muschet of Craighead, by whom he had several daughters, of whom are descended Campbell of Stonefield, MacNaughton of that ilk, Campbell of Airds, and Campbell of Ardchattan, &c. &c.

He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Sir JOHN CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, a man of sound judgment, great capacity, and accounted one of the ablest statesmen of his

time. He gave many instances of his loyalty and attachment to king Charles II. during the usurpation, and gave great assistance to general Middleton and his forces in the Highlands. He used his utmost endeavours with general Monk to declare for a free parliament, which he thought was the most effectual way to restore the king. For all which his good services, king Charles was pleased to create him a peer, by the title of earl of Caithness, 28th June 1677, which title he afterwards exchanged for that of Breadalbane, &c. with his majesty's approbation; upon which he got a new patent, with the former precedency, "To him, and any of his sons, by his first wife, whom he should think fit to name, by a writ under his hand, any time of his life, &c. &c." The words of the patent are, "*Creamus, &c.*"

"*presatum Johannem Campbell, & quemcun-*"

"*que ex filiis suis, inter eum & demortuam*"

"*dominam Mariam Rich, ejus primam spon-*"

"*sam procreatum, quem dictus Johannes*"

"*Campbell, per scriptum & denominationem*"

"*sub manu sua, quocunque tempore ejus vite,*"

"*nominare & designare idoneum judicabit;*"

"*heredesque masculos ex corpore dicti sui filii*"

"*(ita designand.) procreandos; quibus defici-*"

"*entibus, heredes masculos procreatos, seu*"

"*procreandos, ex corpore dicti Johannis Camp-*"

"*bell; quibus deficientibus, propinquiores &*"

"*legitimos ejus heredes masculos; quibus de-*"

"*ficientibus, propinquiores & legitimos ejus*"

"*heredes quoscunque, comites de Breadalbane*"

"*& Holland, vicecomites de Tay & Paintland,*"

"*dominos Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie,*"

"*& Weik, &c. data 13tio Augusti 1681."*

He was likewise in great favour with king James VII. was one of his privy council, and served him faithfully while he continued on the throne; but after he went away, and there appeared no further hopes of his returning, the great love and affection he had to his native country made him bend all his thoughts to get peace and tranquillity settled in the nation; and therefore he used his utmost endeavours to get the clans to lay down their arms, judging it impossible for them to accomplish their designs.

His behaviour at this period of life has been censured by some, though his conduct in general is sufficiently vindicated.

He was a great enemy to the union in 1706, thinking it inconsistent with the honour and independency of his country. It is alledged he was engaged with my lord Mar in the rebellion *anno* 1715; but his advanced age, and the great loyalty of his son, the lord Glenorchy, made his conduct in that affair to be overlooked.

He

He married, 1st, lady Mary Rich, daughter of the noble and valiant Henry, earl of Holland in England, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. *Duncan*, who died unmarried.
2. *John*, lord Glenorchy, who became his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Campbell, countess dowager of Caithness, and daughter of Archibald, marquis of Argyle, by whom he had a son,

Mr. *Colin Campbell*, who died in the flower of his age.—He had likewise a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to Archibald Cockburn of Langton, Esq;

The earl died in 1716, in the 81st year of his age, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. *JOHN*, second earl of Breadalbane, who was one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to two British parliaments, called to meet in 1734 and 1741; was lord lieutenant of the county of Perth; and was a firm friend of the present establishment both in church and state.

He married, 1st, lady Frances Cavendish, daughter and co-heiress of Henry, duke of Newcastle, but she died without surviving issue.

He married, 2dly, Henrietta, sister to Edward, first earl of Jersey, and daughter of sir Edward Villiers, knight, son of Edward, viscount Grandison, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Charlotte*, a lady of fine accomplishments, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Harriot*, who, in 1736, was appointed one of the ladies of the bedchamber to their royal highnesses Amelia and Caroline.

This earl died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son,

X. *JOHN*, third earl of Breadalbane, who, in 1718, was made master of horse to the princess royal. In 1720 he was envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark.

In 1725 he was created one of the knights of the bath.

In 1727 he was member of parliament for

the burrow of Saltash in the county of Cornwall; and, after his father's death, was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the last British parliament, *anno* 1754.

He married, 1st, lady Amabell de Gray, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry, duke of Kent, by whom he had a son,

Henry, who died young,—and a daughter,

Lady *Femima*, who, in May 1740, was married to the lord viscount Royston, eldest son and apparent heir of Philip, earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain, and succeeded to her grandfather Henry, duke of Kent, as marchioness of Gray, in June thereafter.

Her mother, lady Amabell, dying at London, in March 1726, the earl, in 1730, married, 2dly, Mrs. Arabella Pershall, granddaughter and heiress of sir Thomas Pershall of Great Sugnal, in the county of Stafford, baronet, by whom he got a very considerable estate in that county, and by her had issue.

1. *George*, who died in his infancy.

XI. 2. *JOHN*, lord Glenorchy, married to Williellmina, second daughter of William Maxwell of Preston, Esq; a cadet of the noble family of Nithsdale, and sister of Mary, countess of Sutherland.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, girony of eight pieces, *or* and *sable*: 2d, *or*, a fess-cheque; *argent* and *azure*: 3d, *argent*, a galley, *sable*, her oars in action, and her sails furled close.

CREST; on a wreath, a boar's head erased, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two stags of the latter, attired and unguled, *or*.

MOTTO; *Follow me.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Castle-Kelchurn in Glenorchy, Argyle-shire; Finlarig and Taymouth in Breadalbane; St. James's Place, London; and Great-Sugnal in Staffordshire.

W E M Y S S Lord BRUNTISLAND.

THE immediate ancestor of this family was,

Sir DAVID WEMYSS of that ilk, the fifteenth generation of the noble and an-

cient family of Wemyss, in a direct male-line, who flourished in the reign of king James V. He married *Catharine*, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *John Wemyss* of that ilk, his successor.
2. Sir *James Wemyss*, who was designed of Caskieberry, which lands he got by marrying Janet Wardlaw, heiress thereof; descended of the antient family of Tory. By her he had issue a son,

James Wemyss of Caskieberry, whose grandson,

Sir *James Wemyss* of Caskieberry, was made general of the artillery in the reign of king Charles I. but was deprived of that office by the parliament, for being at duke Hamilton's engagement, 10th July 1649.

He afterwards got an act for making of leather cannon, and several other engines of war.

He was a steady friend of the royal family, was a colonel of horse under king Charles II. with whom he was in great favour.

He was father of

Sir *James Wemyss* of Caskieberry, who was created a lord of parliament for life by king Charles II. by the title of lord Bruntisland; upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, dated at Whitehall 18th April 1672. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret countess of Wemyss, daughter of David the second earl, by whom he had a son,

David, third earl of Wemyss, &c. &c. &c.

Vide Title, Wemyss Earl of Wemyss.

C U M M I N Earl of B U C H A N.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

V. Sir RICHARD CUMMIN, (the fifth generation of the antient house of Badenoch) who flourished in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion. He left issue three sons.

1. Sir *John*, his successor, lord of Badenoch.

2. Sir *Walter*, afterwards earl of Menteith.

VI. 3. Sir WILLIAM, designed *dominus de Tindail*, the first of this family, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Fergus earl of Buchan, in whose right he became possessed of that earldom.

Chartul. of Arbroath, penes Macfarlane.

Chartul. of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 29.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 241, ad annum 1220.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II. who constituted him justiciar of Scotland, anno 1220; and that same year he was one of the *magnates Scotia* that concluded the marriage betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland, and Johanna, eldest daughter of John king of England.

The year thereafter he was one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the tocher, and settled the jointure of the said princess Johanna, sister of king Henry III. of England, and he is then designed *comes Buchania & justiciarius Scotia*, anno 1221.

Chart. in archiv. familie de Douglas.

He was witness also to a charter of Laurence lord Abernethy, under the same designation, anno 1222.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Arbroath, with consent of Margaret, countess of Buchan, his spouse, confirmed by king Alexander II. anno 1222.

He founded the abbay of Deer in Buchan for Cistercian monks, *pro salute animæ sue*,

&c. and died anno 1233, leaving issue, by the said Margaret, a son,

William, his heir, — and a daughter,

—, married to William earl of Mar.

She died in the year 1267. *

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. WILLIAM, second earl of Buchan, who was also justiciar of Scotland.

This earl, with some others of his clan, which at that time was very numerous and powerful, carried off king Alexander III. then about thirteen years old, from Kinross to Stirling, anno 1255, for which he was forfeited by a meeting of the estates, but was afterwards pardoned, and again received into favour, anno 1258. He died that same year, leaving issue two sons and five daughters.

Obiit Willielmus comes de Buchan, anno 1233, qui abbatiam de Deer fundavit, &c. Chron. of Melrofs.

* Obiit comitissa de Mar, soror com. de Buchan, anno 1267. Fordun, vol. II. p. 109.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *William*, who, in a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, is designed *frater Alexandri comitis de Buchan*, &c. but we can give no account of his posterity.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes Macfarlane, p. 344.

1st daughter, *Bridget*, married to Patrick Dunbar, earl of March.

Chartul. of Kelso, penes eund.

2. *Egidia*, married, 1st, to Malise earl of Strathern, 2dly, to sir Philip Meldrum, knight, anno 1262.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

3. *Agnes*, married to Robert de Umfraville, lord of the manour of Ridderdale in England.

Martin's genealogical collections.

4. —, married to William lord Brechin, and had issue.

5. —, married to William lord Soulis, and had issue two sons, *William*, and *John* lord Soulis.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. ALEXANDER, third earl of Buchan, who

who was one of the greatest men of his time. He began to make a figure in his father's lifetime, and after his death was made justiciar of Scotland by king Alexander III.

He was one of the Scotch nobles appointed to hold a convention with the English to adjust several affairs of state, *anno* 1258, and is then designed *Alexander comes de Buchan, justiciarius Scotia, &c.*

In 1284 he was one of the *magnates Scotia* that bound themselves to maintain and defend the right of king Alexander's grandchild, the princess of Norway, to the crown of Scotland, &c. and is then designed *comes de Buchan, constabularius & justiciarius Scotia*. He was appointed one of the six governors of the kingdom after the death of king Alexander III. *anno* 1286.

He was also one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of the same princess, then queen of Scotland, with prince Edward, eldest son to the king of England, *anno* 1290.

He made many donations to the religious, which appears from the chartularies of Murray, Arbroath, &c.

He married Elizabeth, or Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, by Helen his wife, daughter of Alan lord of Galloway, constable of Scotland, by whom he had two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *William*, who, in an authentic charter, is designed *filius junior Alexandri comitis de Buchan, &c.*

He died betwixt the years 1290 and 1292, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JOHN, fourth earl of Buchan, con-

stable of Scotland, who was also one of the greatest men in the kingdom. He was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of John Baliol, in the competition for the crown between him and the Bruce, *anno* 1292.

He was sent ambassador to treat of a peace with France, which was happily concluded, *anno* 1303.

He married Isabel, daughter of Duncan, earl of Fife, says Mr. Crawford; but, according to others, lady Mary, daughter of John Baliol, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir,—and two daughters.

1. *Alicia*, married to sir Henry Beaumont in England, who afterwards assumed the title of earl of Buchan.

2. *Rosamond*, or, according to others, *Margaret*, married to sir John Ross, knight.

After king Robert Bruce's accession to the crown in 1306, this earl continued steady in his attachment to the Baliols, and at last turned an implacable enemy to his country; for which he was outlawed, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown. He retired to England, where he died *anno* 1329.

X. JOHN, his only son, married Jean, second daughter of William de Valois, earl of Pembroke, but died without issue, which, 'tis said, ended the male-line of the Cummins earls of Buchan. But

Jordanus de Cummin, a relation of this family, got the lands of Innerlachie from Alexander earl of Buchan, is witness to many of his charters, and is said to have been ancestor of the Cummins of Culter, who had a charter of these lands from king James III. *anno* 1477.

STEWART Earl of BUCHAN.

THE title of Buchan continued in the crown from the forfeiture of John the fourth earl, until king Robert II. bestowed it upon ALEXANDER STEWART, his fourth son, to whom he gave also the lands and lordship of Badenoch, to be held by him as freely as John Cummin held the same. He likewise created him earl of Buchan, *anno* 1374.

This Alexander earl of Buchan married Eupheme countess of Ross; but dying without issue, *anno* 1394, was buried in the chancel of the cathedral church of Dunkeld; and his brother Robert, duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, got his earldom, which he bestowed upon his valiant son John of Coull, lord of Railston and Tillicultry, who became

earl of Buchan and Ross, and was also chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1406.

He was a man of great abilities either for peace or war, and had the command of 7000 auxiliaries that were sent to France to the assistance of king Charles VI. where he performed many great and glorious actions, which are fully related both by Scotch and French historians; and, for his great merit, he was made constable of France.

After having gained immortal honour to himself and his country in that kingdom, he was slain at the battle of Verneuil, *anno* 1424.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald earl of Douglas, by princess Margaret, his wife, daughter of king Robert III. by whom he had only one child,

Lady

A a

Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

Chart. in rotul. Roberti Ildi.

Ibid. History of the royal family, and Lives of the officers of state.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553, 594.

Ibidem.

Martin's collections.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 594, and tom. V. p. 177.

Winton's chronicle.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. Buchan, &c.

Lady *Margaret*, married to George lord Seton, ancestor of the earls of Winton; in consequence of which marriage the Setons have ever since continued to quarter the arms of Buchan with their own.

This earl having no male issue, the title

of Buchan again returned to the crown; but king James II. gave a pension of forty merks yearly to the said George lord Seton, and lady Margaret his spouse, and the longest liver of them two, in lieu of the earldom.

STEWART Earl of BUCHAN.

THE next who was dignified with the title of earl of Buchan was JAMES, son of sir James Stewart, called the Black Knight of Lorn, the sixth generation, in a direct male-line, from Alexander lord high steward of Scotland, great grandfather of king Robert II.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 173.

This sir James married queen Jean, daughter of John duke of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. king of England, widow of king James I. of Scotland, by whom he had three sons.

1. *John*, earl of Athole.—*Vide* page 49 of this work.
2. Sir *James*, afterwards earl of Buchan.
3. *Andrew*, bishop of Murray.

I. Sir JAMES STEWART, second son of the Black Knight of Lorn by queen Jean, and uterine brother of king James II. married, 1st, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of sir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, heretable sheriff of the county of Forfar. He got a charter, under the great seal, to James Stewart, knight, (the king's uncle) and Margaret Ogilvie, his spouse, of the lands and barony of Strathalva, and others, dated 4th March 1466.

Chart. in pub. archiv. & Chart. penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock.

He was a man of great accomplishments, both natural and acquired, was a faithful counsellor to king James III. with whom he was in great favour, and who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of earl of Buchan, lord Auchterhouse, &c. *anno* 1469.

Ibidem.

Lives of the officers of state.

He was appointed warden of the south marches, and lord high chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1471.

He got a charter, under the great seal, of the whole earldom of Buchan, *Jacobo comiti de Buchan, domino de Auchterhouse, avunculo regis, &c.* dated 4th October 1477; and a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Traquair, dated 3d February 1478.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes com. de Traquair.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

He got also charters of a great many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted, *inter* 1477 & 1488.

He was a most loyal and faithful subject

to king James III. and, after his murder, carried his resentment to the highest pitch against all those who had a hand in embroiling his affairs.

By the said Margaret Ogilvie, his first wife, he left issue a son,

Alexander, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Murray, a daughter of Philiphaugh, an antient family in the county of Selkirk, by whom he had another son,

Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

James, ancestor of the earl of Traquair, Ibidem.—and three daughters.

1. Lady *Agnes*, married, 1st, to Adam earl of Bothwell, 2dly, to Robert lord Maxwell.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John Home of Coldingknows, ancestor of the earl of Home.

3. Lady *Isabel*, who had a daughter, *Janet*, by king James IV. married to Malcolm lord Fleming.

This James earl of Buchan and lord Auchterhouse, Margaret Ogilvie his spouse, and sir Alexander Stewart, their son and apparent heir, granted an obligation to Thomas Ogilvie of Clova, concerning some lands in Angus, on 30th August 1493, upon which he got a charter; and the earl's seal bears, quarterly, 1st, three garbs; 2d, a fess cheque; 3d, not distinct; 4th, a spread eagle.

Chart. penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock.

The earl died before 1499, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ALEXANDER, earl of Buchan, who grants a procuratory to William apparent lord Ruthven, and David Kinneir of that ilk, for resigning several of his lands into the king's hands, 14th September 1499.

Ibidem.

In his father's lifetime he married, 1st, Isabel Ogilvie, but of what family we know not; and got a charter, under the great seal, to sir Alexander Stewart, son and apparent heir of James earl of Buchan, and Isabel Ogilvie his spouse, of the lands and barony of Ketnefs, Leuchat, &c. *anno* 1491.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had issue a son,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of William lord Ruthven, but by her he had no issue;

issue; and, after his death, she married John Erskine of Dun, which appears by a charter, under the great seal, *Johanni Erskine, & Margareta de Ruthven, comitissa de Buchan, ejus sponsa*, of several lands, anno 1508.

The earl died anno 1505, and was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN, earl of Buchan, who got a precept from John lord Glamis, superior of the lands and barony of Tannadas, &c. for infefting John Stewart, as heir to Alexander earl of Buchan, his father, in the lands of Mames and others in the said barony, 30th May 1506.

He got charters, under the great seal, of several other lands, *Johanni comiti de Buchan*, anno 1514.

He was infeft in the lordship of Auchterhouse, baronies of Narva, Kynalty, Effye, Ketness, &c. all lying in the shire of Forfar, 28th November 1517.

He was one of the privy-council to king James V. with whom he was in great favour.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Scrimzeour of Dudhope, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. John, designed master of Buchan.
2. James Stewart, Esq; who married

Christian, daughter of John Strang of Balcaskie, by whom he had a son, James, (who married the countess of Athole, and died without issue) and two daughters, Margaret and Isabel.

The earl's daughter, —, married to Thomas Dempster of Muireisk, Esq;

IV. JOHN, master of Buchan, eldest son and apparent heir of earl John, married, 1st, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of James earl of Murray, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Walter Ogilvie of Boyne, by whom he had one daughter,

Christian, afterwards countess of Buchan. Ibidem.

The master, with many of the nobility of Scotland, was killed at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547, his father being then alive, who dying anno 1551, his estate and honours devolved upon his grandchild,

CHRISTIAN, countess of Buchan, daughter of John master of Buchan, who, in a deed granted to Thomas Copland of Udo, is designed fiar of the earldom of Buchan, anno 1555.

DOUGLAS Earl of BUCHAN.

V. THE said CHRISTIAN, countess of Buchan, married ROBERT, second son of sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, and brother-german of William earl of Morton, who, in her right became earl of Buchan.

They had issue a son,

James, their heir, — and two daughters.

1. Margaret, married, 1st, to Mr. Richard Douglas, brother to the earl of Whittinghame, 2dly, to Alexander Iryin of Drum, but died without issue.
2. Elizabeth, married to Andrew Frazer of Murchil, ancestor of lord Frazer.

They were succeeded by their son,

VI. JAMES DOUGLAS, earl of Buchan, who was served heir in general to Robert earl of Buchan, lord Glendouachy, &c. his father, before an inquest of fifteen landed gentlemen, at Banff, the 2d day of April 1583.

James earl of Buchan is also served heir general of Christian countess of Buchan, at Edinburgh, before the macers, 24th day of May 1588.

He married Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of Walter lord Deskford, ancestor of the earl of Finlater, by whom he had a daughter,

Mary, his sole heiress.

He died 24th August 1601, was buried at Auchterhouse, and succeeded in his estate and honours by his only child,

MARY DOUGLAS, designed countess of Buchan, in the principal decret of ranking anno 1606, who chose for her curators sir Walter Ogilvie of Finlater, knight, sir Archibald Douglas of Kilor, knight, Walter lord Blantyre, William earl of Tullibardin, sir Michael Elphinston, knight, John Livingston of Dunipace, and John Murray of Touchaddam, 26th April 1615.

This Mary countess of Buchan is served heir in general of James earl of Buchan, her great grandfather's great grandfather, at Banff, 29th September 1627.

She is also served heir in general to John earl of Buchan, her grandfather's grandfather, and to John master of Buchan, her great grandfather, in the same year 1627.

ERSKINE Earl of BUCHAN.

VII. **T**HE foreſaid MARY DOUGLAS, counteſs of Buchan, married JAMES ERSKINE, eldeſt ſon, of the ſecond marriage, of John earl of Mar, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Lenox, who, in her right, became earl of Buchan.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

They got charters, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti Buchaniae, & Mariae Douglas comitiſſae, ſuae ſpouſae*, of the lands and barony of Auchterhouſe, and a great many others, betwixt 1615 and 1618.

This counteſs Mary reſigned the earldom and titles of Buchan in favours of James Erskine and herſelf, and the longeſt liver of them two, in liſerent, and the heirs-male to be procreate betwixt them; whom failing, to the ſaid James's heir-male whatever. This is confirmed by a charter, under the great ſeal, dated 25th November 1625.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Buchan.

It may here be obſerved, that, by a decret of the lords of ſeſſion, 25th July 1628, it is found, that the earls of Buchan had the precedence of the earls of Eglington, Montroſe, Caſſilis, Caithneſs, and Glencairn; and this is ratified by parliament, 28th June 1633.

Records of
parliament.

This earl was a man of good parts, great honour and probity, was highly eſteemed both by king James VI. and king Charles I. which laſt appointed him one of the lords of his bedchamber; and being a great favourite at court, he lived moſt of his time in England.

By the ſaid Mary counteſs of Buchan he left iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, lord Auchterhouſe.
2. *John*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Alexander lord Pitſligo, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir James Graham, ſon of John earl of Menteith.

The counteſs dying in England, the earl married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Philip Knevil of Bucknam caſtle, in the county of Norfolk, baronet, by whom he had one daughter,

Dorothea, married to — Walker, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; and ſeveral other children, who all died young.

He died before the year 1630, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. **JAMES**, lord Auchterhouſe, ſecond earl of Buchan, of the Erskine family, who was ſerved heir general of Mary Douglas, counteſs of Buchan, his mother, on 16th September 1628.

Chart. penes
Johannem
Erskine de
Carnock.

He was ſerved heir general alſo of Margaret Ogilvie, counteſs of Buchan, grandmother of his grandfather's great grandfather, 20th April 1630, and that ſame year was ſerved heir in general of Patrick Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe, the great grandfather of his grandfather's great grandfather, &c.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti Buchaniae, terrarum & comitatus de Buchan, baronia de Mountblairie, Glendouachy, caſtri de Banff, &c. &c. anno 1630.*

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was a great loyalist, a ſteady friend of the royal family, and never deſerted their intereſt during all the time of the civil war, whereby he ſuffered many hardships, and was fined by Oliver Cromwel in the ſum of 1000l. Sterling, on 12th April 1654.

Bishop Guthrie's memoirs.

He married lady Mary Ramſay, daughter of William earl of Dalhousie, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir,—and four daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to — Fraſer of Inneralachy, 2dly, to Charles lord Fraſer.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to James Canaries, D. D.

3. Lady *Henriet*, married to Thomas Forbes of Tolquhoun.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to George Gray of Halkerton, Eſq;

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. **WILLIAM**, third earl of Buchan, who, in a deed, dated 8th April 1677, grants procuratory for reſigning the honours, &c. to himſelf, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Henry lord Cardroſs, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to William, John, and Charles Erskines, his brothers, ſucceſſively, and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, to Mr. William Erskine cup-bearer to his majeſty, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to ſir Charles Erskine of Alveth, and John Erskine, his brother, ſucceſſively, and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, to earl William's neareſt heirs-male whatever; whom failing, to his heirs and aſſignies whatever. And this deed is ratified by him 23d October 1678.

Chart. penes
Johannem
Erskine de
Carnock.

This earl was a man of great honour and integrity, and being much in favour with king James VII. he never deſerted his intereſt, but thought himſelf bound in duty to join thoſe who took up arms in favours of the king againſt the prince of Orange, for which he ſuffered greatly, and being at laſt taken priſoner

prisoner

prisoner by king William's troops, was shut up in Stirling castle, where he continued confined till he died, *anno* 1695; and having no issue, his estate and honours, according to the last mentioned patent, devolved upon

David Erskine, lord Cardross, his next heir-male, of whom the present earl of Buchan is lineally descended, as will be shown under the title of *Earl of Buchan and Lord Cardross*.

ERSKINE Earl of BUCHAN, and Lord CARDROSS.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

JOHN, earl of Mar, (the thirteenth generation of that illustrious house in a direct male-line) who was lord high treasurer of Scotland, and highly esteemed by his majesty king James VI.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Amongst many instances of the royal favour, he had the honour and title of Cardross conferred upon him, his heirs and assignies whatsoever, by a charter, under the great seal, dated 27th March 1604.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had a son, John, earl of Mar, his successor.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme duke of Lennox, son of John lord d'Aubigny, son of John earl of Lennox, whose grandmother was lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king James II. By this lady he had a numerous issue.

1. Sir James Erskine, who married Mary, countess and heiress of Buchan, in whose right he became possessed of that earldom; but his male-line is extinct, as is shown in the preceding title.

Ibidem.

I. 2. HENRY ERSKINE, to whom John earl of Mar, his father, "made over, assigned, and disposed the lordship of Cardross, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, *anno* 1615;" which was confirmed to him by two charters, under the great seal, of the lordship, mains, and barony of Cardross, &c. *inter* 1615 & 1618.

Records of
parliament.

He had likewise the abbay of Dryburgh, with the lands and tythes thereof, bestowed upon him, which, for that purpose, were dissolved from the crown, by a special act of parliament in his favours.

He married Margaret, only daughter of sir James Ballenden of Broughton, and sister of William, first lord Ballenden, by whom he had a son,

David, his heir,—and one daughter,

Mary, married to sir John Buchanan of that ilk, and had issue.

He died *anno* 1636, and was succeeded by his son,

II. DAVID, second lord Cardross, who got charters, under the great seal, of the whole lordship and barony of Cardross, &c. *Chart. in pub. archiv.*
Davidi domino Cardross, inter 1664 & 1670.

In 1645, he married 1st, Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, by whom he had a son,

Henry, his heir,—and a daughter,

Margaret, married to William Cunningham of Boquhan, Esq; and had issue.

In 1655, he married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of George Bruce of Carnock, sister of Edward and Alexander earls of Kincardine, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. Alexander, who died unmarried.

2. Colonel William Erskine, a man of great worth and honour, who was depute-governour of Blackness castle, and married Magdalen, daughter of sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly, by whom he had colonel William Erskine of Tory.

3. Colonel John Erskine of Carnock, a man of singular probity, staunch revolution-principles, and strongly attached to presbyterian church-government. He was lieutenant and governour of Stirling castle, and afterwards of Dumbarton. He was four times married, had several children, and dying *anno* 1743, was succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. John Erskine of Carnock, advocate, professor of Scotch law in Edinburgh; who is also married, and hath issue.—*Vide* Vol. II. of this work.

4. Captain Charles Erskine, who was killed at the battle of Steinkirk, *anno* 1692.

1st daughter, Veronica, married to Walter Lockhart of Kirkton, Esq; in the shire of Lanark, and had issue.

2. Magdalen, married to Alexander Monypenny of Pitmillie, Esq; in the county of Fife, and had issue.

3. Mary, died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. HENRY, third lord Cardross, who was a great promoter of the revolution, and a particular favourite of King William. He was one of his privy council, general of the mint, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, &c. and one of the commissioners appointed by parliament for treating of an union with England, which, at that time, took no effect.

He married Catharine, daughter and heiress of sir James Stewart of Strabrock or Kirkhill, in West Lothian, Bart. by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. *David*, afterwards earl of Buchan.
2. Mr. *Charles Erskine* advocate, who married — daughter and heiress of — Scot of Edenshead, Esq; by whom he had a son and two daughters, who all died young.
3. Captain *William Erskine*, deputy-governor of Blackness castle, who married Margaret, daughter of colonel John Erskine, deputy-governor of Stirling castle, and had issue, two sons and three daughters.
4. Mr. *Thomas Erskine*, advocate, who married Rachel, daughter and heiress of — Liberton of that ilk, by whom he had issue, three daughters.

Lord Cardross's 1st daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1st, to sir William Denholm of Westshiels; 2dly, to Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, Esq; to whom she had one daughter.

2. *Mary*, married to James Nimmo, Esq; cashier-general of excise, to whom she had three daughters.

3. *Anne*, married to Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Esq; to whom she had one daughter.

He died *anno* 1693, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. DAVID, fourth lord Cardross, who, upon the death of his cousin William, third earl of Buchan, succeeded to that earldom, as next heir male, *anno* 1695, as before observed, and was the fourth earl of Buchan of the name of Erskine.

This earl was a man of great honour, and a firm friend to the present establishment, both in church and state. He was one of the privy council to King William; also to Queen Anne, who appointed him one of the commissioners of exchequer, and governor of the castle of Blackness.

In the parliament 1706, he strenuously opposed the union, believing it to be inconsistent with the honour and independency of Scotland; and when he found it would be concluded in spite of all the opposition it met with, he entered a solemn protest against it, which, being still upon record, shows the sincere attachment he had to what he thought

the ancient privileges of his native country. Soon thereafter, he was removed from all his places of public trust: But, upon the accession of King George I. to the crown, he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade and police, lord-lieutenant of the counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, and was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the three succeeding British parliaments, *viz.* 1715, 1722, and 1727.

In the year 1729, he was appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and executed all the offices he enjoyed with fidelity and honour.

He married, 1st, *Frances*, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Fairfax of Hurst, in the county of Berks, only son of Henry, second son of Thomas lord Fairfax, by whom he had nine sons and seven daughters.

1. *Henry David*.
2. *David*, lord Auchterhouse.
- These two sons died young.
3. *Henry David*, now earl of Buchan.
4. *Fairfax Erskine*.

5. *George Lewis*, born deaf and dumb; but as there has been great pains bestowed upon his education, he has been taught to speak, though not articulately; writes well upon any subject, and discovers a wonderful genius for literature, &c.

6. *George Augustus*, and three more, died young.

1st daughter, lady *Catharine*, married to William Frazer of Frazerfield, Esq; son of Alexander lord Salton.

2. Lady *Francis*, married to colonel Gardner.
3. Lady *Althea*.

4. Lady *Wilhelmina Carolina*, who, with three others, died infants.

The earl married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Blacket, Bart. by whom he had no issue.

And dying at London, 14th October 1745, was succeeded by his son,

V. HENRY DAVID, fifth earl of Buchan, who married Agnes, daughter of sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, Bart. by whom he hath issue, three sons and two daughters.

1. *Stewart*, lord Cardross.
2. *Henry*.
3. *Thomas*.
- 1st daughter, lady *Agnes*.
2. Lady *Isabella*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st, *azure*, three garbs, *or*; 2d grand quarter, 1st and 4th, *azure*, a bend between

tween six cross crosslets fitchy, or; 2d and 3d, argent, a pale, sable; 3d grand quarter, 1st and 4th, or, a fess-cheque argent and azure; 4th argent, three lions gemel, gules, surmounted of a lion rampant, sable; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon, gules, charged with an eagle displayed, or looking towards the sun in his splendor, placed in the dexter chief point.

Crest, on a wreath a dexter arm, couped below the shoulder, and erect, grasping a baton, or rugged club, both proper.

Supporters, two ostriches of the latter.

MOTTO, *Judge nought.*

CHIEF SEAT,

Formerly at Cardross, in Perthshire, now at Uphall in West Lothian, &c.

SCOT Duke of BUCCLEUGH.

ALL our historians agree, that the surname of Scot is of great antiquity in this country, and was certainly assumed in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, about which time surnames begun to be frequently used in Scotland; for we find, by our histories and records, that they were become numerous, and made a considerable figure soon after that æra.

Uchtredus filius Scot, is witness to the inquisition *de possessionibus ecclesiæ Glasguen.* in the reign of king Alexander I. who succeeded to the crown in 1107, and died anno 1124.

Herbertus Scotus is witness to the foundation-charter of the abbay of Holyroodhouse, by king David I. anno 1128.

In the beginning of king William's reign, we find John Scot bishop of Dunkeld. Some say he was an Englishman, but Dr. MacKenzie makes it plainly appear he was a Scotsman.

Walterus Scotus, and Walterus, filius Walteri Scot, got charters from king William of the lands of Abrishly, &c.

In the same reign, Gilbertus Scotus is witness in a charter of Eschina, *domina de molla,* ante 1177.

And Simon de Scot is witness to a charter of Alan, son of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, inter 1174 and 1199.

John Scot is witness to a charter of Roger bishop of St. Andrews, together with John de Loudon, and Alexander de Dumbar, anno 1193.

And Matthew Scot, a man of great parts and learning, was chancellor of Scotland in the reign of king William, and bishop elect of Dunkeld, &c.

It is needless to trouble our readers with more examples of the antiquity of the name of Scot; and as we cannot positively ascertain the first ancestor of the house of Buccleugh, we shall take the succession of the

first four generations from a M. S. history of that family, written by a good antiquary, who had perused their old writs; the connection whereof is submitted to the judgment of our readers, and is as follows:

M. S. hist. of the family of Buccleugh, penes M^r Farlane.

I. UCHTREDUS filius SCOT, before mentioned, was the progenitor of this illustrious family, and from him all the Scots in Scotland are descended:

This Uchtredus was witness to the foundation-charters of the Abbays of Holyroodhouse and Selkirk, by king David I. anno 1128 and 1130.

The author of the M. S. does not affirm that this Uchtred had taken Scot for his surname; only, that being the son of a Scotsman, he was designed filius Scot, to distinguish him from other Uchtreds, which was a numerous christian name in Scotland about that time.

He was father of

II. RICHARD, who certainly assumed the surname of Scot, and lived in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the lion.

Richardus Scot is witness to a charter of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews, to the abbacy of Holyroodhouse. This Robert, who founded the priory of St. Andrews, died anno 1158; so the charter, which has no date, must have been granted in or before that year.

This Richard is said to have had two sons, Richard and Michael: which was the eldest we shall not pretend to determine.

Richard carried on the line of this family, and

Michael was the undoubted ancestor of the Scots of Balweary, and had considerable possessions in lands about Dumfermline before the year 1200, particularly the lands of Gascumemefen, &c. *Vide* vol. II. of this work.

Chartul. of Dumfermline penes MacFarlane.

III. RICHARD SCOT, son of the above mentioned Richard, in the reign of king Alexander

Chartul. of Glasgow.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's hist. collect.

Fordun, MacKenzie, Keith, &c.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple, p. 411.

Chartul. of Paisley, in the lawyers library, p. 34.

Ibidem, p. 37.

Chart. of Coltinghame, penes M^r Farlane.

Fordun, MacKenzie, Keith.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's hist. coll. p. 225.

Ibidem.

Chartul. of
Kelso penes
eundem.

Alexander II. married Alicia, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Henry de Molla, by whom he got a fair estate in the county of Roxburgh; out of which he made a donation to the abbacy of Kelso, of eight acres of land, *pro salute anime sue, &c.*

He was the first of the surname of Scot we have found settled in the south country.

He left issue a son and successor,

Chartul. of
Coldinghame
penes eundem.
p. 169.

IV. WILLIAM SCOT, who was witness to a charter of Thomas, prior of Coldinghame, to Robert Brun, together with Walter de Lindefay, vicecom. de Berwick, William and John Lumfildains, &c. *tempore Alexandri II.*

Ibidem.

He was witness to another charter with the persons before mentioned, and Walter de Lindsay, son of the above Walter, *ante* 1249.

Chartul. of
Paisley penes
eundem, p.
67, 109, 198,
&c.

He was also witness to a charter of Walterus, *senescallus Scotiae*, of the patronages of the churches of Dundonald, Sanquhar, &c. to the abbacy of Paisley, and to another donation to the said abbacy, both before the year 1249.

This William was father of Sir Richard Scot, &c. Thus far from the M. S. What follows is documented by unquestionable authority.

V. Sir RICHARD SCOT, said to be the son of the last William, was the undoubted ancestor of the family of Buckcleugh, flourished, and made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander III.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married the daughter and heiress of — Murthockstone, or Murdiestone of that ilk, by whom he got a considerable estate in *vicecomitatu de Lanark.*

Prynne's col-
lections, vol.
III. p. 664.

He is one of the great barons of Scotland that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England for lands lying in the county of Lanark, *anno* 1296, and is then designed *Richardus de Scot de Murthockstone, &c.* and dying about 1320, was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir MICHAEL SCOT of Murthockstone, a man of great worth and merit, and of singular valour and courage.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 343.

He was in high favour with king David, Bruce, whom he accompanied in his expedition into England, and lost his life in the service of his country, at the unfortunate battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. ROBERT SCOT, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed of Rankelburn, which was the title of the eldest son of Murthockstone for some time thereafter.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He made a considerable figure in the reign of king Robert II. and dying before the year 1390, left issue a son and successor,

VIII. Sir WALTER SCOT of Murdieston, and Rankelburn, who was sometimes designed by the title of Kirkurd, which afterwards became the title of the eldest son of this family.

He was a man of great parts and eminent loyalty, and performed many glorious actions in the service of his king and country, wherefore king Robert II. conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; and, with consent of his eldest son and heir, John earl of Carrick, he changed the holding of his lands and barony of Kirkurd from ward to blench, by his royal charter granted to Walter, son and heir of Robert Scot, &c. dated 7th December 1390.

Chart. penes
ducem de
Buccleugh.

He was killed at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and was succeeded by his son, Fordun, vol. II. p. 434.

IX. Sir ROBERT SCOT of Murdieston and Rankelburn, who, with consent and approbation of his son and heir, Walter of Kirkurd, made a donation to the monks of Melrose, of the lands of Hinkery in Selkirkshire, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* 28th May 1415. Chartulary of Melrose.

He married — daughter of —, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir Walter.

2. Robert, designed of Haining in a charter from king James III. of the lands of Greiviston and Leguillishaunch, dated 5th December 1463. Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. William, who is witness to a charter of his brother Robert of Haining, of the lands of Greiviston to Thomas Midlemass, and his heirs, dated 21st November 1476. Ibidem.

Sir Robert died *anno* 1425, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir WALTER SCOT, who was designed Walter of Kirkurd, knight, and was served heir to his father, *anno* 1426. Chart. penes ducem de Buccleugh.

He exchanged his lands of Murdieston with Thomas Inglis of Manner, for the lands of Bransholm, Branshaw, Whitlaw, Whitrigs, Goldilands, Todishaw, Todholes, &c. The charter of excambion is dated 23d July 1446. Chart. penes — Inglis de Murdieston, et chart. in pub. archiv.

He also got charters from king James II. of the lands of Eckford, &c. in Roxburghshire, *Waltero Scot de Kirkurd militi*, dated in February 1450. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great merit, and was often employed to manage matters of the highest importance with the English, and always acquitted himself with honour and fidelity.

He, with the duke of Turenne, earl of Douglas, the earls of Angus, Crawford, Arvendale, Alexander lord Gordon, Walter lord Dirleton, Thomas lord Somerville, Herbert lord Maxwell of Carlaverock, &c. were the commissioners who settled a truce with the English,

Rymer, tom. II. p. 254. English, which was to last from 1438 to 1447, and he was one of the guarantees of the treaty.

He was very instrumental in suppressing the rebellion of the earls of Douglas, &c. for which he was rewarded with many lands, viz. the lands of Abington, Pharholm, Glendonory, &c. in vicecomitatu de Lanark; upon which he got a charter under the great seal, wherein his loyalty and faithful services are fully narrated. Dated anno 1459.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 397. That same year he was appointed one of the conservators of the peace with England, together with the earls of Athole, Ross, Angus, Huntly, Caithness, &c. &c.

Chart. penes com. de Morton, et chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1463. He married Margaret, daughter of — Cockburn of Henderland, by whom he had three sons,

1. Sir David.
2. James, designed of Kirkurd and Hassenden, who left issue two sons. 1. David Scot of Hassenden, his successor. 2. John, ancestor of William Scot now of Burnhead.
3. Sir Alexander (a great man) was recorder of Wigton, director of the chancery, and lord register of Scotland, anno 1483, in which office he continued till he lost his life with his royal master king James III. at the field of Stirling, or Bannockburn, anno 1488.

Sir Walter died betwixt 1467 and 1470, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir DAVID SCOT, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James III. David Scot, filio et heredi apparenti Walteri Scot de Kirkurd, militis, &c. totas et integras terras de Braxholm, cum pertinent. jacen. in baronia de Hawick, et vicecomitatu de Roxburgh. Dated in 1463.

Chart. penes ducem de Buckleugh. He was infeft in the lands of Greenshaw, as heir to his father. on 26th September 1470.

He was a man of fine parts, and made a great figure in the reign of king James III. being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field; was concerned in most of the public transactions of his time; was very instrumental in suppressing the insurrections on the borders; and was one of the conservators of the peace with England, &c.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 246.

Records of parliament. M. S. in the lawyers lib.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that sat in the parliament held by king James III. at Edinburgh, anno 1487; and was then designed dominus de Buckleugh, which is the first time we find any of the family designed by that title.

He married —, daughter of Thomas lord Somerville, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. David, his apparent heir.
2. Robert, of Alanhaugh, who got a charter from his father of the lands of Whitechester,

Roberto Scot, dilecto filio suo, &c. anno 1483, of whom Mr. Scot of Scotstarvit is lineally descended. Chart. penes ducem de Buckleugh, & chart. in pub. archiv.

1st daughter, Janet, married to sir James Douglas, son and apparent heir of sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry. Chart. penes ducem de Queensberry, ad ann. 1470.

2. Margaret, married to James Haig of Bemerside. Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1489.

Sir David died anno 1491.

XII. DAVID, his first son and apparent heir, is mentioned in the foresaid charter of Robert Scot of Haining to Thomas Midlemas, of the lands of Grevistone, wherein he is designed son and apparent heir of David Scot of Braxholm, knight, &c. Dated anno 1476. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died before his father, anno 1490, leaving issue a son and successor,

XIII. Sir WALTER SCOT, promiscuously designed of Braxholm and Buckleugh, who was served and retoured heir to his grandfather on 6th November 1492. Chart. penes ducem de Buckleugh.

This family had now vast possessions in the south of Scotland, which appears by their charters, under the great seal, of several baronies of lands granted to Walter Scot of Buckleugh and Braxholm, knight, &c. Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1500 & 1515.

He was one of the witnesses to queen Margaret's getting infeftment of her jointure, anno 1503, Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 68. and 73.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Floudon, where he remarkably distinguished himself; and tho' he had the good fortune to come off the field alive, where he left many of his brave countrymen dead, yet he did not long survive it, but died in 1516, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Ker of Cessford, widow of Philip Rutherford, son and apparent heir of James Rutherford of that ilk, by whom he had a son, Chart. penes ducem de Buckleugh.

XIV. Sir WALTER SCOT of Braxholm and Buckleugh, who was served heir to his father on 27th October 1517.

All our historians agree, that this sir Walter was a man of intrepid valour, magnanimity and courage, and performed many brave actions in the service of his country, in the minority of king James V. Ibid. & chart. in pub. archiv.

After that prince begun to take the management of affairs into his own hands, he thought himself too much confined, and kept little better than a prisoner by the earl of Angus; wherefore he sent a private message to sir Walter Scot of Buckleugh, then one of the greatest men in the south of Scotland, to try to relieve him.

Buckleugh

Buckleugh, being informed that the king and the earl were coming to Melroß with a considerable train of attendants, raised about 1000 horse of his friends and followers, in order to rescue his majesty; but Angus having intelligence of his design, was well prepared to receive him. They came in sight of one another near Melroß, soon came to blows, and a bloody conflict ensued, where several men of rank fell on both sides, but the earl of Angus had the better.

On his side the brave sir Andrew Ker of Celsford was killed, which afterwards occasioned great feuds betwixt the Kers and the Scots. Sir Walter himself was wounded, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. This action happened on the 18th July 1526.

Tho' the attempt was not attended with success, yet the king always retained a grateful sense of what sir Walter intended to have done for him, and he continued to be in high favour with his majesty as long as he lived.

After queen Mary's accession to the crown, he strenuously opposed, and greatly suppressed the insurrections on the borders; and the defeat of the English army, under the command of sir Ralph Ewers and Bryan Stapleton at Ancrum-hills, was chiefly owing to the prudent conduct of sir Walter Scot, anno 1544.

He got a charter of the lands of Deloraine, and others, *Waltero Scot de Braxholm, militi, anno 1545.*

He remarkably signalized his valour and courage at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547; upon which he got from the queen the estate of Henderland, upon the forfeiture of sir John Cockburn, and was made warden of the west marches towards England, in which office he did his country signal service.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of — Carmichael of that ilk, ancestor of the earl of Hyndford, by whom he had three sons.

1. *David*, who died before his father, without issue.

2. Sir *Walter*, his apparent heir.

3. — *Scot*, who served in the wars abroad, where he gained great reputation, and was a brigadier-general at the siege of Magdeburg, anno 1574, and afterward was deputy for the province of Zealand. His grandson, Apollonius Scot, was president of the high court of justice at the Hague; and it is said his family still subsists in Holland, and carry the arms of the family of Buckleugh, with a suitable difference.

Sir Walter married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Grizel*, married, 1st, to William lord Borthwick; 2dly, to Walter Cairncross, Esq;

2. *Jean*, married to John Cranston of that ilk, ancestor of lord Cranston.

3. *Dorothea*, married to James Crichton of Cranston-Riddell.

The differences betwixt the Scots and the Kers never having been thoroughly made up, sir Walter Ker of Celsford meeting sir Walter Scot on the street of Edinburgh, a scuffle ensued, in which the latter was slain, in October 1552. M. S. hist. of the family.

XV. Sir *WALTER*, designed of Kirkurd, son and apparent heir of sir Walter Scot of Braxholm and Buckleugh, married Grizel, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, sister to his father's second wife, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Walter*, — and three daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to sir Thomas Ker of Fernyhirst. Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Margaret*, married to sir John Johnston of that ilk, ancestor of the marquis of Annandale. Ibidem.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to John Carmichael of Meadowflat, captain of Crawford, whose heir is the earl of Hyndford. Ibidem.

Sir Walter's lady, dam Grizel Bethune, survived him, and married sir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, of whom the Murrays of Blackbarony, Elibank, &c. are descended.

He died before his father, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. Sir *WALTER SCOT* of Buckleugh, who succeeded also to his grandfather in 1552, to whom he was served heir, anno 1553. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great honour and fine accomplishments, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary.

He, with — Ker of Fernyhirst, in hopes that embroiling matters with England might serve the queen's party, made several incursions into the borders about the year 1572, and also endeavoured to take possession of the town of Jedburgh for her majesty. Buchanan.

In 1574, sir Walter, with lord Claud Hamilton, and others, surprised the earl of Lennox, and eleven or twelve of the chief nobility, at Stirling, whom they had almost carried off prisoners, but were prevented by their own men being too intent upon the plunder. Melvil's memoirs, & M. S. of the family.

And notwithstanding his firm adherence to the queen's interest, yet he always maintained a fair character, even with those of the opposite party.

He married lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of David earl of Angus; and got a charter, under the great seal, *Waltero Scot, nunc de Braxholm, filio et heredi quondam Walteri de Braxholm, equitis aurati, et dominae Margaretæ* Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1574.

Buchanan, & M. S. hist. of the family of Buckleugh, p. 20.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer.

M. S. hist. of the family of Buckleugh, p. 22, and life of Dr. Burnet, bishop of Sarum.

gareta Douglas sua sponsa, &c. By her he had a son,

Sir *Walter*,—and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Robert Scot of Thirlestane, in the shire of Teviotdale, of whom lord Napier is now the heir.

2. *Mary*, married to William Elliot of Lairiston, and had issue.

After sir Walter's death, his relict, lady Margaret Douglas, was married to—Stewart, earl of Bothwell.

He was succeeded by his son,

XVII. Sir WALTER SCOT of Buckcleugh, who, like many of his brave ancestors, was a man of singular courage and intrepidity; and being in high favour with king James VI. was knighted, assisted at the coronation of queen Anne, *anno* 1590, and was made warden of the marches towards England that same year: And having a wonderful genius for war, he carried over a regiment to the Netherlands, where he served under that famous general, Maurice prince of Orange, and there gained immortal honour.

In 1596, sir Walter, with a small number of his followers, scaled the walls of the castle of Carlisle, and set at liberty William Armstrong of Kinmount, who had been taken prisoner and confined by the English, contrary to the laws then subsisting on the borders, which was a most bold and daring action.

In 1597, he, with Robert Ker of Cessford, were sent hostages to England, for keeping the peace, &c.

King James, in regard of his great merit and many faithful services, raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Scot of Buckcleugh, by patent, dated 16th March 1606.

He got charters under the great seal, of many lands, *Waltero domino de Buckcleugh, &c.*

He married Mary, daughter of sir William Ker of Cessford, sister of Robert first earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a son,

Walter,—and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married, 1st, to James lord Ross; 2dly, to Alexander earl of Eglington.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to John master of Cranston, without issue.

He died in 1611, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. WALTER, lord Scot of Buckcleugh, who also being much in favour with king James VI. was created earl of Buckcleugh, by letters patent, to his heirs whatsoever, dated 16th March 1619: And being a man of a warlike genius, and of great valour and courage, had the command of a regiment under

the states of Holland against the Spaniards, where he acquitted himself with great honour and reputation.

He married lady Mary Hay, daughter of Francis earl of Errol, by whom he had a son, *Francis*,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to John earl of Mar:

2. Lady *Jean*, married to John Marquis of Tweeddale.

And dying in 1633, was succeeded by his son,

XIX. FRANCIS, second earl of Buckcleugh, a man of singular merit, great loyalty, and a firm friend to the royal family; for which, after his death, Oliver Cromwell imposed a heavy fine of 15,000 *l. sterling* upon his heir.

He died in 1652, having married lady Margaret Lesly, daughter of John earl of Rothes, widow of lord Balgonie, by whom he had issue two daughters, lady Mary and lady Anne.

Lady *Mary*, countess of Buckcleugh, married to Walter Scot of High Chester, afterwards earl of Terras, but she dying without issue in 1662, the honours and estate went to her sister,

XX. Lady ANNE SCOT, who, in 1665, was married to James Fitzroy duke of Monmouth, eldest natural son of king Charles II. by Lucy daughter of Richard Walters of Haverford, in the county of Pembroke, Esq; Upon which marriage he took the name of Scot, and they were created duke and duchess of Buckcleugh, by letters patent to their heirs whatsoever, dated 20th April 1673.

As the life and fatal end of the duke is fully set forth in many different histories, we shall here only mention some of the most remarkable particulars.

He was born at Rotterdam in 1649, and was bred chiefly at Paris, under the eye of the queen-mother. He had a fine person, and a most graceful behaviour, and was a great favourite of his father, who not only bestowed on him many great and lucrative posts, but was instrumental in procuring him the above marriage, which at that time was one of the greatest in the kingdom.

He came to England in 1662, was created baron of Tyndale, earl of Doncaster, duke of Monmouth, and knight of the garter in 1663; and the next session of parliament he took his seat in the house of peers.

In 1665, he was made captain of the the king's life guards of horse, captain-general

Cromwell's act of indemnity, in 1654.

Chart. penes ducem de Buckcleugh, et chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

Johnston's history.

Ibidem.

Rymer.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1590 & 1600.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

ral of the king's forces, and had many other instances of the royal bounty and favour. His brave and gallant behaviour in the wars abroad, gained him the reputation of an able general.

In 1679, there happened an insurrection in Scotland, after the murder of archbishop Sharp, which was raised by the presbyterians, in hopes of overturning episcopacy: The duke had the command of the king's troops, and fought and defeated the rebels at Bothwell-bridge, which put an end to that rebellion.

He afterwards became very popular, especially with the discontented party, and those who were against the duke of York's succession to the crown, who thought of nothing less than making the duke of Monmouth king; and though the duke had been guilty of some very suspicious practices, yet, upon his submission, the king was pleased to pardon him.

Sometime thereafter, being again banished the court, he retired to Holland, where he stayed till the king's death in 1684.

In May 1685, being persuaded to attempt the crown, he invaded the country, from Holland, with seven or eight hundred officers and men; landed at Lyme in Dorsetshire; and emitted a manifesto or declaration, setting forth, "That he came in defence of the " protestant religion, the laws, rights, and " privileges of England, and invited all " people to join him, &c."

The king, being informed of all these proceedings, acquainted his parliament; whereupon both houses voted an address of thanks to his majesty, and the commons ordered in a bill to attain the duke of high treason, which passed accordingly.

In the mean time, great numbers of people flocked into his army from all hands, and at Bridgewater, and other places, he was proclaimed king.

The earl of Feversham commanded the king's troops, which were then encamped at Sedgemoor. On the 6th July, at four in the morning, the duke, with his army, thought fit to attack him; but they being upon their guard, gave them such a warm reception, that the duke's army was entirely routed, and himself taken prisoner.

He was beheaded on Tower-hill the 15th July 1685, leaving issue by the said dutchess of Buckleugh, four sons.

1. *Charles*, earl of Doncaster, born in 1672, and died young.

2. *James*, born in 1674, who, after his father's attainder, was called earl of Dalkeith, and carried on the line of this family.

3. *Henry*, born in 1676, created earl of Deloraine.

4. *Francis*, born in 1678, and died young.

The dutchess dowager of Monmouth and Buckleugh, in May 1688, married to Charles lord Cornwallis, by whom she had a son,

George, who died young, — and two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, who also died young.

2. Lady *Isabella*.

The dutchess died in 1732, in the eighty-first year of her age.

XXI. *JAMES*, earl of Dalkeith, son of the duke of Monmouth, and dutchess of Buckleugh, married lady Henriette Hyde, daughter of Laurence earl of Rochester, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *Francis*, his heir.

2. *James*, who died young.

3. *Henry*, who also died young.

His daughters, lady *Anne* and lady *Charlotte*, died unmarried.

He was made knight of the thistle in 1703, and dying in 1704, was succeeded by his son,

XXII. *FRANCIS*, earl of Dalkeith, who was made knight of the thistle in 1724, and succeeded to the honours and title of duke of Buckleugh, upon the death of his grandmother the dutchess, anno 1732, and was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the next *British* parliament.

In 1743, he was restored to two of the duke of Monmouth's titles, by act of parliament, viz. earl of Doncaster, and baron Scot of Tyndale, by which he became a British peer.

In 1720, he married lady Jane Douglas, daughter of James duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. *Francis*, earl of Dalkeith.

2. *Charles*, who died unmarried at Oxford, in 1747.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*.

2. Lady *Jane*.

3. Lady *Mary*.

He died 22d April 1751.

XXIII. *FRANCIS*, earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Francis duke of Buckleugh, in 1742 married lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John duke of Argyle, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, lord Whitechester, who died young.

2. *Henry*, the present duke of Buckleugh.

3. *Campbell Scot*.

4. *James*, who died young.

1st daugh-

1st daughter, lady *Caroline*.
2. Lady *Frances*; born after her father's death.
He died in April 1750, and was succeeded by his son,

XXIV. HENRY, who succeeded also to his grandfather *anno* 1751, and is now duke of Buckleugh, earl of Dalkeith, baron Scot of Buckleugh and Eskdale, in Scotland; and a peer of England, by the titles of baron Tindale in Northumberland, and earl of Doncaster in Yorkshire, &c.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, the royal arms of Britain, with a batton *sinister*, *argent*; 2d

and 3d, *or*, on a bend, *azure*, a star of six points, between two crescents of the field, *gules*.

Crest, a stag passant, proper.

Supporters, two maidens richly attired in antique habits, their under-robcs, *azure*, and the uppermost, *vert*, and on their head a plume of three feathers, *argent*.

MOTTO, *Ans*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Dalkeith and East Park, four miles south of Edinburgh; Melrose and Branhholm in the shire of Roxburgh; Adderbury in Oxfordshire, and Hall-place in Berkshire.

BALFOUR Lord BURLEIGH.

THE surname of BALFOUR is of great antiquity in the county of Fife, and was first assumed by the possessors of the barony and castle of Balfour, a beautiful seat, lying near the confluence of the waters of Ore and Leven.

We find, by our histories and records, that there were several considerable men of that surname in this country above five hundred years ago.

Ingelramus de Balfour, *vicecomes* of Fife, is witness to a charter of mortification to the monastery of Arbroath, by king Alexander II. dated the 15th year of his reign, *anno* 1229.

In the same reign, Henricus de Balfour is witness to a donation by Malcolmus *comes* de Angus, *de terris in territorio de Kirriemuir*, to the same monastery. And we find that Henricus de Balfour *obiit, et tumulatur in ecclesia abbatis de Melrofs*, *anno* 1246.

Michael de Balfour is witness in a charter of Duncan earl of Fife, together with William Wishart bishop of St. Andrews, betwixt 1272 and 1279.

Johannes de Balfour is witness to a charter of William de Valoniis, *anno* 1284.

At king Robert Bruce's parliament, which was held at Air, for settling the succession to the crown, *anno* 1315, the seals of Michael de Balfour *vicecomes* of Fife, and David de Balfour, are appended to that famous act.

In 1347, Adam de Balfour *obiit, et tumulatur in ecclesia abbatis de Melrofs, &c. &c.*

It appears from our histories, that the Balfours were a very numerous and flourishing family in Fife in the reign of king David Bruce, when Johannes de Balfour, *dominus de*

eodem, miles, died without sons, and left only one daughter, Margaret, his sole heiress, who married *dominus Robertus de Bethune familiaris regis Roberti II.* who thereby got possession of the barony and mannor of Balfour, which his posterity still enjoys, but he retained the name of Bethune, and of him several families of that surname are descended.

And though there are many considerable families of the name of Balfour in Scotland at this day, yet we must here confine ourselves to the families of Burleigh and Montwhanie, as these two are united in this noble house.

The ancestor of the family of Burleigh appears to have been,

I. MICHAEL de BALFOUR, of whom afterwards.

The first of the other family was sir Michael Balfour, who obtained the lands of Montwhanie, in exchange for the lands of Pittencrieff, by a charter from king David

II. dated in 1353. Of this sir Michael, was lineally descended sir James Balfour of Montwhanie, who married the heiress of Burleigh, in the reign of queen Mary, hereafter mentioned; all documented by charters in our public records. We now return to the family of Burleigh.

I. MICHAEL de BALFOUR, first of the house of Burleigh, is witness to a donation of Walter de Moravia to the monks of Culrofs, together with Thomas Bisset, *dominus de Fife*, *circa annum* 1362. He appears to have been father of another,

Sir Ja. Balfour's annals. Sir Rob. Sibbald, Crawford, &c.

Char. penes magist. Calderwood de Polton.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1400 et 1550.

Nisbet's append. p. 195.

Chartul. of
the priory of
St. Andrews,
p. 2.

II. MICHAEL de BALFOUR, who is one of the judges in a perambulation of the lands of Kirknefs and Lochore, anno 1395.

He lived after 1420, and was succeeded by his son,

Char. in arch.
Rob. II. Sir
Ja. Balfour,
Sir Rob Sib-
bald, and
Crawfurd.

III. Sir JOHN BALFOUR, knight, design- ed of Balgarvie, who got the lands and estate of Burleigh erected into a free barony, to him and his heirs, by a charter from king James II. anno regni nono, anno domini 1446. He left issue two sons.

Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 169. and
Chart. in pub.
archiv.

1. *Michael*, his heir:
2. *James*, ancestor of the Balfours of Den- miln, Kinnaird, Forret, and others.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

IV. MICHAEL BALFOUR of Burleigh succeeded, and dying about 1490, left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

V. MICHAEL BALFOUR of Burleigh, who got from his father the lands of Burleigh in Kinross-shire, the lands of Balgarvie in Fife, the mill of Bannockburn, or Stioch, in Stir- ling-shire; all contained in one charter under the great seal of king James IV. dated 5th July 1490, in which he is designed *filius et haeres Michaelis, &c.*

Ibidem.

He got from the same prince, a charter *terrarum in dominio de Stragartnie.*

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands of Easter Bal- garvie.

Ibidem.

There is likewise a charter from king James V. *terrarum baronia de Burleigh, Mi- chaeli Balfour de Burleigh, &c.*

He married Margaret daughter of ——— Musket of Tolgart or Burnbank, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

VI. DAVID BALFOUR of Burleigh, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king James V. *terrarum de Star, cum maresia, &c. anno 1527.*

Ibidem.

Also a charter *Davidi Balfour de Burleigh, terrarum de Kinloch, cum dimidietat. molen- din. ejusdem, &c. anno 1528.*

He died before 1542, having married Ag- nes, daughter of ——— Forrester of Corstor- phine, ancestor of lord Forrester, by whom he had a son and successor.

Ibidem.

VII. Sir MICHAEL BALFOUR of Bur- leigh and Balgarvie, knight, who was served heir to his father in 1542, and that same year got a charter of the lands of Strickinness.

Ibidem.

There is also a charter under the great seal of queen Mary, *Michaeli Balfour de Burleigh, militi, dimidietat. terrarum, et villa de Kinloch, cum molendino, Smiddielands, Brew- lands, &c.*

He married Christian, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, by whom he had but one child.

VIII. MARGARET BALFOUR, heiress of Burleigh, who succeeded him, and married fir James Balfour of Montwhanie, lineally de- scended from fir Michael Balfour, who got a charter of the lands of Montwhanie from king David II. anno 1353, before mentioned.

This fir James of Montwhanie, upon his marriage with the heiress of Burleigh, was afterwards designed by that last title.

He was a faithful subject to queen Mary, who appointed him clerk-register; he was also governor of the castle of Edinburgh when the queen surrendered herself to the lords at Carberryhill.

Sir Ja. Mel-
vil's memoirs.

Before her majesty went to Lochleven- castle, as an instance of her esteem and re- gard for fir James, she gave him a small gold bell, with her name on it, and an enamelled cup and cover, said to have been king Mal- colm Canmore's; both which are now in the possession of Mrs. Balfour, the heir of line of this fir James.

They had issue five sons and three daugh- ters.

1. Sir *Michael*, afterwards lord Burleigh.

2. *Alexander*, designed of Balgarvie, of whom there are several descendants in the male line still subsisting.

3. Sir *Henry*, who was general in the Unit- ed provinces, and served under the prince of Orange with great reputation.

4. *William*, who went into Ireland, mar- ried ——— Hamilton, heiress of Glenally, as- sumed her name, and one of their descendants was created lord Glenally.

5. *David*, who was a captain in his bro- ther fir Henry's regiment, and perished at sea going over to Holland.

1st daughter, ——— married to fir Michael Arnot of that ilk.

2. ——— married to fir ——— Henderfon of Fordell.

3. — married to ——— Barclay of Collairny.

IX. Sir MICHAEL BALFOUR, their eld- est son, succeeded to both his father's and mo- ther's estates, and got charters from king James VI. of the barony of Montwhanie, Kir- bester, and several other lands and baronies; and also a charter of the lands and barony of Burleigh, to his heirs-male whatever, carry- ing the name and arms of Balfour, &c. dated 29th November 1606.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. inter
ann. 1577 &
1600.

Ibid. hære-
dibus mascu-
lis quibuscun-
cognomen, et
arma de Bal-
four gerenti-
bus, &c.

He was a man of good parts, and much esteemed by king James VI. who was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the

the title of lord Balfour of Burleigh, anno 1604, according to the M. S. account of the family: But according to Mr. Crawford, anno 1606; and according to sir James Balfour, sir Robert Sibbald, and Mr. Nisbet, on 16th of July 1607: And though I have not seen the patent, yet I presume it was to his heirs-general, because his daughter succeeded to both his estate and honours, as will be shown hereafter; and he afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *Michaeli Balfour, domino Balfour de Burleigh, terrarum baronia de Kilwinning, &c.* to him, *et heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque*, dated 7th September 1614.

Ibidem.

And being a man of great skill and knowledge in the management of state affairs, he was employed in several foreign negotiations, and was his majesty's ambassador at the courts of Tuscany and Lorrain, and acquitted himself with honour and reputation.

He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Lundin of that ilk, by whom he had an only daughter, his sole heiress, viz.

X. MARGARET, baroness of Burleigh, who succeeded her father in both his estate and honours, as before noticed.

She married Robert, son of sir Robert Arnot of Ferny, chamberlain of Fife, who thereupon changed his name to Balfour, and, in her right, became possessed of the lordship of Burleigh.

'Tis said, that immediately upon his marriage, he got a letter from the crown, entitling him to succeed to the honours also; and certain it is he enjoyed them; for he made a great figure in Scotland as lord Burleigh, during the civil war in the reign of king Charles I. was deeply engaged on the parliament's side, and had a great share in all the public transactions of those troublesome times; for this sir ROBERT, second lord Burleigh, was president to the parliament that met in June 1640, and again to that in November, that same year; also to that which met in January 1641; and was made a privy counsellor during life by the parliament, which met in November that year.

Rescind. acts
of parl. from
p. 33 to 102.

He was president to the committee for trying malignants in the north, anno 1644; one of the committee of estates, anno 1645; also one of the committee for bringing in public money, and selling malignants lands, anno 1646; and after the murder of the king, he was one of the colonels of Fife, for putting the kingdom in a posture of defence, anno 1649; and that same year was one of the last committee of estates, one of the commissioners of exchequer, and one of the lords of the

treasury, &c. All which is fully narrated in the records of those times. He was also said to be one of the chief contrivers of the solemn league, and had several private meetings with Oliver Cromwell, anno 1648.

Bp. Guthrie's
memoirs, p.
119 and 262.

By the said Margaret, baroness of Burleigh, he left issue a son,

John lord Burleigh, ——— and four daughters.

1. Jean, married to David earl of Wemyss.
2. Margaret, married to sir James Crawford of Kilbirnie.
3. Isabel, married to Thomas lord Ruthven.
4. ——— married to her cousin, ——— Arnot of Ferny.

They all had issue.

He died anno 1662, and was succeeded by his son;

XI. JOHN, third lord Burleigh, who married Isabel, daughter of sir William Balfour of Pitcullo, lieutenant of the tower of London, in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had three sons and six daughters.

1. Robert, his heir.
2. John Balfour of Ferny, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the reign of king James VII. and left issue two sons and several daughters.
 1. Arthur, who was father of John Balfour, now of Ferny.
 2. John, who succeeding by entail to the estate of captain William Crawford, now carries the name and arms of Crawford, is married, and hath issue.
3. Henry Balfour of Dunbog, who was a major of dragoons, had several children, and is now represented by his son Henry Balfour of Dunbog, Esq; who is married, and hath a numerous issue.
 - 1st daughter, Margaret, married to Andrew lord Rollo, and had issue.
 2. Isabel, who died unmarried.
 3. Emilia, married to sir John Malcolm of Innerteil, and had issue.
 4. Jean, married 1st to ——— Oliphant of Gask: 2dly, to sir Robert Douglas of Kirkness, and had issue.
 5. Susan, married to Robert Douglas of Strathendry, and had issue.
 6. Anne, married to captain Robert Sinclair, but had no issue.

He died 1688, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. ROBERT, fourth lord Burleigh, who was constituted one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord Register of Scotland, anno 1689.

He married lady Margaret, daughter of George earl of Melvil, by whom he had one son,

Robert,

Robert, master of Burleigh,—and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, now representative of the family.

2. *Mary*, married to Alexander Bruce of Kennet, Esq; and had issue.

He died *anno* 1713.

XIII. ROBERT, master of Burleigh, only son of the fourth lord, in the year 1707, had the misfortune to kill a man; for which he was tried before the lords of justiciary, found guilty, and condemned to suffer death; but he made his escape from prison in his sister's dress, a few days before he was to have been executed.

He afterwards engaged in the rebellion 1715, was attainted of high treason, whereby the estate and titles of Burleigh were forfeited to the crown.

He died without issue *anno* 1757; and had it not been for the above attainder, the honours would have devolved upon his eldest

sister Margaret, as the peerage appears to have been granted to heirs whatever.

XIII. MARGARET BALFOUR, eldest daughter of Robert fourth lord Burleigh, is now heir of line of that noble family, and, failing heirs of her body, the representation devolves upon Mr. Bruce of Kennet, son and heir of Mary, second daughter of the said lord.

A R M S.

Argent, on a cheveron, *sable*, an otter's head erased, of the first.

Crest, on a wreath, a rock, and thereon a lady, holding in her right hand the head of an otter, and in her left the head of a swan.

Supporters, on the *dexter* side, an otter sejant, proper; on the *sinister*, a swan of the last.

MOTTO, *Omni solum forti patria.*

C H I E F S E A T,

At the castle of Burleigh in Kinross-shire.

S T E W A R T Earl of B U T E.

The first of this noble family was,

I. **SIR JOHN STEWART**, who obtained from his father, king Robert II. a grant of a fair estate in the island of Bute, (the ancient patrimony of the family of Stewart,) with the heretable sheriff-ship of Bute, Arran, &c. which was afterwards confirmed by a charter from his brother king Robert III. in which are these words: "*Robertus*

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, Abercromby, Nisbet, &c.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, and chart. penes com. de Bute.

"*dei gratia, &c. sciatis nos dedisse, &c. dilecto fratri nostro, Johanni senescallo de Bute, officium vicecomitatus de Bute, Arran, &c. datum 11mo Novembris, anno 1400.*"

He got also a charter from his brother, Robert duke of Albany, in these words:

Ibidem.

"*Robertus dux Albania, gubernator Scotia, &c. dedisse, &c. dilecto fratri nostro, Johanni Stewart, vicecomiti de Bute, terras de Fynock, in baronia de Renfrew, &c.*" dated at Irvine 1st January 1418.

He married Jean, daughter of sir John Semple of Elieston, ancestor of the lord Semple, by whom he had three sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Robert*.

2. *William* of Fynock, of whom afterwards.

3. *Andrew* of Rosline, in the shire of Bute, of whom the Stewarts of Rosline and Balinshangrie are descended.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ROBERT STEWART of Bute, who Ibidem, was one of the privy council to king James II. *anno* 1440, and left issue a son and successor,

III. JAMES STEWART of Bute, who, dying without issue *anno* 1497, was succeeded by his cousin and heir-male James, son of his uncle William of Fynock, to whom we now return.

II. WILLIAM, second son of sir John Stewart of Bute, got from his father the lands of Fynock, upon which he got a charter from king James II. and is therein designed son of sir John, sheriff of Bute, &c. *anno* 1444.

He left issue two sons.

1. *James*.

2. *William*, who afterwards got the lands of Fynock.

He

It has been falsely alledged by several persons, that sir John Stewart of Bonkle, killed at the battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298, was the ancestor of this family; but the above genealogy, founded on indisputable authority, sufficiently disproves the assertion.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. JAMES, who succeeded also to the estate and sheriffship of Bute, upon the death of his cousin James, as before observed.

He obtained, for his good and faithful services, a commission from king James IV. of the heretable constabulary of the castle of Rothsay, in the isle of Bute; a royal seat, wherein king Robert III. died. The commission is dated anno 1498.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Blair of that ilk, by whom he had two sons.

1. Ninian.

2. Robert, who married a daughter of John Lamond, and was ancestor of the Stewarts of Kilchattan, Ascog, &c.

IV. NINIAN, the eldest son, succeeded, was sheriff of Bute, and got a new grant of the hereditary command of the castle of Rothsay, with a salary of 40 merks yearly, out of the feu-farms of Bute, Kintyre, Cowal, &c. upon which he got a charter under the great seal, from king James IV. anno 1502.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. Had-dington's collections in the lawyer's lib. Edin.

He got also charters from the same prince of several different lands and baronies, inter 1502 et 1508; particularly, one of the feu-farms of Bute, to him and Janet Dunlop, his spouse, dated in 1506.

He died anno 1508, and, by the said Janet Dunlop, left issue a son and successor,

Hist. of the Stewarts, et chart. penes com. de Bute,

V. JAMES STEWART, sheriff of Bute, who was infeft in his estate, and heretable constabulary of Rothsay-castle, 20th of May 1509.

He was afterwards made chamberlain of Bute, keeper of the king's forest there, and got also the lands of Kirktown, in Cumra: All which were confirmed by charters under the great seal, *Jacobo vicecom. de Bute. &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1535 et 1550.

He married, 1st, lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of John Fairly of that ilk, relict of Thomas Boyd of Linn, brother of Robert lord Boyd, by whom he had two sons.

1. John, his heir.

Ibid. ad an. 1560.

2. Robert Stewart, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the five pound land of Over and Nether Kilscock, &c.

Ibid. inter 1568 et 1600.

VI. JOHN STEWART, sheriff of Bute, succeeded, and got charters under the great seal, *Johanni vicecomiti de Bute, filio Jacobi vicecomitis de Bute*, of the lands of Kilchattan, of the lands and barony of Ardmoleis, &c. &c.

He was a man of parts, and highly esteemed by king James VI. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, captain of the castle of Brodick, and chamberlain of Arran, anno 1580: Which last office he enjoyed only till the family of Hamilton was restored, anno 1585.

Ibidem. Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of John Campbell of Skipnish, by whom he had a son.

Sir John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Fynewald, daughter of sir James MacDonald of Dunveg, Isla, and Glenns, ancestor of the earl of Antrim in Ireland, by whom he had no issue.

(He died anno 1602, and was succeeded by his only son,

VII. Sir JOHN STEWART of Bute, who, being likewise in favour with king James VI. had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and got charters under the great seal, *Johanni vicecomiti de Bute militi*, of several lands and baronies, between 1602 and 1618.

Ibidem. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Hepburn of Foord; with whom he got the lands of Foord, and several others in Haddington-shire, and by her had issue,

Ibid. and hist. of the Stewarts.

1. Sir James, his successor.

2. Colonel Thomas Stewart, who died in France.

VIII. Sir JAMES STEWART of Bute was a man of fine accomplishments, and greatly esteemed by king Charles I. who created him a baronet, anno 1627.

Ibidem.

He was served and retoured heir to his father, and all these his ancestors, anno 1630.

Ibidem.

He adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war, and was fined in 5000 merks by the parliament anno 1646. His estate was afterwards sequestered, and he suffered many other hardships in the time of the usurpation; but had the good fortune to survive all these troubles, and was most graciously received by the king at London, after the restoration; but did not long survive it.

Minutes of parliament.

He married Isabella, daughter of sir Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. Sir Dougal, his heir.

2. Sir Robert Stewart of Tillicoultry, one of the senators of the college of justice, who married, and had issue sir Robert Stewart, colonel James Stewart, &c.

1st daughter, Elizabeth, married to Ninian Bannatyne of Keams.

2. Anne,

2. *Anne*, married to Alexander MacDonal of Sana.

3. *Jean*, married to Angus Campbell younger of Skipnish.

He died at London *anno* 1662, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Stuart's hist.
of the royal
family.

IX. Sir DOUGAL STEWART of Bute, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Ruthven of Dunglass, by Mary his Wife, daughter of Alexander, 1st earl of Leven, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. Sir *James*, his heir, afterwards earl of Bute.

2. *Dougal Stewart*, Esq; a gentleman of extraordinary parts and merit; who, applying himself to the study of the law, soon so distinguished himself in that profession, that queen Anne was pleased to name him one of the senators of the college of justice, and one of the lords commissioners of justiciary, *anno* 1710. He served commissioner in divers parliaments, both before and after the union; and discharged that important trust with honour and integrity.

He married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Bruce of Blairhall, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. 1. *James Stewart*, Esq; who married miss Crawford, and hath issue. 2. *John Stewart*, Esq; who married lady Anne Stewart, daughter of Francis earl of Murray, and hath issue, &c. &c. &c. *Vide* vol. II. of this work.

Sir Dougal's 1st daughter, *Barbara*, married to Alexander Campbell of Barbreck.

2. *Margaret*, married to Dougal Lawmond of that ilk.

3. ——— married to ——— Stewart of Auchinskeoch.

He died *anno* 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir JAMES STEWART of Bute, who was of the privy-council to queen Anne, and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union with England, *anno* 1702; and being in great favour with her Majesty, was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Bute, viscount Kingarf, lord Mountstewart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock, &c. by patent, to his heirs-male whatever, dated 14th April 1703.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. Jacobo comiti de Bute, et hæred. masculis quibuscun.

Stuart's hist.
and Crawford's peerage.

In 1706, he opposed the union with all his interest; and when he discovered that a majority of the parliament were determined to go in to it, he left the house, and retired to his seat in the country.

He married, 1st, Agnes, eldest daughter of sir George MacKenzie of Roschaugh, lord

advocate, in the reign of king James VII. by whom he had a son,

James, lord Mountstewart,—and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to John viscount of Garnock, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, Christian, daughter of William Dundas of Kincavel, Esq; advocate, by whom he had a son,

John Stewart, Esq; who died at Rome, without issue.

The earl died *anno* 1710, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JAMES, second earl of Bute, who, upon the death of his uncle George MacKenzie, in 1707, succeeded to the estate of Roschaugh, in right of his mother.

He was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king George I. one of the commissioners of trade for Scotland, lord-lieutenant of Bute-shire, and one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the 5th and 6th British parliaments.

He married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald duke of Argyle, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. *John*, lord Mountstewart.

2. *James Stewart MacKenzie*, who, by the entail of sir George MacKenzie, his great-grand-father, succeeded to the estate of Roschaugh, and is obliged to bear the name and arms of MacKenzie. He was elected member of parliament for Argyle-shire in January 1741, for the shire of Bute in 1747, for the burghs of Air, &c. in 1754, and for Ross-shire in 1761. He was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the king of Sardinia in 1759. He married lady Betty Campbell, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John duke of Argyle.

The earl's eldest daughter, lady *Mary*, married to sir Robert Menzies of Weem.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to James lord Ruthven.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to William Courtenay, Esq;.

4. Lady *Grace*, married to John Campbell younger of Stonefield, Esq; advocate.

He died *anno* 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JOHN, third earl of Bute, who, in 1737, was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the eighth parliament of Great Britain; and, about the same time, made a knight of the most noble order of the Thistle.

While his present Majesty was prince of Wales, the earl was his groom of the stole, and held the same place after his Majesty's accession to the crown, till he was, in March 1761, promoted to be one of the principal secretaries

secretaries of state, and sworn of the privy-council.

In May 1761, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers to the ensuing parliament; and upon the resignation of her royal Highness the Princess Amelia, he was appointed ranger and keeper of his Majesty's park at Richmond.

He married Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montague, Esq; eldest son of Sidney Wortley Montague, second son of Edward earl of Sandwich. Her mother was lady Mary Pierpoint, daughter of Evelyn duke of Kingston. By this lady an immense fortune came to the family of Bute, on the demise of her father, in January 1761; and soon after, his Majesty was pleased to grant her the dignity of a baroness of Great Britain, by the title of baroness Mountstewart of Wortley, in the county of York, and the dignity of baron Mountstewart, to her lawful issue-male by John earl of Bute, &c.

Of this marriage, the earl has five sons and six daughters.

I. *John*, lord Mountstewart.

2. *James*.

3. *Frederick*.

4. *Charles*.

5. *William*.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to sir James Lowther, baronet.

2. Lady *Jane*.

3. Lady *Anne*.

4. Lady *Augusta*.

5. Lady *Caroline*.

6. Lady *Louisa*.

A R M S.

Or, a fess cheque, *argent*, and *azure*, with a double tressure, counter-floree, with flowers de lis, *gules*.

Crest, on a wreath, a demi-lion, *gules*.

Supporters, on the *dexter* side, a horse, *argent*; on the *sinister* a stag proper.

MOTTO, *Avito vires honore*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Mountstewart in the Isle of Bute
Twickenham in Middlesex, &c.

Earl of CAITHNESS.

SOME historians say, that this title is of very great antiquity, and mention one Duncan earl of Caithness, in the reign of king Kenneth III. but as we have no documents of any earls in Scotland for several ages after that æra, we shall pass by these traditional accounts, and proceed to our documents.

The first we find upon record, who enjoyed this title, was one

I. MACWILLIAM, who was designed earl of Caithness, in a charter granted by king David I. to the monastery of Dunfermline, the fifth year of his reign, *anno* 1129. He lived till about 1160, and was succeeded by his son,

II. HAROLD, whom Spottiswood calls earl of Orkney and Caithness. He was a very wicked and turbulent man, and committed vast cruelties against John bishop of Murray, for which he was deservedly punished by king William, *anno* 1179, and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown.

The next who enjoyed this title, was

I. MAGNUS, son of Gilibred earl of Angus, upon whom king Alexander II. bestowed that title, *anno* 1222.

He was also designed *Magnus, filius comitis Anegus*, &c. *anno* 1227.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. MALCOLM, earl of Caithness, of whom we have nothing memorable, but that he was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN, earl of Caithness, who was one of the Scotch nobles that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He had issue one daughter, *Isabel*; and having no sons, the honours again returned to the crown.

He died about the year 1330, and his daughter *Isabel* married to William earl of Ross, to whom she had only two daughters. 1. *Eupham*, afterwards countess of Ross. 2. *Isabel*, married to Alexander Frazer of Philorth.

This title continued in the crown till king Robert II. bestowed it upon his own son David, (by queen Eupham Ross) whom he created earl of Strathern and Caithness upon his accession to the crown, *anno* 1371; but he dying without male succession, both these titles devolved upon his brother Walter, earl of Athole; and he resigned the title of Caithness in favours of his son Alan, who was killed at

Chartul. of Arbroath, p. 18.

Martin's genealogical collections.

Prynne's hist. vol. III.

Hist. of Scotland and Crawford's Peerage.

Hawthorden, Crawford, Stewart, &c.

Chartul. of Dunfermline and Martin's genealogical collections, p. 169.

Ibid. Spottiswood's Ch. hist. & chron. of Melrofs.

Dalrymple's collections.

the battle of Inverlochie *anno* 1428, or, according to others, in 1431; and he having no male-issue, the title of Caithness returned to

his father, which, upon his forfeiture, came again to the crown.

CRICHTON Earl of CAITHNESS.

THE immediate ancestor of this family was Sir William Crichton, *dominus de eodem*, the fifth generation of that antient family in a direct male line, who flourished in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and left issue two sons,

1. Sir John Crichton, *dominus de eodem*, his successor.

I. 2. STEPHEN CRICHTON of Cairns, who also left issue two sons.

1. George, afterwards earl of Caithness.

2. James, ancestor of the Crichtons of Ruthven, which is instructed by many charters under the great seal.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

II. GEORGE, eldest son of Stephen Crichton of Cairns, is instructed by a charter from king James I. under the great seal, to "*Edward de Crichton of Krealhouse, super cartam sibi factam, per Georgium de Crichton, filium et heredem Stephani de Crichton de Cairns, de omnibus et singulis terris suis jacen. infra villam de Lanying, in baronia de Cra-mond, infra vicecom. de Edin. tenend. de dicto Georgio, &c.*" Dated 2d October 1427.

Ibidem.

He was a man of an aspiring genius, good parts, and much esteemed by king James II. who constituted him lord high admiral of Scotland, and conferred several other favours upon him, whereby he became possessed of a considerable estate, and got charters, under the great seal, *Georgio Crichton, admirallo nostro*, of the lands of Cairns, Brathwell, Blackness, and several other lands and baronies.

Ibid. inter
1440 & 1450.

We have not been able to discover who was his first lady, but by her he had issue a son,

James Crichton, who got from his father the lands of Cairns; upon which he got charters, under the great seal, *Jacobo Crichton de Cairns, &c.* He was ancestor of the Crichtons of Strathurd.

Ibid. inter
1490 & 1495.

The admiral married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of sir William Borthwick of that ilk, widow of James Douglas, lord Dalkeith, ancestor of the earls of Morton; and the king's favour for him still increasing, he was pleased further to dignify him with the title of earl of Caithness about the year 1450, the honours being limited to the heirs-male procreate betwixt him and the said Janet Borthwick, his 2d wife; but by her he had only one daughter, Janet, to whom he gave his lands of Barntoun, which appears by a charter, under the great seal, "*Georgio comiti de Caithness, et Janeta comitissa sua sponse, et Janeta filia dicti Georgii et Janeta, omnes et singulas terras de Barntoun, cum pertinen. &c. jan. cen. in vicecom. de Edin.*" Dated 12th January, 1452.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Morton.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad an-
num 1452.

The earl dying, *anno* 1455, without male-issue of his second marriage, the honours returned to the crown, but he was succeeded in the estate of Barntoun, conform to the preceding charter, by

III. Lady JANET CRICHTON, only child procreate betwixt George earl of Caithness, and Janet countess thereof, married to Robert master of Maxwell, who got with her the lands and barony of Barntoun, which is instructed by a charter, under the great seal, dated *anno* 1460.

Ibid. ad an-
num 1460.

SINCLAIR Earl of CAITHNESS.

AS the rise and descent of the antient and illustrious surname of Sinclair is to be found under the title of earl of Orkney, we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

I. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, earl of Orkney, son and heir of Henry earl of Orkney, by Æ-

gidia, daughter of William Douglas lord of Nithsdale, and princess Ægidia, daughter of king Robert II. being a man of great authority and power, and singular accomplishments, was highly esteemed by king James II. who employed him in the most arduous affairs of state, and he always acquitted himself with honour and reputation.

He

Lives of the
officers of
state, p. 34.

He founded and erected a collegiate church near his castle of Roslin, which he largely endowed, *anno* 1441, and for architecture and workmanship, it is thought a master-piece of its kind at this day.

ibid. & chart.
inpub. archiv.

He was constituted lord high chancellor of Scotland, *anno* 1455, and that same year was sent ambassador to England, to negotiate some affairs of the utmost importance; which he managed with dexterity and success; and upon his return, *anno* 1556, got a grant of the earldom of Caithness, and was afterwards promiscuously designed *comes Orcadie et Cathaniae, &c.*

Rymer, tom.
II. ad ann.
1456, 1461,
& 1471.

Chart. penes
ducem de
Douglas.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret, daughter of Archibald earl of Douglas and duke of Turenne, by whom he had a son,

William, designed lord Newburgh, ancestor of lord Sinclair's family, (*vide* title *lord Sinclair*)—and a daughter,

Lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander duke of Albany.

Lives of the
officers of
state.

He married, 2dly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, by whom he had four sons.

1. *William*, in whose favours he resigned the earldom of Caithness.

2. Sir *Oliver*, ancestor of the Sinclairs of Roslin, who got from his father the lands, castle, and barony of Roslin, with several others, which appears by charters in the public register; and it may here be observed, that the family of Roslin have always contended, that sir Oliver was the eldest son of the second marriage, tho' the family of Caithness never yielded it.

ibid. & chart.
inpub. archiv.

The earl's third son, of the second marriage, was sir *David Sinclair* knight.

4. *John*, who was bishop of Caithness.

He died before 1480, and, according to the above-mentioned resignation, was succeeded in the earldom of Caithness by his son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv. inter
1480 & 1490.

II. WILLIAM, second earl of Caithness, who got a charter, under the great seal, *Willelmo Sinclair, terrarum comitatus Cathaniae*; with charters of many other lands and baronies.

He married Mary, daughter of sir William Keith of Innerugy, by whom he had two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

ibid. ad an-
num 1529.

2. *Alexander*, designed of Stempster, of whom the Sinclairs of Dunbeath are descended.

He was killed, with many of his brave countrymen, at the fatal field of Floudon, *anno* 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ibid. ad an-
num 1526.

III. JOHN, third earl of Caithness, who got charters, under the great seal, *Johanni comiti Cathaniae*, of a great many lands and baronies.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Sutherland of Duffus, by whom he had a son,

George, his heir.

He was unhappily killed at an insurrection of the inhabitants of Orkney, on 29th May 1529, and was succeeded by his son, *Hollinshed's history.*

IV. GEORGE, fourth earl of Caithness, who was constituted justiciar within the bounds of Caithness, by queen Mary, *anno* 1566, and was one of the peers who sat on the trial of James earl of Bothwell, *anno* 1568.

He got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, *Georgio comiti Cathaniae, &c.* *Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1565 & 1580.*

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1583, leaving issue by lady Elizabeth Graham, his spouse, daughter of William earl of Montrose; two sons and three daughters.

1. *John*, master of Caithness.

2. *George*, who married Margaret, daughter of William lord Forbes, and was ancestor of the Sinclairs of May. *Chart. in pub. archiv.*

1st daughter, lady *Beatrix*, married to Alexander earl of Sutherland. *Hist. of the family of Sutherland.*

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus: 2dly, to Hutcheon M'Kye of Far, ancestor of lord Rae. *Ibidem.*

3. Lady *Barbara*, married to sir Alexander Innes of that ilk. *Ibidem.*

V. JOHN, master of Caithness, eldest son and apparent heir of the fourth earl, got an annuity out of the earldom of Caithness, lands and barony of Cleish, Greenland, &c. upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, *Johanni magistro de Caithness, &c.* *Chart. in pub. archiv.*

He married lady Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick earl of Bothwell and lord Hailes, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Caithness.

2. Sir *James Sinclair* of Murchil, ancestor of the present earl, of whom afterwards.

3. *John*, ancestor of the Sinclairs of Greenland, now of Ratter.

4. *David Sinclair*.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married, 1st, to sir George Home of Coldingknows, ancestor of the earl of Home: 2dly, to Andrew earl of Errol: 3dly, to Alexander Gordon of Strathairn. *Ibidem.*

He died *anno* 1577, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. GEORGE, who succeeded also to his grandfather, *anno* 1583, and was fifth earl of Caithness, and got charters, under the great seal, of the whole earldom of Caithness, *Georgio comiti Cathaniae, &c.* *Ibid. inter annos 1585 & 1600.*

Haddington's
collect. in the
lawyers lib-
rary Edin.

He got also a pension from the king of 90 l. 11 s. 4 d. out of the bishops rents of Caithness yearly, during his own life, and that of his eldest son's, 21st July 1592.

He lived to a great age, and died anno 1643, leaving issue, by lady Jean Gordon his wife, daughter of George earl of Huntly, two sons.

1. *William*, lord Berrindale.

2. *Francis Sinclair*, whose son George succeeded to the earldom of Caithness.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad
an. 1592.

VII. WILLIAM, lord Berrindale, eldest son and apparent heir of the fifth earl, got a charter, under the great seal, *Willielmo Sinclair, filio et heredi apparenti Georgii comitis Cathaniae, terras et villas de Cairns, &c.*

He died before his father, having married Mary, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had a son,

Ibid. inter
annos 1632
et 1635.

VIII. JOHN, designed master of Berrindale, who got charters, under the great seal, *terrarum baroniae et comitatus de Caithness, &c. Johanni magistro de Berrindale.*

He died anno 1639, having married lady Margaret M'Kenzie, daughter of Colin earl of Seaforth, by whom he had a son and successor,

Ibid. ad an.
1662.

IX. GEORGE, who succeeding to his great grandfather, George the fifth earl, anno 1643, was sixth earl of Caithness, and got charters, under the great seal, *Georgio comiti de Caithness, domino Sinclair de Berrindale, terrarum et comitatus de Caithness, &c.*

He married lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald marquis of Argyle; but dying without issue, the male-line of William lord Berrindale, first son of George the fifth earl thus ended, and the honours were claimed by the next heir-male, viz.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad
an. 1592.

VIII. GEORGE, seventh earl of Caithness, son of Francis, second son of the said fifth earl, who had the title and honours of Caithness allowed him by parliament; but dying likewise without issue, anno 1698, the heirs-male of the body of George the 5th earl thus ended, and the estate and honours devolved upon John Sinclair of Murchil, the next and undoubted heir-male, being lineally descended of sir James Sinclair of Murchil, brother of the said fifth earl, to whom we now return.

VI. Sir JAMES SINCLAIR of Murchil, second son of John master of Caithness, who was first son and heir of George the 4th earl, got a charter, under the great seal, *Jacobo*

Sinclair de Murchil, terrarum de Halero, terrarum de Histiro, cum molendino de Scyter, &c. Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, third daughter of Robert earl of Orkney, by whom he had issue two sons. *Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 104.*

1. Sir *James*, his heir.

2. *Francis*, who, betaking himself to a military life, had a considerable command in Sweden, where he settled, and of him several families there are descended.

VII. Sir JAMES SINCLAIR of Murchil succeeded his father, and married Jean, daughter of William Stewart of Mains and Burray, brother of Alexander first lord Garlies, by whom he had a son, *Ibid. p. 127.*

VIII. JOHN, who, succeeding to the earldom of Caithness, as above noticed, was the eighth earl, and married Jean Carmichael, of the family of Hyndford, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his successor.

2. *John Sinclair* of Murchil, a man of great probity and honour, and one of the senators of the college of justice.

3. Mr. *Francis Sinclair*.

His daughter, lady *Janet*, married to David Sinclair of South-Dun, Esq;

He died in 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ALEXANDER, ninth earl of Caithness, who married lady Margaret Primrose, daughter of Archibald earl of Roseberry, by whom he hath a daughter,

Lady *Dorothea Sinclair*, married to James viscount M'Duff, eldest son and heir apparent of William earl Fife, in the kingdom of Ireland, &c.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st, *azure*, a ship at anchor, her oars erected in saltire, within a double tressure counterflowered, *or*: 2d and 3d *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*: 4th, *azure*, a ship under sail, *or*. And over all, a cross engrailed, dividing the four quarters, *sable*.

Crest, on a wreath, a cock proper.

Supporters, two griffins of the latter, armed and beaked, *or*.

MOTTO, *Commit thy work to God.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Castle-Sinclair, and Thurso castle, in the county of Caithness.

LIVING.

LIVINGSTON Earl of CALENDAR.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

ALEXANDER, first earl of Linlithgow, who married lady Eleanor Hay, daughter of Andrew earl of Errol, by whom he had two sons.

1. Alexander, earl of Linlithgow, his successor.

2. Sir James Livingston, afterwards earl of Calendar.

This sir James, from his youth, served in the wars abroad, where he acquired great reputation for his military capacity.

Upon his return home, he was constituted one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles I. and created lord Livingston of Almond, by patent to his heirs-male for ever, dated 19th June 1633.

Char. in pub. arch. hared. mascul. omni temp. futuro.

Ibid. hæredibus masculis et assignatis quibuscun.

He afterwards got the lordship of Calendar, and several other lands about Falkirk, erected into one free barony, called the lordship and barony of Calendar, by a charter under the great seal, to him, his heirs-male and assigneys whatever, dated 12th June 1634.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He got another charter under the great seal, confirming the former, *Jacobo domino Livingston de Almond et Calendar, hæredibus masculis et assignatis quibuscunque hæreditarie*, dated 2d November 1637; and was created earl of Calendar by patent, to his heirs-male whatever, dated 6th October 1641; which was again confirmed to him at Newcastle upon Line, 22d June 1646.

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of John lord Yester, widow of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had no issue.

In the beginning of the civil war, he accepted of a commission in the parliament's service; but, being truly loyal, he no sooner perceived their intentions, than he left them, and joined the king, and was named treasurer by his Majesty, but rejected by the parliament 1641, having refused to be one of their chief commanders.

Guthrie's memoirs.

He was afterwards lieutenant-general of the Scotch army, when they attempted to rescue the king, then a prisoner in the isle of Wight, anno 1648; but failing in the enterprise, he retired to Holland, and his commission, to be governor of Carlyle, was rescinded by the parliament, 16th January

Records of parliament.

1649. His estate was sequestrate. He was particularly excepted out of Oliver Cromwell's act of indemnity, anno 1654; and his lady, in his absence, had not the least subsistence out of his estate, but was allowed to receive the jointure she had by her former husband, the earl of Dunfermline.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

After the restoration, the earl having no prospect of heirs of his own body, made a resignation of his estate and honours into the king's hands: upon which he got a new patent in favours of his nephew Alexander, second son of Alexander, second earl of Linlithgow, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the second son of George, third earl of Linlithgow, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Livingston, son of the deceased sir Alexander Livingston of Dalders, in Stirling-shire, &c. &c. reserving to himself the titles, honours, and dignity of earl of Calendar, during all the days of his life, &c. This patent is dated at Whitehall the 21st day of November 1660.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1660.

He dying anno 1672, was accordingly succeeded in his estate and honours by his nephew,

ALEXANDER, second earl of Calendar, second son of Alexander second earl of Linlithgow, who married lady Mary, daughter of William duke of Hamilton; but dying without lawful issue, anno 1685, his estate and honours, in virtue of the last mentioned patent, devolved upon his nephew,

ALEXANDER, third earl of Calendar, second son of George, third earl of Linlithgow, who married lady Anne Graham, daughter of James marquis of Montrose, by whom he had a son,

James, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. Lady Henriët, who died unmarried.

2. Lady Mary, married to Mr. James Graham of Airth, and had issue.

He died anno 1694, and was succeeded by his son,

JAMES, fourth earl of Calendar, who, upon the death of his uncle George, third earl of Linlithgow, anno 1695, succeeded to his estate and honours, whereby both earldoms were united in his person.

Vide title Linlithgow.

CAMERON Lord FAIRFAX of CAMERON.

CAMBDEN, and all English historians, agree, that the family of FAIRFAX is amongst the most ancient, and as well allied as any in England.

Lodge's
peerage of
Ireland, p.
397. vol. II.

About the time of the Norman conquest, anno 1066, they were seated at Touchester or Torchester in Northumberland, whence they removed to Yorkshire.

I. RICHARD FAIRFAX, in the sixth year of king John, anno 1205, was possessed of the lands of Ascham, not far from the city of York.

Ibid. Craw-
furd's peer-
age, Scots
compend.

He was son of John, who was son of Henry of Shapenbeck, as *per* the peerage of Ireland, and he was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

II. WILLIAM FAIRFAX, who was living at Ascham in 1223, and married Alice, daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Bugthorp, by whom he had a son,

III. WILLIAM FAIRFAX, Esq; who was bailiff of York in 1249.

He purchased the lands and manour of Walton from Peter de Bruce, which he afterwards made the chief place of his residence.

Peerage of
Ireland, p.
398.

He married Mary, widow of Walter Flower, whose father was Took Flower, mayor of York, in the reign of king Richard I.

He left a son,

Ibidem.

IV. THOMAS FAIRFAX of Walton, Esq; who succeeded him, and married Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry Sezevaux, mayor of York, in the reign of king Henry III. by whom he had three sons.

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *William*.
3. *Bego*.

He died in the 12th year of Edward I. 1284, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

V. JOHN FAIRFAX of Walton, Esq; who lived in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. and married Claricia or Clare, daughter and heiress of William Scot, by his wife, daughter and heiress of sir Roger Bruce of Walton, by whom he had a son,

VI. THOMAS FAIRFAX of Walton, Esq; who succeeded him, and married Margaret, daughter of John Malvis, Esq; by whom he had issue,

William, his successor,—and two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to — Marton.

2. *Clare*, married to sir William Malvis.

He died before 1327, and was succeeded Ibidem. by his son,

VII. WILLIAM FAIRFAX of Walton, Esq; who married a daughter of sir William Roucliffe of Cowthorp, knight, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*, his successor.
2. *John Fairfax*, L. L. D.
- 1st daughter *Margaret*.
2. *Mary*.
3. *Alice*.

VIII. THOMAS FAIRFAX of Walton, Esq; succeeded his father. He was living at Walton in 1350, and married Elizabeth or Margaret, daughter of sir John de Etton, lord of Gilling; by which marriage the estate of Etton came into this family, in the time of king Henry VII.

Ibid. p. 399.

He left issue five sons.

1. *William*.
2. *Thomas*.
3. *Guy*.
4. *John*.
5. *Richard Fairfax*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

IX. WILLIAM FAIRFAX of Walton, Esq; who was patron of the churches of Halnaby and Scotton, and, *per* contract in 1395, (18th year of Richard II.) married Constance, daughter of Peter lord de Malo, or Mauloy, and co-heiress of her brother Peter, eighth lord, by whom he had three sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*.
2. *Richard Fairfax*, Esq;
3. *Bryan*, rector of Longtoft, and precentor of the cathedral of York in 1410.

X. THOMAS FAIRFAX of Walton, Esq; succeeded his father, and married Margaret, daughter of John, and sister and heiress of Richard Friston of Marston, Esq; by whom he had issue six sons.

Ibid. Craw-
furd's peer-
age, and Scots
compend.

1. *Richard*.
2. *Guy*.
3. *George*.
4. *Thomas*.
5. *John*.
6. *Nicholas*.

He died in 1415.

XI. RICHARD FAIRFAX of Walton, eldest, succeeded

succeeded, and flourished in the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. He was chief justice of England, after the 1422, and married Anastatia or Eustace, daughter and co-heiress of John Calthorp of Calthorp, Esq; by whom he had six sons and three daughters.

William of Walton, his 1st son, was father of sir Thomas of Walton, who was father of another sir Thomas, who was father of sir Nicholas, who was father of sir William Fairfax of Walton, who married Jane, daughter and heiress of Bryan Stapleton of Nottingham and Burton, Esq; by whom he had sir Thomas, who, by his majesty king Charles I. was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of lord viscount Fairfax of Emely, on 10th February 1628; and married Catharine, sister of Henry lord viscount Dumbar, and daughter of sir Henry Constable of Burton, by whom he had Thomas second viscount Fairfax, of whom the present viscount is lineally descended; and Henry Fairfax, Esq; who was father of Henry Fairfax of Hurst, Esq; whose daughter and sole heiress, Frances, was married to David earl of Buchan, and was mother of Henry now earl of Buchan.

Richard of Walton's second son was,

2. *Bryan Fairfax*, L.L.D. who died without issue.
 3. Sir *Guido* or *Guy*, of whom afterwards.
 4. *Richard Fairfax* a priest.
 5. Sir *Nicholas Fairfax*, a knight of Rhodes.
 6. *Miles Fairfax*, Esq;.
- His three daughters were,
1. *Margaret*.
 2. *Anne*.
 3. *Elein*.

XII. Sir GUY FAIRFAX, third son of the above Richard, a man of great learning and knowledge in the laws, was chief justice of the king's bench, in the reigns of king Edward IV. and Richard III. and, notwithstanding his great attachment to the house of York, he enjoyed the same office under king Henry VII. and was also attorney-general; and having obtained from his father the lands and manour of Steeton, he built the castle there, which afterwards was the chief seat of his posterity.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir William Rither of Rither, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *William*.
 2. *Thomas*, serjeant at law.
 3. *Guy*.
 4. *Nicholas*.
- 1st daughter *Eleanor*, married to sir Miles Wiltrop of Wiltrop.

2. *Agnes*, married to sir John Waterton of Medly, master of horse to king Henry VI. Sir Guy died in 1495, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir WILLIAM FAIRFAX of Steeton, who, like his father, was eminent for his knowledge in the laws, and was made justice of the common pleas by king Henry VIII.

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Robert Manners, ancestor of the duke of Rutland, (whose grandmother was sister of king Edward IV.) by whom he had

Sir *William*, his heir, ——— and four Ibidem; daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Robert Auchter.
2. *Eleanor*, married to sir William Pickering, knight, marshal of England.
3. *Anne*, married to sir Robert Normanville of Kilnwick in Yorkshire.
4. *Dorothy*, married to ——— Constable of Hexby, Esq;.

He died in 1514, and was succeeded by,

XIV. Sir WILLIAM FAIRFAX of Steeton, his only son. He was high-sheriff of York the 26th and 31st years of king Henry VIII. and has two letters from that great monarch, very much for the honour of his family, which are still preserved.

He married Isabella, daughter and heiress of John Thivait of Thivait and Denton in Yorkshire, by whom he got the lands and manour of Denton, which afterwards became the chief seat of the family.

He left issue five sons and five daughters.

1. Sir *Thomas*, who succeeded his father in the estate and manour of Denton.
2. *Francis Fairfax*, Esq;.
3. *Edward Fairfax*, Esq;.
4. *Henry*, who married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Aske of Aughton, Esq; and had a numerous issue.
5. *Gabriel*, who got from his father the lands of Steeton, and of whom are descended the honourable families of Fairfax of Steeton and Newton in Yorkshire, which still subsist.

1st daughter *Anne*, married to sir Henry Everingham of Laxton.

2. *Mary*, married to Robert Rockley of Rockley, Esq; and had issue.
3. *Bridget*, married to sir Cotton Gargrave of Hostell, and had issue.
4. *Ursula*, married to Ralph Valvafor of Hazlewood, Esq;.
5. *Agnes*, married to Edmund Eltoft of Farnell in Craven, and of Knotingly, Esq;.

Sir William died in 1557, and was succeeded

ceeded in his estate of Denton by his eldest son,

XV. Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX of Denton, who was sheriff of York in 1571, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1579, and performed many services to his country.

Peerage of
Ireland.

He married Dorothy, daughter of George Gale of Acham-grange Esq; treasurer of the mint at York, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Edward* of Newhall, an excellent poet, in the reign of king Charles I. author of several learned and ingenious treatises. He had several children.

3. *Henry*,

4. *Ferdinando*,

} both died young.

5. Sir *Charles Fairfax*, colonel of 3000 soldiers at the siege of Ostend, where his bravery gained him immortal honour, according to Camden and others, though he had the misfortune to be killed three days before the surrender of the town.

1st daughter *Ursula* was married to sir Henry Bellasis, baronet, and was mother of Thomas viscount Falconberg.

2. *Christian*, married to John Aske of Aughton, Esq;.

Sir Thomas died in 1599, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX of Denton, who was a person of great honour, virtue, and skill in the arts both of peace and war.

In 1591 he accompanied Robert earl of Essex to France, in aid of king Henry IV. against the Spaniards, and had the honour to be knighted in the camp before Roan, for his bravery and good behaviour.

He was employed in several negotiations of importance by queen Elizabeth, particularly to king James VI. of Scotland, by whom he was highly esteemed.

He was also in great favour with his majesty king Charles I. who was pleased to create him lord Fairfax of Cameron, in the kingdom of Scotland, by letters patent, dated 4th May 1627.

He married Helen, daughter of Robert Aske of Aughton, Esq; anno 1582, and died in May 1640, in the 80th year of his age, leaving issue seven sons and two daughters.

1. *Ferdinando*.

2. *Henry Fairfax*, Esq; whose son, Henry, became lord Fairfax, of whom afterwards.

3. Major *William Fairfax*, killed in 1621 in defence of the city of Frankendale in the Palatinate.

4. Colonel *Charles Fairfax*, ancestor of the family of Menston, &c.

5. *John*.

6. *Peregrine*, killed in defence of Rochelle in France.

7. *Thomas*, slain in Turkey anno 1621.

1st daughter *Dorothy*, married to sir William Constable, baronet.

2. *Anne*, married to sir George Wentworth of Wolley, knight.

XVII. FERDINANDO, second lord Fairfax of Cameron, succeeded his father. He was knighted in 1589.

At the beginning of the civil war, he was made the parliament's general for the associated county of York. In 1642 he repulsed the earl of Newcastle at Tadcaster. In January 1643 he routed the lord Byron, with his Irish forces at Nantwich in Cheshire. In April 1644 he defeated lord Bellasis at Selby, and took him prisoner, with 1600 of his men. In July thereafter, he commanded the main battle at Marston-moor, with the earl of Leven, where the king's army, under prince Rupert, was defeated. He thereupon took possession of the city of York, of which he was made governor; with orders, that he and his sons should take in all the garrisons, which still held out, for the king in that country; and which, in a very short time, they effected.

He married, 1st, lady Mary Sheffield, daughter of Edward earl of Mulgrave, ancestor of the duke of Buckingham, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. Ibidem.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his successor.

2. *Charles*, colonel of horse, slain at Marston-moor, on 23d July 1644.

3. *John*, who died young.

1st daughter *Ursula*, died unmarried.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to sir William Cra-ven of Linchwick in Worcester-shire.

3. *Eleanor*, married to sir William Selby of Twisdale in Northumberland.

4. *Frances*, married to sir Thomas Widdrington of Cheesburn-grange in Northumberland.

5. *Mary*, married to Henry Arthlington of Arthlington, Esq;.

6. *Dorothy*, married to Edward Hutton of Popleton, Esq;.

They all had issue.

His lordship's second wife was Rhoda, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chapman of Shafford, by whom he had only one child, *Ursula*, who was married to William Cartwright of Aynho, Esq; whose daughter, Rhoda, was married to Henry, second son of William duke of Devonshire.

Lord Ferdinando died in 1646, and his estate, and all his posts, devolved upon his son,

XVIII. THOMAS,

XVIII. THOMAS, third lord Fairfax of Cameron, the famous general, so noted in English history during the civil wars; whose conduct, on the side of the parliament, to the year 1650, and his concurrence with general Monk, for the king's restoration, in 1659, are transactions so fully set forth in all the histories of those distracted times, that it is needless to insert them here.

He married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of sir Horatio Vere, by whom he had two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Mary, married to George Villiers duke of Buckingham.

2. Elizabeth, died young.

He dying without male-issue in 1671, his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin,

XVIII. HENRY FAIRFAX of Oglethorp, eldest son and heir of Henry, second son of Henry, first lord Cameron.

Ibidem.

He married Frances, daughter and heiress of sir Robert Barwick of Tolstone, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

1. Thomas, his successor.

2. Henry, sheriff of York, who, in 1691, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Harrison, Esq; and had issue.

3. Bryan Fairfax, Esq;.

4. Barwick.

1st daughter Dorothy, married, 1st, to Robert Stapleton of Wigell, Esq; 2dly, to Bennet Sherard, Esq;.

2. Frances, married to Mr. Rymer.

3. Anne, married to Ralph, son of sir Ralph Ker, in the county of Durham.

4. Ursula, } both died unmarried.
5. Mary. }

And he dying in 1680, was succeeded by his son and heir,

XIX. THOMAS, fifth lord Fairfax of Ca-

meron, who concurred heartily in the revolution in 1688; and, in December that year, was made lieutenant-colonel of the third regiment of horse-guards. In January 1693, he was promoted to the king's own regiment of horse; and, in 1701, he was made a brigadier-general. He represented the county of York in several parliaments, and married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Culpeper, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Thomas, his heir.

2. Henry, who succeeded his brother.

3. Robert, a major of the guards, and member of parliament for Maidstone.

1st daughter Margaret, married to doctor David Wilkins, arch-deacon of Suffolk.

2. Catharine, }

3. Frances, } all died unmarried.

4. Mary, }

This lord died in 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. THOMAS, sixth lord Fairfax of Cameron, who, dying without issue anno 1738, was succeeded by his brother,

XX. HENRY, seventh lord Fairfax of Cameron, &c.

A R M S.

Or, three bars gemel, gules, surmounted of a lion rampant, sable; argent, a bend engrailed, gules.

Crest, on a wreath, a lion passant, guardant, of the last.

Supporters, on the dexter side, a lion guardant, sable; on the sinister, a bay horse.

MOTTO, *Fare fac.*

C H I E F S E A T.

At Leeds-castle in Kent.

C A R L Y L E Lord C A R L Y L E.

THIS surname is of very great antiquity in the south of Scotland, is certainly local, and was probably first assumed when the town of Carlyle and the northern counties of England were possessed by the Scots.

The first of them we find upon record, is

Chartul. of Kelfo, penes Macfarlane, p. 182 & 184.

I. EUDO de Carlyle, who flourished in the reign of king William the Lion. There is a charter of mortification by Eustace de Vesey, of twenty shillings *per annum* out of the miln of Sprouston, to the monastery of Kelfo, in

which Eudo de Carleolo is a witness, *circa annum* 1207.

He died about 1230, and was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir ADAM CARLYLE knight, who made a considerable figure in the reigns of king Alexander II. and III. and left issue a son and successor, Remarks on Ragman's Roll, p. 43.

III. GILBERT de Carlyle, who was one of the great barons of Scotland that swore fealty Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 661.

ty

ceeded in his estate of Denton by his eldest son,

XV. Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX of Denton, who was sheriff of York in 1571, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1579, and performed many services to his country.

Peerage of
Ireland.

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Ibid. p. 406. He married Helen, daughter of Robert Aske of Aughton, Esq; anno 1582, and died in May 1640, in the 80th year of his age, leaving issue seven sons and two daughters.

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4. Colonel *Charles Fairfax*, ancestor of the family of Menston, &c.

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6. *Peregrine*, killed in defence of Rochelle in France.

7. *Thomas*, slain in Turkey anno 1621.

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3. *John*, who died young.

1st daughter *Ursula*, died unmarried.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to sir William Craven of Linchwick in Worcester-shire.

3. *Eleanor*, married to sir William Selby of Twisdale in Northumberland.

4. *Frances*, married to sir Thomas Widdrington of Cheesburn-grange in Northumberland.

5. *Mary*, married to Henry Arthlington of Arthlington, Esq;.

6. *Dorothy*, married to Edward Hutton of Popleton, Esq;.

They all had issue.

His lordship's second wife was Rhoda, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chapman of Shafford, by whom he had only one child, *Ursula*, who was married to William Cartwright of Aynho, Esq; whose daughter, Rhoda, was married to Henry, second son of William duke of Devonshire.

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Ibidem.

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2. *Elizabeth*, died young.

He dying without male-issue in 1671, his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin,

XVIII. HENRY FAIRFAX of Oglethorp, eldest son and heir of Henry, second son of Henry, first lord Cameron.

Ibidem.

He married Frances, daughter and heiress of sir Robert Barwick of Tolstone, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

1. *Thomas*, his successor.

2. *Henry*, sheriff of York, who, in 1691, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Harrison, Esq; and had issue.

3. *Bryan Fairfax*, Esq;.

4. *Barwick*.

1st daughter *Dorothy*, married, 1st, to Robert Stapleton of Wigell, Esq; 2dly, to Bennet Sherard, Esq;.

2. *Frances*, married to Mr. Rymer.

3. *Anne*, married to Ralph, son of sir Ralph Ker, in the county of Durham.

4. *Ursula*, } both died unmarried.

5. *Mary*.

And he dying in 1680, was succeeded by his son and heir,

XIX. THOMAS, fifth lord Fairfax of Ca-

meron, who concurred heartily in the revolution in 1688; and, in December that year, was made lieutenant-colonel of the third regiment of horse-guards. In January 1693, he was promoted to the king's own regiment of horse; and, in 1701, he was made a brigadier-general. He represented the county of York in several parliaments, and married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Culpeper, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Henry*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *Robert*, a major of the guards, and member of parliament for Maidstone.

1st daughter *Margaret*, married to doctor David Wilkins, arch-deacon of Suffolk.

2. *Catharine*,

3. *Frances*,

4. *Mary*,

} all died unmarried.

This lord died in 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. THOMAS, sixth lord Fairfax of Cameron, who, dying without issue anno 1738, was succeeded by his brother,

XX. HENRY, seventh lord Fairfax of Cameron, &c.

A R M S.

Or, three bars gemel, *gules*, surmounted of a lion rampant, *sable*; *argent*, a bend engrailed, *gules*.

Crest, on a wreath, a lion passant, guardant, of the last.

Supporters, on the *dexter* side, a lion guardant, *sable*; on the *sinister*, a bay horse.

MOTTO, *Fare fac*.

C H I E F S E A T.

At Leeds-castle in Kent.

C A R L Y L E Lord C A R L Y L E.

THIS surname is of very great antiquity in the south of Scotland, is certainly local, and was probably first assumed when the town of Carlyle and the northern counties of England were possessed by the Scots.

The first of them we find upon record, is

I. EUDO de Carlyle, who flourished in the reign of king William the Lion. There is a charter of mortification by Eustace de Vesey, of twenty shillings *per annum* out of the miln of Sprouston, to the monastery of Kelso, in

Chartul. of Kelso, penes Macfarlane, p. 182 & 184.

which Eudo de Carleolo is a witness, *circa annum* 1207.

He died about 1230, and was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir ADAM CARLYLE knight, who made a considerable figure in the reigns of king Alexander II. and III. and left issue a son and successor, Remarks on Ragman's Roll, p. 43.

III. GILBERT de Carlyle, who was one of the great barons of Scotland that swore fealty, Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 661.

ty

ty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir WILLIAM CARLYLE, designed of Torthorald and Crunington, who was one of the greatest men of his time, and always true to the interest of his country.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family. p. 35. He married lady Margaret Bruce, daughter of Robert Earl of Carrick, and sister of king Robert Bruce.

Ibid. & Had. dington's collections. He obtained from that great monarch a charter, "*Williclmo Carlyle, militi, et Margaretæ, sponsæ suæ, sorori nostræ carissimæ, terrarum de Cronington, &c.*"

Ibid. & Crawford's Peerage, p. 66. Also another charter, *terrarum de Conlyn, una cum tenendariis totius baroniæ de Torthorald, &c.*

By said lady Margaret Bruce he left issue two sons.

1. *Thomas.*

2. *William de Carlyle*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. THOMAS CARLYLE of Torthorald, who was in great favour with king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his expedition into England, and there lost his life in the service of his country at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1345, leaving issue only one child, *Susanna.*

Chart. in archiv. regis Davidis. This appears from a charter of king David Bruce, "*Roberto de Corry, et Susannæ sponsæ suæ, filiæ et heredi quondam Thomæ de Torthorald consanguinei nostri, in nostra presentia, ad fidem et pacem nostram apud bellum commissum apud Durham defuncti, omnes terras de Conlyn et Ruckane, cum pertinentiis quæ fuerunt quondam Willielmi de Carleolo infra vicecomitatum de Dumfries, &c.*"

This charter is dated at Melrofs 28th October 1363.

The next of this noble family we find upon record, is

VI. Sir JOHN de Carlyle de Torthorald, said to be son of William second son of sir William of Torthorald, before noticed.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 57. This sir John made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. The earl of Douglas being warden of the marches in king Robert III's time, appointed sir John Carlyle of Torthorald, sir John Johnston of that ilk, sir William Stewart of Castlemilk, and some others, sureties for the keeping of a truce with the English, *anno* 1398.

He died about the year 1400, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir JOHN CARLYLE of Torthorald,

who is particularly mentioned in an indenture entered into betwixt sir Herbert Maxwell, lord of Carlaverock, and John de Sinclair, lord of Herdmanston; submitting the differences about the property of some lands to the determination of fifteen gentlemen of rank, of whom sir John de Carlyle and sir William de Preston are the two first named.

The indenture is signed 19th January 1427, and the decision pronounced 2d June 1428.

He died before 1435, and left issue a son and successor,

VIII. Sir WILLIAM CARLYLE of Torthorald, who was one of the noble knights whom Fordun calls *valentes milites et armigeri*, that were sent to France with six thousand auxiliaries upon the marriage of king James I.'s daughter, princess Margaret, with the dauphine of France, afterwards Lewis XI. *anno* 1435.

He died before 1466, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. Sir JOHN CARLYLE of Torthorald, who obtained from king James III. a charter of some lands and tenements in Wigtoun, *Johanni Carlyle de Torthorald, anno* 1466.

He was in great favour with that prince, who raised him to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Carlyle of Torthorald, *anno* 1470 or 1471, of which there are many documents, *viz.*

He is one of the lords of that parliament called by king James III. when there was a decret pronounced against Hugh lord Fraser, in favours of Alexander Fleming, on 13th March 1471.

He also sat as a lord at every parliament thereafter till his death.

He got a charter from king James III. *Johanni domino Carlyle, erecting villam de Torthorald, &c. in burgum baroniæ, &c.* dated 3d December 1473. He got also charters of several other lands and baronies too numerous to be here inserted.

He was sent ambassador to France in 1477, and, in requital of the vast expence he had been at in that embassy, had the barony of Duncow (then in the crown by the forfeiture of Robert lord Boyd) conferred upon him.

He died *anno* 1510, leaving issue by Margaret Douglas, of the family of Drumlanrig, his wife, a son,

John, ——— and a daughter,

Catharine, married to Simon Carruthers of Moswald.

X. JOHN, master of Carlyle, designed, in a charter under the great seal, son and apparent

Indenture in Mill's genealogical collections, penes Macfarlane.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 485.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Creations of the nobility, M. S. in bibliotheca juridica, Edr.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1473 & 1495.

Simson's collections.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1516.

Ibid. ad annum 1507.

rent heir of John lord Carlyle, and Margaret Douglas, &c. but he died before his father, leaving issue a son,

XI. Sir WILLIAM CARLYLE, who succeeded his grandfather, *anno* 1510, and was second lord Carlyle.

He was a man of fine parts, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James IV. when but a young man, and he is then designed grandson and apparent heir of John lord Carlyle of Torthorald. At the same time David, son and apparent heir of John lord Kennedy, and Robert Cunninghame of Polmais, were created knights.

He lived till the year 1540, having, in his younger days, married Janet, daughter of John lord Maxwell; upon which he got a charter from John lord Carlyle, "To Willam Carlyle his grandson, and Janet Maxwell his spouse, of the lands of Middleby, &c. *anno* 1497."

By her he had issue two sons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Michael*, who succeeded his brother.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JAMES, third lord Carlyle, who was one of those noble patriots that entered into that memorable association, obliging themselves to stand by queen Mary with their lives and fortunes, &c. *anno* 1568.

He married Janet, daughter of—Scrimzeour, constable of Dundee, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XII. MICHAEL, fourth lord Carlyle, who got from king James VI. a charter, *terrarum baroniæ de Carlyle, cum castro de Torthorald*; in which he is designed *frater et haes Jacobi domini Carlyle, &c.*

He died before 1580, leaving issue three sons.

1. *William*, his apparent heir.
2. *Michael*, ancestor of the Carlyles of Lochartur, of whom afterwards.
3. *Peter de Carlyle*.

XIII. WILLIAM, master of Carlyle, eldest son and apparent heir of Michael fourth lord Carlyle, married —, daughter of —, by whom he had only one daughter, *Elizabeth Carlyle*.

The master dying in 1572 without male-issue, his father intended that his second son should have succeeded him, which appears by his charter of alienation in favours of his son Michael, dated at Torthorald 14th March 1573, before these witnesses, Adam Carlyle of Brydkirk, Alexander Carlyle his son and heir apparent, John Carlyle of Brakenquhate, Peter Carlyle, son of the above lord Carlyle, William Johnston in Templand, Bernard Gordon, James Gordon his brother, &c.

This is afterwards confirmed by a charter, under the great seal, of king James VI. *viz.*

"*Jacobus, &c. sciatis nos, &c. confirmasse quondam chartam alienationis factam per quondam consanguineum nostrum Michaelem dominum Carlyle, dilecto filio suo legitimo Michaeli Carlyle, heredibusque suis masculis, et assignatis hereditarie de totis et integris terris baroniæ de Carlyle, cum castro, fortalicio de Torthorald, &c.*" (Here a great many lands are particularly narrated) and this charter of confirmation is dated 4th March 1580.

XIV. ELIZABETH, daughter and sole heiress of William master of Carlyle, was married to sir James Douglas of Parkhead. *Vide Title Douglas lord Carlyle of Torthorald.*

It shall only be observed here, that upon the death of Michael fourth lord Carlyle, his second son and heir-male, Michael, contended long with his niece Elizabeth for the estate of Carlyle, which was at last determined in favours of said Elizabeth, the heir of line, for which reason the heir-male never took up the title, he having no part of the estate. But William Carlyle, late of Lochartur, was the undoubted heir-male of this noble family, and was served and retoured heir to the last lord, as follows, *viz.* William Carlyle of Lochartur, son and heir of the deceased Robert Carlyle of Lochartur, son and heir of the deceased William Carlyle of Lochartur, son and heir of Michael Carlyle second lawful son and heir-male of the deceased Michael lord Carlyle, &c. And which William Carlyle died *anno* 1756 or 1757, and is succeeded by his brother,

MICHAEL CARLYLE, now of Lochartur.

DOUGLAS Lord CARLYLE of TORTHORALD.

SIR George Douglas of Pittendreich, second son of George master of Angus, and grandson of George the great earl of Angus, had a natural son,

GEORGE DOUGLAS, the first of this family.

He was a man of good parts, great bravery and courage, and was captain of the castles of Edinburgh and Douglas in the reigns of king James V. and queen Mary.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of James Douglas of Parkhead, by whom he got the lands and barony of Parkhead in *vicecomitatu de Lanark*, and by her had issue three sons and four daughters.

1. Sir *James Douglas* of Parkhead.

2. Sir *George Douglas* of Mordington, who was gentleman of the bed-chamber to king James VI. and married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Dundas of Fingask, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. 1. Sir *George Douglas*, who was ambassador from king Charles I. to Poland and Sweden in 1633 and 1635, but died without issue. 2. *James Douglas*, who married, and had an only son, who died also without issue. His daughter, Margaret, was married to sir *James Lockhart* of Lee, of whom the Lockharts of Lee, Carnwath, and Castlehill, are descended.

3. *John Douglas*, doctor of divinity, ancestor of *Joseph Douglas* of Edrington, of whom afterwards.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to sir *Patrick Home* of Ayton; and, 2dly, to sir *James Dundas* of Arncliffe.

2. *Martha*, married to Mr. *Robert Bruce* of Kinnaird.

3. *Mary*, married to *John Carruthers* of Holmains.

4. *Christian*, married to *Edward Sinclair*, son and apparent heir of sir *William Sinclair* of Roslin.

Sir *George* was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir *James Douglas* of Parkhead, who married the before mentioned

XIV. ELIZABETH CARLYLE, daughter

and sole heiress of *William* master of Carlyle, eldest son of *Michael* fourth lord Carlyle.

This sir *James* claimed the peerage of Carlyle, in right of his wife the heir of line, upon which ensued a long and tedious law-suit betwixt him and *Michael* second son of the said lord Carlyle, the heir-male, as before observed, whereby both parties almost ruined their estates before it was finally decided. Sir *James*, who was then an old man, being unfortunately killed by *William Stewart*, anno 1608, left issue by *Elizabeth* the heiress, three sons, viz.

1. Sir *James*, afterwards lord Carlyle.

2. *Archibald*. } both died without issue.

3. *John*.

He was succeeded by

XV. Sir *JAMES DOUGLAS*, who, being eldest son of *Elizabeth*, only daughter and sole heiress of *William* master of Carlyle, eldest son of *Michael* fourth lord Carlyle, as before noticed, was created lord Carlyle of Torthorald, anno 1609.

He married *Grizel*, daughter of sir *John Gordon* of Lochinvar, by whom he had a son and successor,

XVI. *WILLIAM* lord Carlyle of Torthorald, who sold his estate, and died abroad without issue, which ended the male-line of sir *James Douglas*, first son of *George*, captain of the castles of Edinburgh and Douglas.

The male-line of his second son sir *George* being also extinct, as is before observed, his male representative now is

JOSEPH DOUGLAS of Edrington, son of the deceased *Joseph Douglas* of Edrington, son of *John Douglas* doctor of divinity, who was third son of the said captain *George*, and brother of sir *James*, who married the baroness of Carlyle.

Vide Title *Edrington* in the second volume of this work.

DALZIEL Earl of CARNWATH.

THIS noble family is of great antiquity in the shire of Lanark, where they flourished, and matched with several of the most considerable families, before they settled in Dumfries-shire, where they now have their chief residence.

Some are of opinion, that this is a local surname, and was first assumed by the possessors of the lands and barony of Dalziel; but, The account of their origin, given by Mr. Nisbet, and other historians, is, that in the reign of king Kenneth II. a kinsman, and favourite of that king, being taken prisoner by the Picts, was put to death, and hung up upon a gallows in view of the Scotch camp. King Kenneth being highly provoked and incensed at the affront, offered a considerable reward to any of his subjects who would take down, and carry off the corpse; but, for some time, none would venture to undertake the dangerous enterprise. At last, a gentleman of more spirit and courage than the rest, said *dalzell*, which, in the old Scotch language, signifies, *I dare*. He effectually performed it to the king's satisfaction, who accordingly rewarded him nobly. His posterity assumed the word DALZELL for their surname, and that remarkable bearing of a man hanging on a gallows for their arms, with *I dare* for their motto, in memory of the above brave action, though they now bear only a naked man proper.

Notwithstanding the great antiquity of this noble family, the first of them we find upon record is,

I. Sir THOMAS de DALZELL, who was one of the great barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He was afterwards one of these worthy patriots who joined king Robert Bruce, and always continued steady in his interest till his death.

He left issue a son,

II. Sir ROBERT DALZELL knight, who succeeded him, and was a faithful subject, and firm friend of king David Bruce, for which he got from that prince a grant. "To our trusty and well beloved Robert de Dalzell, knight, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, gotten, or to be begotten, &c. all and hail our lands of Selkirk, with their pertinents, &c." dated at Edin. the 14th May 1365.

He was one of the Scotch barons that became surety to Haquin king of Norway and

Sweden, that Henry Sinclair earl of Orkney, should faithfully govern the islands of Orkney, &c. *anno* 1379, and was afterwards sent over to Norway, by the said earl of Orkney, to king Haquin, *anno* 1380, and died that same year, immediately after his return home.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir WILLIAM DALZELL, knight, who made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III.

In his father's lifetime, he obtained from king David Bruce, a grant of two pounds Sterling out of the burgh of Lanark, by his royal deed, dated 13th August 1366.

He is also mentioned in a charter belonging to the earl of Morton, wherein he is designed William de Dalzell, knight, dated *anno* 1392.

He is a witness in a charter of confirmation of Robert duke of Albany, to Andrew Hamilton, of the lands of Galstoun, wherein he is designed William de Dalzell, lord of that ilk, dated 11th December 1406.

He is also witness in another charter of confirmation of the duke of Albany, to David de Gardyn, of the lands of Kinninmonth, in which he is designed William de Dalzell, knight, &c. *anno* 1407.

He died *anno* 1408, leaving issue two sons,

1. George de Dalzell.
2. Sir John, who succeeded his brother.

IV. GEORGE, first son and apparent heir of sir William de Dalzell, lord of that ilk, got a charter of the lands and barony of Dalzell, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of his father sir William, &c. This is confirmed by a charter under the great seal of king Robert III. and dated 5th July 1395; but he died before 1400, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

IV. Sir JOHN de DALZELL, lord of that ilk, second son of the said sir William, who, being a man of parts, was in great favour with king Robert III. and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him when but a young man, *anno* 1393.

He was joined in commission with some others, to treat with the English about renewing the peace; and for his good and faithful services, he obtained from king Robert III. a charter of the lands and revenues of St. Leonard's hospital in the burgh of Lanark.

Torfeius's hist. of the Orkneys, p. 177.

Char. in arch. regis David.

Chart. penes com. de Morton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Remarks upon Ragman's roll, page 45. et chart. penes dom. Hamilton de Dalzell.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

Char. in arch. regis David.

Prynne's collection, vol. III. p. 662.

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Chart.in arch.
Roberti III.

nark. The charter is granted "to our trusty and well beloved John de Dalzell in life-rent, and to his eldest son Walter de Dalzell, and the heirs-male of his body in fee; which failing, to his second son Adam, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his third son Robert, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. dated at Dunfermline, 9th November anno 1400."

He left issue three sons, as in the above charter.

1. Sir *Walter*.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

2. *Adam de Dalzell*, who is witness in a charter of William de Maxweil de Auchinchede, anno 1423; and in another charter, wherein he is designed Adam de Dalzell de Elliotstoun, anno 1426.

3. Sir *Robert de Dalzell*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Indenture in
Mill's collect.
penes Mac-
Farlane.

V. Sir *WALTER de DALZELL*, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed Walter of Carlourie, and is particularly mentioned in an indenture betwixt sir Herbert Maxwell, lord of Carlawerock, and John de Sinclair, lord of Herdmanstoun, anno 1427.

He left issue a son and successor,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

VI. Sir *PETER de DALZELL*, lord of that ilk, who obtained from king James II. a charter of confirmation of the charter granted by king Robert III. to his grandfather, of the lands of the hospital of St. Leonard in Lanark, &c. dated in 1449.

He died in the beginning of 1450, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

VII. Sir *ROBERT DALZELL*, who, in a charter to Walter Graham of Walaystoun, is designed Robert de Dalzell, lord of that ilk, 31st December 1450.

He left issue a son and successor,

Hollinshed's
history.

VIII. *ROBERT de DALZELL*, lord of that ilk, who was unhappily killed in the town of Dumfries, in a scuffle betwixt the lords Maxwell and Crichton, anno 1508, leaving issue a son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

IX. *ROBERT DALZELL* of that ilk, who succeeded him, and is designed Robert de Dalzell of that ilk, in a charter to Mr. John Scrimzeour of Glasbuc, of the lands and barony of Panbride, dated in 1511.

Ibidem.

He is also witness in a charter to William Crichton, dated in the same year 1511.

He married Margaret Hamilton daughter of ———, by whom he had a son,

X. Sir *ROBERT DALZELL* of that ilk,

who obtained from queen Mary a charter of the lands of Dalzell, with the mill and pertinents of Lanark, &c. wherein he is designed Robert de Dalzell, son and heir of Robert de Dalzell of that ilk, and of Margaret Hamilton, &c. dated 16th August 1559.

Ibidem.

He was a faithful and loyal subject to queen Mary, and was one of those worthy patriots who, upon her majesty's escape out of the castle of Lochleven, bound themselves upon honour and conscience to stand by and adhere to her interest, against all her rebellious subjects, anno 1568. He was likewise in her majesty's army at the battle of Langside, where he behaved with singular conduct and resolution.

Mr. David
Crawford's
collect. in the
lawyer's lib.

He married Janet, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, by whom he had issue a son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Robert, ——— and a daughter,

Christian, married to John Hamilton of Orbiston.

He was succeeded by his son,

XI. Sir *ROBERT DALZELL*, who, being a man of spirit and genius, and possessed of an opulent fortune, was knighted by king James VI. and, in consideration of his own personal merit, and the constant fidelity and loyalty of his ancestors, was created lord Dalziel by king Charles I. on 18th September 1628, and earl of Carnwath in 1639, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body.

Ibid. hared.
masc. e corp.
suo.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Crichton of Cluny, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Dalziel* of Glenae, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, was married to sir James Muirhead of Lachop.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. *ROBERT*, second earl of Carnwath, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto, magistro de Dalzell, terrarum dominii et baronia de Carnwath, &c.* num 1632. He was a man of great honour, probity, and loyalty.

Ibid. ad an-
num 1632.

In the time of the civil wars, he raised forces, both horse and foot, upon his own charges, for the service of his majesty king Charles I. which he himself commanded, fought upon their head, and always behaved with courage and resolution, for which he suffered greatly, both by sequestration of his estate of Carnwath, and otherways. He accompanied king Charles II. to the fatal battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner, and

and was close confined for several years: all which hardships he bore with great firmness and constancy.

Chart.in arch.
fam. de Carn-
wath.

He married Christian, daughter of sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had a son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv. inter
1664 & 1672.

Chart.in arch.
fam. de South-
ask.

XIII. GAWIN, third earl of Carnwath, who succeeded him, and got charters under the great seal, *Gavino comiti de Carnwath*, of several lands and baronies. He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of David lord Carnegie, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

His daughter, lady *Jean*, married to Claud Muirhead of Lachop.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Erskine, daughter of Alexander earl of Kelly, but by her he had no issue.

He died in 1674, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in arch.
fam. de Carn-
wath.

XIV. JAMES, fourth earl of Carnwath, who married lady Mary Seton, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth Dalziel*, married to lord John Hay, son of John marquis of Tweeddale.

And dying in 1683 without male-issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XIV. JOHN, fifth earl of Carnwath, who died unmarried in 1702. The male line of Robert, second earl of Carnwath, eldest son of Robert, the first earl, thus ending, the estate and honours devolved upon sir Robert Dalziel of Glenae, lineally descended of sir John Dalziel of Glenae, second son of the said first earl of Carnwath, to whom we now return.

XII. Sir JOHN DALZIEL of Glenae, brother-german of Robert, second earl of Carnwath, married Agnes, daughter of — Nisbet of Dean, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Robert*, — and a daughter.

Mary, married to Alexander earl of Kelly.

He was succeeded by his son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XIII. Sir ROBERT, who got a charter, under the great seal, *domino Roberto Dalziel de Glenae, &c.* and married, 1st, a daughter of Sandilands lord Torphichen, by whom he had two daughters.

The first, —, married to — Fergusson of Isle.

The second, —, married to sir Robert Lowrie of Maxwelltown.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret, daughter of James earl of Annandale, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 3dly, Violet, daughter of — Riddel of Haining, by whom he had three sons and four daughters:

1. Sir *John*.

2. Captain *James Dalziel*, who served in the army under king James VII. but quitted the service at the revolution, having married — Graham, by whom he had a son, John, and a daughter.

3. Colonel *Thomas Dalziel*, of the Scotch guards, who married Isabel, only daughter of the second marriage of — Fergusson of Craigdarroch, by whom he had a son, David Dalziel, merchant in Glasgow, and three daughters. 1. Jean, married to Thomas Gibson, Esq; one of the principal clerks of session, and hath issue. 2. Agnes. 3. Henri-
riet.

Sir Robert's 1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to sir John Johnston of Westerhall.

2. —, married to Alexander Maxwell of Tinwald, without issue.

3. —, married to —, without issue.

4. —, married to Robert Carruthers of Rammerscales, and had issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. Sir JOHN DALZIEL of Glenae, who married Henri-
riet, daughter of sir David Murray of Stanhope, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John Dalziel*, Esq; an officer of rank in the army, who married a daughter of William Tildsle of Lodge, Esq; an English lady, by whom he had a son, who is married, and hath a considerable estate in the island of St. Christophers.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to William viscount Kenmure, and hath issue.

XV. Sir ROBERT DALZIEL of Glenae, succeeded to the estate and honours of Carnwath, being the undoubted heir-male, as before noticed, and was the sixth earl.

He was a man of good parts and great benevolence, but had the misfortune to engage in the rebellion in 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, tried by his peers, condemned for high treason, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown, but he got a pardon for his life.

He married, 1st, lady Grace Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had a daughter,

Lady *Margaret Dalziel*.

He married, 2dly, Grizel, daughter of Alexander Urquhart of Newhall, Esq; by whom he had a son and heir,

Alexander.

He married, 3dly, Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Bangower, Esq; by whom he had a daughter, who died young.

He married, 4thly, Margaret Vincent, a Yorkshire lady, by whom he had a son,

Robert.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. ALEXANDER, who, had it not been for his father's forfeiture, would have been seventh earl of Carnwath.

He married miss Elizabeth Jackson, an English lady, and hath issue.

A R M S.

Sable, a naked man, with his arms extended, *proper*.

Crest, on a wreath, a dagger, *erect*, the pommel and hilt, *or*.

Supporters, two chevaliers in complete armour, each having a target on his exterior arm, *proper*.

MOTTO, *I dare*.

· C H I E F S E A T.

At Kirkmichael in Annandale.

Earl of CARRICK.

THIS is an ancient and honourable title in Scotland. Cambden says, *Olim Carrietta suos habuit comites*.

In the reign of king William the Lion, we find it conferred upon Duncan, son of Gilbert, lord of Galloway, about the year 1180, *Rex*

Willielmus totam Carriettam dedit Duncan, filio Gilberti domini Galovidia, &c.
Cambden, p. 693, and Scots chron. M. S. in bibl. jurid. Edin.

I. DUNCAN, first earl of Carrick, son of Gilbert lord of Galloway, founded the abbay of Croffragwell, and amply endued it out of his own lands, *pro salute animæ suæ*, the 20th year of king William, *anno* 1185.

Ibidem.

Chartul. of Paisley and Melrose.

He likewise made several donations to the monks of Paisley and Melrose. He lived after the year 1230, and was succeeded by his son,

II. NIGELLUS or NEIL, second earl of Carrick, who was likewise a liberal benefactor to the religious, as appears from his donations to the monasteries of Croffragwell,

Crawford's Peerage.

Sandell, &c. He is particularly mentioned in the *Fœdera Angliæ* as one of the *magnates Scotia*, *anno* 1255. Rymer, tom. I. p. 559.

He died *anno* 1256, leaving issue one daughter,

III. MARGARET, countess of Carrick, his sole heiress, married, 1st, to Adam Kilconath, who, in her right, became earl of Carrick. This earl, with David Cummin earl of Athole, were sent by king Alexander III. to the assistance of king Lewis IX. of France, with 2000 auxiliaries, *anno* 1258. Martin's genealog. vol. I. p. 167.

He was afterwards sent by the same prince to the holy land, with 5000 men, where he died without issue, *anno* 1272.

The countess married, 2dly, Robert de Bruce, lord of Annandale, to whom she brought the title and dignity of earl of Carrick, and was mother, by him, of the great king Robert Bruce, as will be shown in the following title. Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

BRUCE Lord of ANNANDALE and Earl of CARRICK.

HAD the name of BRUCE been distinguished by no other person but the great and immortal king Robert, he alone is sufficient, not only to ennoble a name but a nation: but, to his glory and renown, we have that of other kings, and other heroes to be added, to raise this family to the highest pitch of grandeur amongst the illustrious houses of the Scotch nobility:

We shall therefore deduce their descent from the Norman conquest of England, which, we presume, was their first settlement in this island.

Amongst the great number of noble and valiant Normans, that came over to England with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066, none made a greater figure than Robert de Bruce, the undoubted ancestor of this family.

I. Ro-

Nobilis miles de Normand. Monasticon Anglicum, v. II. p. 146. in bibl. jurid. Edin.

I. ROBERT BRUIS, (or Bruce,) whom sir William Dugdale calls a noble knight of Normandy, seems to have had no small share in the conquest of England.

And as William divided the conquered lands amongst those of his followers, who had most remarkably distinguished themselves for conduct and bravery, so none appears to have got so large a share as this Robert de Bruis; for both Scotch and English historians agree, that he got possession of the castle and manor of Skelton, (which became the chief title of his family) with above ninety lordships in the east, west, and north Ridings of Yorkshire, whereof Gysburn in Cleveland, (which we shall have occasion often to mention hereafter,) was one.

This Robert died about the year 1100, (some say anno 1094,) and left issue a son and successor.

II. ROBERT de BRUIS, second lord of Skelton, a man of great worth and honour, who, having contracted a friendship with king David I. while he resided in England, and his lady being then dead, by whom he had a son and heir, he came to Scotland with David, who was a generous prince, and always conferred his favours upon persons of merit.

We shall observe, that during the reign of king Alexander I. his brother David was designed comes, and prince of Cumberland, and was superior of the whole lordship of Annandale. He was also earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton, in right of his wife Mathilda, which is fully documented from the register of the episcopal see of Glasgow.

That Robert de Bruis came to Scotland with David, and was accounted one of his nobles or vassals, is clear from the said register of Glasgow, where comes David gives *centum solidorum in Hardingestrā* (in Northampton-shire) for repairing the church of Glasgow. The original writ bears, "with consent of Mathilda his wife, *et procerum et militum meorum Roberti de Brus, &c.* inter ann. 1120, and 1124."

This alone is sufficient proof of Robert's being in Scotland with David. It is no less certain, that he got possession of the lordship of Annandale, of which there are many documents: and it is affirmed by some historians, that king David procured him in marriage Agnes Annand, heiress to the rich lordship of Annandale, which contained all the lands from the bounds of Dunegal and Strathnith, to the lands of Ranulph de Meschines, then earl of Chester, and lord of Cumberland, which king David confirmed to him,

whereby he came to have large possessions both in Scotland and in England.

And being a man of great parts, and equally qualified for the cabinet and the field, was long in high favour both with king David I. of Scotland, and king Henry I. of England.

In the year 1137, Robert, being at the court of England; king Stephen joined him in commission with Bernard de Baliol, to endeavour to dissuade or divert king David of Scotland from his intended invasion of England, for which Robert used all his interest; but David, either neglecting or despising the advice, pursued his former resolutions, and entered England with a considerable army. Upon which Robert withdrew his allegiance from David for his lands he held of him in Scotland, and was on the English side at the battle of Standard anno 1138, where he took prisoner his own son Robert, whom he had left in Scotland, and was then about 14 years of age. When his father presented him to the king of England, he desired him to deliver him to his nurse to be taken care of, &c.

Sir William Dugdale says, he was more fit to be eating wheat bread with his mother, than by force of arms to be defending his patrimony of Annandale, &c.

However, the year thereafter a peace was concluded upon very honourable terms for Scotland, Northumberland having been delivered up to prince Henry, and Robert continued in friendship and favour with king David ever after.

He was very liberal in his donations to the religious, having in 29th of Henry I. anno 1129, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* founded the monastery of canons regular at Gysburn, in honour of the blessed virgin, which he endowed with twenty carucates of land, a carucate being then sixty acres.

He gave also to the same monastery the patronages of all the churches within the lordship of Annandale, viz. the churches of Annand, Lochmaben, Kirkpatrick, Cumbertrees, Renpatrick, Drivesdale, Hoddam, Castlemilk, &c. cum omnibus pertinentiis singularum ecclesiarum, &c.

He gave likewise to the monks of Whitby in York-shire, the church of Middleburgh, with two carucates and two bovates of land in Newham, upon condition that they should place certain monks of their convent there, which they accordingly did, &c.

He married first Agnes, daughter of Fulco Poynell, with whom he got the manor of Carleton in England, with the pertinents, &c. By her he had issue a son,

Adam de Bruce.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple and Sir William Dugdale.

Monasticon Angli. vol. II. p. 146. Nutrici suæ custodiendum emendavit, &c.

Tom. II. p. 448.

Monast. Angli. Charta foundationis prioratus de Gysburn.

Dugdales baronage, tom. II. p. 447.

Ibid. p. 448.

Ibidem.

He

Abercrombie's hist. Dugdales baronage. Mon. anglic. where most of his lands are particularly mentioned.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's col. p. 168. and 176.

Sir William Dugdales bar. tom. II. p. 447. Sir Ja. Dalrymple's collections. Register of the church of Glasgow, circiter ann. 1120.

He married, 2dly, Agnes Annand, by whom he got the lordship of Annandale in Scotland, as before noticed; and by her had issue two sons,

1. *William de Bruce*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

2. *Robert de Bruce*, who was taken prisoner by his father at the battle of Standard, as before observed; but we can give no account of his posterity.

Monasticon
Anglicanum,
p. 142.

Ibid. p. 148.
Et sepultus
est apud Gys-
burn in Cle-
veland, in
monasterio
canonicorum
quod erat ex-
fundatione
sua, &c.

This Robert, second lord of Skelton in England, and first lord of Annandale in Scotland, according to sir William Dugdale, died *anno* 1141; but according to sir James Dalrymple *anno* 1143, and was buried at the monastery of Gysburn.

And as the Bruces lords of Skelton in England are descended of Adam, eldest son of the above Robert, we shall briefly deduce the genealogy of that family, from *Monasticon Anglicanum*, till their male line failed.

III. ADAM de BRUCE, third lord of Skelton, first son of Robert, succeeded his father in the lordship of Skelton, and in the greatest part of his estate in England. He and Ivetta his spouse, dedicated the church of Thorp to the cathedral of York.

He enjoyed his great estate honourably and peaceably all his life, and died 20th March 1167, was buried with his father at Gysburn, and succeeded by his son, another.

IV. ADAM de BRUCE, fourth lord of Skelton, who also possessed his inheritance in quiet, and dying in July 1185, was interred with his fathers at Gysburn, and left issue a son and successor,

V. PETER de BRUCE, fifth lord of Skelton, who lived in honour and tranquillity all his life, and died 27th January 1211, was buried at Gysburn with his fathers, and succeeded by his son, another.

VI. PETER de BRUCE, sixth lord of Skelton, who dying at Marseilles, in his return from the holy land, 13th September 1267, his body was brought home, and interred at Gysburn.

He left issue a son and heir,

Peter de Bruce, — and four daughters.

1. *Agnes*.
2. *Lucia*.
3. *Margaret*.
4. *Laderina*.

VII. PETER de BRUCE, third of that name, and seventh lord of Skelton, succeeded his father, and married Helena de Mildain,

by whom he had no issue, whereby (after his death) his great estate was divided amongst his four sisters, who were all married, and of whom several of the most considerable families in England are descended. Monast. Angl.

The male line of Adam de Bruce, eldest son of Robert, second lord of Skelton, and first of Annandale, thus ending about the year 1300, the representation of that illustrious family fell to Robert earl of Carrick, afterwards king Robert Bruce, who was the undoubted heir male, being lineally descended of the second son of the said second Robert, to whom we now return.

III. WILLIAM de BRUCE, second son of Robert second lord of Skelton, succeeded to the lordship of Annandale in Scotland, in right of his mother, *anno* 1143, and to the lands of Harle, Hartness, and Cleveland in England, by his father's gift, to be held of him, and his successors, lords of Skelton, &c.

He obtained also from king Henry II. of England, the privilege of a weekly market, every wednesday, at the manor of Hartf- Dugdales's
baronage of
Eng. v. II. p.
449.

And to show that he looked upon his chief settlement to be in Scotland, he quitted his father's armorial bearing, and assumed the coat of Annandale, viz, Or, a chief and saltier, gules, &c. Mr. Nisbet,
v. II. p. 19.

He grants a charter *Adamo de Carleolo* (one of his vassals) of some lands in Annandale, wherein he is designed *Willielmus de Bruce, dominus vallis Annandiae*, &c. The charter is without date; but, by the witnesses, must have been granted *inter* 1170, and 1180. Charta penes
Michaelem
Carlyle de
Lochartur.

He confirmed the donations, which had been formerly given by his father to the monks of Gysburn, of all the churches within the territory of Annandale, &c. Chartul. of
Glasgow.
Sir Ja. Dal-
rymple's coll.
&c.

And dying before 1183, was succeeded by his son,

IV. ROBERT de BRUCE, third lord of Annandale, a man of great valour and magnanimity, and at the same time both pious and religious.

He ratified and confirmed to the abbacy of Gysburn all the grants of his predecessors in these words: *Sciatis me confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Mariae de Gysburn donationes illas quas fecit Robertus de Brus, avus meus, et quas idem confirmavit Willielmus de Brus pater meus, de ecclesia de Annand, de ecclesia de Lochmaben, &c. &c. &c.* Anglia sacra
in bibl. jurid.
Edin.

This is also confirmed by king William the Lyon, *testibus Johanne de Huntington officiali Glasguensi, Henrico filio comitis David, Adam de*

de Carleslo, Adam filio Herberti; and many others.

He entered into an agreement with Joceline bishop of Glasgow, with consent of the abbot and convent of Gysburn, whereby the churches in Annandale were made over to the fee of Glasgow, to which his son gave his consent, according to these words in the indenture: "*Teste et concedente Roberto de Bruise filio Roberti de Bruise, &c. circa annum 1190.*"

Chartulary of Glasgow in archivis comitis de Panmure.

Chron. of Melrose ad annum 1183.

He married Isabel, daughter of king William the Lion, begot upon a daughter of Robert de Avenel, lord of Liddisdale, a man of great rank, by whom he had a son, *Robert de Bruise.*

Dugdale's baronage, tom. I. p. 546.

Dalrymple's appendix, p. 353.

After his death, his widow married to Robert de Ross, lord of Werk and Hamluke in England, of whom are descended the Rosses of Hamluke, Werk, &c.

Robert, third lord of Annandale, died *anno 1191*, and was succeeded by his only son,

V. ROBERT de BRUCE, fourth lord of Annandale, who, on account of his great valour and merit, was surnamed the Noble.

Fordun and all Scotch historians.

He married lady Isabel, second daughter of prince David, earl of Huntingdon and Chester, son of Henry prince of Scotland, eldest son of king David I. brother of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, by which royal marriage the Bruces of Annandale came to be among the greatest subjects in Europe; for by this lady (who was one of the three sisters and co-heiresses of John, surnamed Scot, earl of Huntingdon, and last count palatine of Chester, whose only daughter Maud, had been married to prince David) besides their paternal estates in both kingdoms, Robert came to be possessed of the manors of Uritile and Hatfield, in exchange for those lands that descended to his lady, by the death of the earls palatine her brothers, three whereof, Henry, David, and John, died without issue, she also brought him the lordship of Garioch in Scotland, and the manors of Connington and Exton in England.

Dugdale's baronage of England. Rymer's fœd.

He died in an advanced age, *anno 1245*, and was interred with his ancestors in the abbey of Gysburn, under a stately monument, leaving issue by the said lady Isabel a son and successor,

VI. ROBERT de BRUCE, fifth Lord of Annandale, who, together with John Cummin, were sent to England with auxiliaries, to the assistance of king Henry III. against the barons, and were both taken prisoners with king Henry and prince Edward, *anno 1264.*

Rymer's fœd. Dugdale, vol. II. 450. Sir Ja. Balfour, &c.

After the death of queen Margaret, daughter

of the king of Norway, grandchild and undoubted heiress of king Alexander III. this Robert claimed the crown in right of his mother:

It was alledged, among many other arguments in his behalf, that it was customary in Scotland for the brother of the last king to be preferred before his son; and produced for an example, that Donald, brother of Kenneth Macalpine, attained the crown preferable to Constantine, his brother Kenneth's son.

Ibidem. Abercrombie &c.

That king Alexander II. (failing heirs of his own body) looked upon Robert Bruce as his heir, even to the knowledge of Dornagild, his mother's elder sister, who was then alive, and assented to it, at least did not contradict it, having no male issue of her own.

And that it was a constant maxim in Scotland, for the son of the second daughter to be preferred to the heir female of the eldest daughter.

Rymer. tom. II. p. 542. &c. &c. Prynn's coll. vol. III. p. 516, 517.

And further, that king Alexander III. acknowledged this Robert to be next heir to the crown, failing heirs of his own body; all which he offered to prove by living witnesses.

But as that subject has been largely handled by several able historians, 'tis needless to insist further on it here, since it is well known how king Edward of England determined the controversy.

Robert, the competitor, married Isabel de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hartfield, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *Robert de Bruce.*

2. Sir *Bernard Bruce*, who got from his father the lands of Connington in Huntingdonshire, and Exton in Rutlandshire, whose male line failed in the end of the reign of king Edward III.

Sir William Dugdale's baronage of England.

3. *John*, ancestor of the Bruces of Clackmannan. *Vide Title Elgin and Kincardin.*

His daughter *Christian*, married to Patrick Dunbar earl of March, one of the competitors for the crown.

As Robert Bruce thought that John Baliol, in the competition for the crown, was unjustly preferred to him, so he could never be prevailed upon, either to give up his title, or to acknowledge king Edward to be superior, or John Baliol to be king of Scotland, but in great discontent retired to England, where he did not remain long, but returned to his castle of Lochmaben, where he died, and was buried with his ancestors in the abbey of Gysburn, *anno 1295.*

Baronage of England. Chron. Walteri abbatis de Gysburn.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. ROBERT de BRUCE, sixth lord of Annandale.

He died in 1270, by the chron. of Melrofs, and in 1272, by Sir William Dugdale.

Chronicle of Melrofs.

Abercromb. and Stuart's history of the royal family.

Ibidem.

Several characters in the public register.

Ibidem.

Ibidem, and all Scotch historians.

Crawfurd and Stewart.

Annandale, afterwards earl of Carrick, who, in his younger years, together with Adam de Kilconath (in right of his wife, earl of Carrick) accompanied Edward prince of England, and king Lewis I. of France to the holy war, where, by his courage and conduct, he gained immortal honour, and where the earl of Carrick died, *anno* 1272, as before noticed.

Robert, after his return, retired to England, where he had a considerable estate; and though he never would submit to, or acknowledge John Baliol to be king of Scotland, he continued in the English interest for some time, and with his son Robert (afterwards king of Scotland) contributed greatly to the English gaining the battle of Dunbar against the loyalists, *anno* 1296.

He married Margaret, countess of Carrick, daughter and sole heiress of Neil earl of Carrick, and widow of the forefaid Adam de Kilconath, earl of Carrick, in whose right he also became earl of Carrick, and by her had issue five sons and seven daughters.

1. *Robert Bruce*, afterwards king of Scotland.

2. *Edward Bruce*, a brave soldier, who was very serviceable to his brother in his wars against the English. He was king of Ireland, and was killed at the battle of Dundalk, *anno* 1318. He left no lawful issue, but several natural sons, *viz.* Robert, Alexander, and Thomas, successively earls of Carrick, of whom afterwards.

3. *Neil de Bruce*, who was taken prisoner by king Edward, sent to London, and put to death.

4. *Thomas*,

5. *Alexander*.

The said Thomas and Alexander were both taken prisoners by Duncan Macdougall in Galloway, and put to death by king Edward.

1. Daughter, lady *Isabel*, married, 1st, to Thomas Randolph of Strathdon, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, whose son, Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, lord of Annandale and the Isle of Man, guardian of Scotland, &c. was one of the greatest heroes of his time. She married, 2dly, the earl of Athole; and, 3dly, Alexander Bruce.

2. Daughter, lady *Mary*, married, 1st, to Sir Neil Campbell, ancestor of the duke of Argyle; and, 2dly, to Sir Alexander Fraser, lord high chamberlain of Scotland.

3. Lady *Christian*, married, 1st, to Gratney, earl of Mar; 2dly, to Sir Christopher Seton of Seton, ancestor of the family of Winton; and, 3dly, to Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, chancellor and governor of Scotland.

4. Lady *Mathilda*, married to Hugh, earl of Ross.

5. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Sir William Ibidem. Dishington of Ardross.

6. Lady *Margaret*, married to Sir William Ibidem. Carlyle of Torthorald.

7. Lady ———, married to David lord Ibidem. Brechin.

He died *anno* 1303, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. ROBERT BRUCE, earl of Carrick, seventh lord of Annandale, &c.

In 1297, he joined Sir William Wallace; but having large possessions in England, he submitted to king Edward, and fought against the Scotch army at Falkirk, *anno* 1298, where he had a memorable interview with Sir William Wallace, narrated at large by several good historians.

In 1299, he revolted from king Edward, and was made one of the guardians of Scotland, but was again reconciled to Edward in 1304.

In 1305, he was employed by king Edward, with some other Scotchmen, to settle the disordered state of their country: the following year he determined to assert his just title to the crown, was joined by the loyalists or patriots, and crowned at Scoon on palm-sunday, the 27th of March 1306.

Soon thereafter he relieved, and entirely redeemed his distressed country from the usurpations and tyranny of a foreign power; but as the great actions of this hero are fully set forth, and recorded by many able historians, and do not properly fall within the plan of this work, we shall only add, that no age or country ever produced a man of more eminent qualities, either for peace or war, than the famous and renowned king Robert Bruce. Abercrombie and all other Scotch historians.

He married, 1st, lady Isabel, daughter of Donald, and sister of Gratney, earl of Mar, by whom he had lady Marjory, who was married to Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, then the greatest man in the kingdom. Their son Robert was afterwards king of Scotland; and their daughter Egidia, or Giles, married to Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, and had issue.

King Robert married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry de Burc, earl of Ulsterby, by whom he had issue a son, Abercromb.

David, his heir to the crown, — and three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to William earl of Sutherland, and had issue. Chart. in public regist.

2. *Mathilda*, married to Thomas de Iffack, whose daughter, Jean, was married to John de Ergadia, lord of Lorn, of whom are descended the lords of Lorn and Innermeath, the Stewarts. Rymer's fed.

Stewarts, earls of Athole, Buchan, Traquair, the laird of Gairntully, &c.

Chart. penes Mr. Oliphant of Gask.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Walter Oliphant, ancestor of lord Oliphant.

Chart. penes Mr. Lockhart of Lee.

King Robert had likewise a natural son, called Robert Bruce, who was a brave and gallant man, and highly esteemed by his father, who, in many charters, designs him *dilectus filius meus*, &c. He was also designed *dominus de Liddel* or Liddisdale; and it is not improbable, that it was by his daughter and heiress, that the estate and lordship of Liddisdale came to that great patriot sir William Douglas, *dominus de Liddisdale*.

Fordun, &c.

This Robert was killed at the battle of Duplin, fighting in defence of his king and country, *anno* 1332.

King Robert Bruce died in June 1329, and was succeeded by his son,

Abercromb.

IX. King DAVID BRUCE, who was not then nine years of age. He was a prince endowed with many excellent qualities, of great courage and conduct; yet he was not always successful. He retired to France after the battle of Halidonhill, in 1333, where he remained till 1342.

After his return, he made several expeditions into England, (to make a diversion in favour of the French) with very good success; but, at the fatal battle of Durham, he was wounded and taken prisoner, *anno* 1346.

Rymer's feed. and all Scotch historians.

He was detained long in England, though many treaties were set on foot by his faithful and loyal subjects for his liberty, which, at last, was brought about, and accomplished for a ransom of 100,000 merks Sterling, *anno* 1357.

And as the particular transactions of this long reign are fully recorded by many historians, to these we refer our readers.

Autograph. penes com. de Errol, ad annum 1366.

Crawf. peerage, and hist. of the royal family.

He married, 1st, Joanna or Jean, daughter of king Edward II. of England; 2dly, he married the widow of sir John Logie of that ilk; but died without issue in the castle of Edinburgh, on 22d February 1371, which ended the male-line of the body of king Robert Bruce, formerly earl of Carrick.

Charta in rotul. Roberti I.

Upon king Robert's accession to the crown, he bestowed the title of earl of Carrick upon his valiant and faithful brother Edward king of Ireland, who was third earl of Carrick of the Brucian race; and he being killed, as above, without lawful issue, the king bestow-

ed that earldom upon Edward's eldest natural son, Robert Bruce, and his heirs-male, he being fourth earl; and, as he was killed at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332, without male-issue, the earldom went to his brother,

ALEXANDER, fifth earl of Carrick, who was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, leaving only one daughter,

Ibid. History of the royal family.

HELEN, countess and heiress of Carrick, married to sir William Cunningham of Kilmawers; but she dying likewise without issue, the earldom went to Edward's third son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

THOMAS, earl of Carrick, who joined Robert Stewart, guardian of Scotland, in 1344, but died also without issue, whereby the earldom of Carrick fell to the crown.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

And as that title was never after conferred upon any but the sons of our kings, till king Charles I. bestowed it upon James lord Kinclaven, we shall therefore briefly mention those who enjoyed it.

I. JOHN STEWART, eldest son of king Robert II. by Elizabeth More, his first wife, was created earl of Carrick by king David Bruce. He was afterwards king of Scotland, by the name of king Robert III.

II. DAVID, prince of Scotland, and duke of Rothsay, eldest son of king Robert III. was created earl of Carrick by his father, but died before him without issue.

III. Prince JAMES, eldest son of king James III. was created earl of Carrick by his father, and was afterwards king of Scotland, viz. James IV.

IV. ALEXANDER STEWART, fourth son of king James IV. was created earl of Carrick and duke of Rothsay, and died young, *anno* 1516.

V. HENRY, prince of Scotland, eldest son of king James VI. was created earl of Carrick and duke of Rothsay, and afterwards Prince of Wales. He died before his father, without issue, universally lamented, *anno* 1612, in the 19th year of his age.

STEWART Earl of CARRICK.

HAVING already given an account of all who enjoyed the ancient and honourable title of CARRICK, before it was conferred upon John lord Kinclaven; and as that title is now claimed by a baron of England, as being descended of this John, we proceed to deduce his descent from his immediate ancestor,

Stuart's hist.
of the royal
family. p. 104.

I. Sir ROBERT STEWART of Strathdon, a natural son of king James V. by Eupham, daughter of Alexander lord Elphinstone, was created earl of Orkney by king James VI. anno 1581.

He married lady Jean Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert earl of Caithness, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. Patrick, earl of Orkney, his successor.
2. John, afterwards earl of Carrick.
3. Sir James Stewart.
4. Sir Robert.
- 1st daughter, lady Mary.
2. Lady Jean.
3. Lady Elizabeth.
4. Lady —.

They were all married. *Vide Title Orkney.*

Crawford's
peerage of
Scotland.

II. JOHN, second son of Robert earl of Orkney, being a man of parts, was in great favour with king James VI. who created him lord Kinclaven, anno 1607.

And being in no less favour with king Charles I. was, by that prince, further dignified with the title of earl of Carrick, anno 1633.

Colin's
Peerage of
England, vol.
III. p. 129.

He married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Charles earl of Nottingham, and died in 1652, leaving issue only one daughter,

Ibidem.

III. Lady MARGARET STEWART, who was married to sir Matthew Mennes, knight of the bath, by whom she had only one child.

Ibidem.

IV. MARGARET MENNES, who was married to sir John Heath of Braystade in Kent, knight, to whom she had no sons, and but one daughter.

V. MARGARET HEATH, who was married

to George Verny, lord Willoughby of Brook.

In consequence of which marriage, the family of Brook now claim the title of earl of Carrick, this Margaret Heath being the lineal, and only representative of John last earl of Carrick, her great grand-father.

George Verny, lord Willoughby of Brook, by the said Margaret Heath, left issue three sons and one daughter. *Ibid. p. 130.*

1. Thomas, who died before his father, without male issue.
2. Richard, his father's successor.
3. John Verny, Esq; ancestor of John now lord Willoughby of Brook, of whom afterwards.

Their daughter, Margaret, was married to Anthony Duncomb, Esq; afterwards lord Feversham.

VI. RICHARD, second son of George lord Willoughby of Brook, succeeded his father, and married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Walker of Monmouthshire, by whom he had only one son,

George, who died an infant.

Ibidem.

And he dying without issue, in 1752, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his nephew John Peyto, son of his uncle John Verny, to whom we now return.

VI. JOHN VERNY, third son of George lord Willoughby of Brook, by Margaret Heath, being bred to the law, was appointed one of the king's council, anno 1727. *Ibidem, vol. V. p. 59.*

He was member of parliament for Downton, in com. de Wilts, and one of his majesty's justices for South-Wales.

In 1733, he was appointed chief justice of Chester, and in 1738, master of the rolls, and one of the privy council; and died in 1741, having married Abigail, only daughter of Edward Hartly of Eyewood, in the county of Hereford, Esq; one of the auditors of the impress, by whom he had a son,

VII. JOHN PEYTO VERNY, who succeeded to his uncle George, anno 1752, as before mentioned, and is now lord Willoughby of Brook.

KENNEDY

KENNEDY Earl of CASSILIS.

THE progenitors of this noble and illustrious family, were considerable proprietors, and had large possessions in the west of Scotland, (particularly in Carrick) before surnames were much used in this country.

That a family of rank and figure in Carrick, were the undoubted ancestors of the KENNEDIES of Cassilis, and that they assumed their surname from their being head or chief of that family, is sufficiently instructed by the following connexion of authentic documents and charters from father to son: so that these historians, who alledge that the first of this family came from Ireland, must have been in a mistake.

I. DUNCANUS de Carrick flourished in the reign of Malcolm IV. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1153. Being possessed of a considerable estate in Carrick, he and his posterity were for some time designated by that name.

He left issue a son and successor,

II. NICHOLAUS de Carrick, who made a donation to the nuns of North-berwick of the patronage of the church of St. Cuthbert at Maybole, in the reign of king William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown in 1165, and died anno 1214.

In this donation he is designed *Nicholaus de Carrick filius Duncani, &c.*

He was succeeded by his son,

III. ROLANDUS de Carrick, who, in the reign of king Alexander II. obtained a charter from Nigellus earl of Carrick, of the bailiary of Carrick, to be *caput totius prosapie sue* (or chief of his kindred) and to have the command of all the men in Carrick, under the said earl and his successors, &c. to him and his heirs for ever; which is afterwds confirmed by king Alexander III. the 27th year of his reign, anno 1276; in which he is designed *Rolandus de Carrick, filius Nicolai, filii Duncani, &c.* All which is fully narrated and confirmed by king Robert II. anno regni secundo.

This family, being evidently possessed of a large estate, and head of a considerable tribe or clan, began to be called Kennadies, from the *Galic* or *Celtic* word Kean-na-ty, which signifies head of the house, or chief of the clan; and in that country the word Kennady is called Kennaty to this day.

There are several charters in the records,

wherein the same persons are designed Carrick in the body, and Kennady on the margin, in the reign of king Robert II. by which it is certain that Carrick and Kennady were promiscuously used by the heads of this family for a considerable time, though their cadets generally took the name of Kennady.

Roland was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir GILBERT de CARRICK, who, in several authentic writs, is designed son of Roland; particularly in a submission of a difference betwixt him and the nuns of North-berwick, in which Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, father of king Robert Bruce, and Robert bishop of Glasgow were arbiters. He is therein designed *Gilbertus de Carrick, miles, filius Rolandi, &c.* and his seal, which is thereto appended, hath the very same shield of arms which the family of Cassilis carries at this day; which shows, that they had the double tressure floree, and contrafloree, with flower de lisses to their arms, long before they matched with the royal family.

This sir Gilbert was often designed Kennady, and had lands in his possession of the same designation, which appears by the following charter of confirmation from the earl of Lennox to his son,

V. Sir GILBERT de CARRICK, or Kennady, who succeeded him. There is a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, &c. *facta Gilberto de Carrick, filio et heredi domini Gilberti de Carrick, militis, de terris de Buchmoryn, Kennady, Cromiearne, Blairfode, &c.* to which Malcolm, son of the above earl, sir Adam More, and Gilbert Drummond, are witnesses.

This sir Gilbert died about the 1290, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. DUNCAN de CARRICK, or Kennady, who made a donation of his patronage of the church of Kilbryde in Carrick to the nuns of North-berwick, wherein he is designed *Duncanus filius domini Gilberti de Carrick, militis, &c.*

As he had begun to drop the name of Carrick, and was more frequently designed by the name of Kennedy, as *caput totius prosapie*, so the cadets of the family, who were now become numerous, followed his example, laid aside the name of Carrick altogether, and embraced that of Kennedy, of which there are many examples in our records; but whether any of them were brothers or sons of this Duncan, I cannot determine, viz.

Alexan-

Remarks on
Ragman's
roll, p. 20.
Prynne's col-
lections, vol.
III. p. 652.
Ibid. p. 658.

Alexander Kennedy was chancellor to John Baliol, *anno* 1295.

John Kennedy swore fealty to king Edward I. *anno* 1296.

Hugh Kennedy did the same.

Chartul. of
Levenax, p.
71.

Fergusius Kennedy, &c. is to be found in the chartulary of Levenax in the beginning of king Robert Bruce's reign, &c. and probably a son of Duncan.

Duncan was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

VII. Sir GILBERT de CARRICK, or Kennedy, who obtained a charter from king Robert Bruce, which contains a full remission for his surrendering the castle of Lochdown to the English; in which charter he is designed *Gilbertus de Carrick, miles, filius Duncani, &c. ante* 1319.

By the same charter, king Robert again receives him into favour, restores him to the government of the castle of Lochdown, and all the lands thereto belonging, which have been part of the property of Cassilis ever since. The witnesses are Edwardus de Brus, Jacobus senescallus Scotiæ, Thomas Ranulf, Joannes de Menteith, Nigellus Campbell, Jacobus dominus de Douglas, Alexander Frazer, &c. which is afterwards confirmed by king Robert II. *anno regni secundo*, 1372.

Ibidem.

He got also possession of the lands of Dunnure, which afterwards became their chief title; and he was the last of this family who was designed by the name of Carrick.

He left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

VIII. Sir JOHN KENNEDY of Dunnure, who, in many authentic writs, is designed *filius Gilberti de Carrick*.

He was a man of good parts, was often employed in negotiations of the greatest importance, and always acquitted himself with fidelity and honour.

Rymer's fœd.
tom. V. p.
791.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English at Newcastle, about king David's redemption, *anno* 1354, though it was not compleated till 1357.

Chart. in arch.
regis
David.

He got a charter from king David II. of several lands *in comitatu de Carrick infra vice-comitatum de Air*, *anno* 1360.

Ibidem.

He likewise acquired from Marjory, daughter of sir John Montgomery, knight, the lands and barony of Cassilis, which hath been in the family's possession ever since. The same was ratified by a charter from king David II. *anno* 1362.

In the reign of said king David, he founded a church at Maybole, in Carrick, with a chaplainry, which he largely endowed. The foundation charter, in which he is designed *Johannes Kennedy dominus de Dunnure*, bears,

pro salubri statu mei, Maria uxoris mea, et liberorum suorum quamdiu egerimus in humanis, et pro animabus nostris, &c. to which his seal is appended; also *sigillum domini Gilberti Kennedy, militis, filii sui et heredis*: all which is narrated at large in a charter of confirmation of king Robert II. *testibus Johanne, primogenito suo, comite de Carrick, Roberto comite de Menteith, Willielmo comite de Douglas, Johanne de Carrick cancellario Scotiæ, Willielmo de Keith marescallo, Jacobo de Lindsay, Roberto de Erskine militibus, &c.* dated at Dundonald, *anno regni primo*.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. and
Mr. Hay's
vindication of
Elizabeth
More, p. 87.

He obtained, from said king Robert, a charter *medietat. baroniæ de Dalrymple infra vice-comitatum de Air, quæ fuit Malcolmi filii Ada de Dalrymple, &c. anno* 1371.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Also a charter *medietat. baroniæ de Dalrymple, &c. cum pertinen. quæ fuit Hugonis filii Rolandi de Dalrymple, &c. anno* 1377.

Ibidem.

By said Mary, his spouse, he left issue three sons.

1. Sir Gilbert.

2. Sir Hugh Kennedy of Ardstincher, who acquired great reputation and honour, for his gallant behaviour in the French wars, against the English, under the command of John Stewart, earl of Buchan; for which he was honoured by the king of France with his arms, *viz. Azure*, three flower de lisses, *or*, which he and his successors marshalled in the first and fourth quarters, with those of Kennedy in the second and third. Mr. Nisbet further says, that the Kennedies of Bargenie, Kirkhill and Binning, in the shire of Air, are descended of this Sir Hugh, because they carry the flower de lisses in their arms, which no other family of the name of Kennedy does; and that the Kennedies of Bargeny were long proprietors of the barony of Ardstincher, which was the designation and inheritance of this sir Hugh, &c.

Crawford's
notes upon
Buchanan.

Nisbet, v. II.
p. 59.

Ibidem.

3. John, who appears to have been ancestor of the Kennedies of Culzean. John Kennedy of Culzean, who got a charter from king James II. of several lands in Airshire, *anno* 1449, was his son or grandson, which estate afterwards returned to the family.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir GILBERT KENNEDY of Dunnure, who, when very young, was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were sent hostages to England for king David's ransom, *anno* 1357.

Rymer's fœd.
tom. VI. p.
35. and 109.

He got a charter from king Robert II. *villa de Kirkintulloch*, dated *anno* 1373.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was a man of singular merit, and in great favour with king Robert III. who first conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and

Chart. in pub. archiv.

and afterwards gave him grants of a great many lands in the earldom of Carrick, then in the crown.

Chartul. of Levenax, p. 71.

There is a confirmation of Duncan earl of Lennox, of a charter granted by *dominus Gilbertus Kennedy, dominus de Dunnure, miles, terrarum de Buchmonyn, Kennedy, &c.* in favours of John Kennedy son of Fergus, &c. anno 1393; to which *dominus Johannes de Maxwell miles, dominus de Pollock, Alexander de Levenax, Gilbert de Cochrane, &c.* are witnesses.

Crawfurd's notes on Buchanan.

He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of sir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had two sons.

Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 73.

1. *Gilbert*, who died in the French service without issue.
2. *Thomas*, who, according to Mr. Crawfurd, was ancestor of the Kennedies of Bargeny; but as I have not seen the old writs of that family, I shall not pretend to determine, whether they are descended of this Thomas, or of sir Hugh of Ardstincher, as before noticed, though the former appears to me most probable.

Sir Gilbert married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Nisbet's append. p. 39.

X. Sir JAMES KENNEDY, who carried on the line of this family, and obtained from king Robert III. a charter of confirmation of the bailiary of Carrick, to be *caput totius profapia*, and to have the command of the militia of Carrick, &c. the king's charter bears, *dilecto consanguineo suo Jacobo Kennedy, militi, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. countess dowager of Angus, and got a confirmation from the same king, now his father-in-law, of the lands and barony of Dalrymple, to him and Mary Stewart, the king's daughter, his spouse, dated at Dundonald anno 1405.

This sir James was unhappily engaged in a quarrel with his elder brother Gilbert, in which sir James lost his life (his father being then alive) leaving issue, by the said lady Mary Stewart, two sons.

1. *Gilbert*, afterwards lord Kennedy.

2. *James*, who devoted himself to the church, entered into holy orders, and became a great ornament to his profession. For true piety, and universal benevolence, he was exceeded by none. He was promoted to the see of Dunkeld anno 1438, and translated to the bishoprick of St. Andrews, anno 1440. He was one of the privy council to king James II. and chancellor of Scotland in anno 1444.

Mr. Keith's catalogue of bishops, p. 18.

He was one of the regents of the kingdom in king James III.'s minority, and had the chief direction of all state affairs, which he managed with such prudence and discretion, that his whole conduct was universally approved.

He founded St. Salvator's college in St. Andrews, and nobly endowed it. His other acts of piety and munificence, are too numerous to be here narrated.

He died on 10th May 1466, and was interred in the noble chapel of St. Salvator's college, in a beautiful and stately monument, which he erected himself.

We shall sum up this great man's character from Buchanan, who says, "that he surpassed all men in point of authority; that his prudence was held in the highest estimation; that he was lamented at his death as a public parent, &c."

Crawfurd's peerage Buchanan, &c. &c. &c.

XI. GILBERT, first son of sir James Kennedy, and lady Mary Stewart, succeeded his grandfather in all his lands, and obtained from his uncle king James I. a grant of the hereditary constablewick of the castle of Lochdown, dated 14th May 1430.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained from king James II. a charter, constituting him heretable bailie of the earldom of Carrick, *caput totius profapia sue, &c.* to him and his heirs for ever.

Ibidem.

He got also from the same prince, charters of the lands and barony of Cassilis, and a great many other lands, too numerous to be narrated here, which shows what a vast estate the family was then possessed of. He was afterwards dignified with the title of lord Kennedy, anno 1450.

Ibid. inter 1440 & 1452.

He was nominated one of the six regents in the minority of king James III. though his brother the bishop had the chief management of all public affairs.

He married Agnes, daughter of Herbert lord Maxwell, by whom he had a son,

John, lord Kennedy, — and two daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to Alexander lord Montgomery, ancestor of the earl of Eglington.

Ibidem.

2. *Marian*, married to sir John Wallace of Craigie.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his only son,

XII. JOHN, second lord Kennedy, who obtained a charter from king James II. *Johanni Kennedy filio et heredi dilecti consanguinei nostri Gilberti domini Kennedy, terrarum de Garbrach Bordilands, &c.* anno 1459.

Ibidem.

He was a man of good parts, was of the privy council to king James III. and was one

of

Rymer. tom.
XII. p. 241.
and 267.

of the commissioners appointed to treat of a peace with the English, *anno* 1484.

He married, 1st, Jean, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, by whom he had a son, *David*, afterwards earl of Cassilis.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, widow of William earl of Errol, by whom he had a son, *Alexander*, ancestor of the Kennedies of Gervanmains and Barquhanny, — and a daughter,

Ibid. ad an.
1495.

Jean, married to Archibald earl of Angus. He died in 1508, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XIII. *DAVID*, third lord Kennedy, who, being a man of great honour, courage and intrepidity, was in high favour with king James IV. from whom he obtained a charter, — *officium balivatus de Carrick, — dilecto consanguineo suo Davidi Kennedy militi et heredi apparenti dilecti consanguinei sui Johannis domini Kennedy, &c. anno* 1489.

Ibidem.

And a charter of the lands of Bagry and Borlands, to him and Agnes Borthwick his spouse, and the longest liver, &c.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Cassilis.

Production of
the decret of
ranking, ann.
1606. in the
lawiers libra-
ry Edin.

He was likewise one of the privy council to king James IV. who was pleased further to dignify him with the title of earl of Cassilis, *anno* 1509, or *inter* November 1509, and March 1510.

He married, 1st, Agnes, daughter of William lord Borthwick, by whom he had a son, *Gilbert*, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Boyd, daughter of Thomas earl of Arran, by lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king James II. but by her he had no issue.

He was killed in the service of his country, at the battle of Flowdon, on 9th September 1513, and succeeded by his son,

Rymer, tom.
XIII. p. 531.
& tom. XIV.
p. 20.

XIV. *GILBERT*, second earl of Cassilis, who being a man of great accomplishments, was often employed in foreign negotiations. He was appointed one of the privy council to king James V. and was sent ambassador to England, with the earls of Lennox and Glencairn, to treat of a peace, *anno* 1516, and again in 1524.

He joined in the association, with several other noble lords, to rescue the king out of the hands of the earl of Angus for; which he suffered greatly, and was put to several hardships by the prevailing party of that time.

Crawfurd's
Peerage and
Scots comp.

He married Isabel, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Gilbert*, earl of Cassilis.

2. *Quentin*, abbot of Croisragwell, who was a man of singular piety, and great austerity of manners; and dying in 1564, was canonized for a saint.

Crawfurd's
Peerage and
Scots comp.

The earl was murdered at Prestick, on 22d December 1527, and succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. *GILBERT*, third earl of Cassilis, who was highly esteemed by king James V. and was one of the Scotch nobles that accompanied that prince to the battle of Solway, *anno* 1542, where he was taken prisoner, and carried to London, with many more of his countrymen. He was soon afterwards released for a ransom of one thousand pounds sterling.

Rymer. tom.
XIV. p. 796.

When a prisoner, he had the opportunity of conversing frequently with king Henry VIII. who had a particular friendship for him, and shewed him several marks of his favour, by which he gained him over to his party; and he used all his interest to promote a match betwixt queen Mary of Scotland, and prince Edward of England, which king Henry had very much at heart, but could not get effectuate.

In 1554, the earl was made lord high treasurer of Scotland, in which office he acquitted himself with honour and fidelity.

Lives of the
officers of
state.

He was afterwards one of the Scotch peers that were sent to France, to assist at the marriage of queen Mary with the dauphine, which accordingly they saw accomplished, on the 24th April 1558.

He married —, daughter of —, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

Crawfurd's
Peerage and
Scots comp.

1. *Gilbert*, fourth earl of Cassilis.

2. Sir *Thomas* of Culzean, ancestor of the present sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean baronet, of whom afterwards.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

1. Daughter, lady *Jean*, married to Robert Stewart earl of Orkney.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to Patrick Vaus of Banburrow, knight.

The earl died at Dieppe, in his return from France, 28th November 1558, not without church suspicion of poison.

Spotwood's
church hist.

XVI. *GILBERT*, fourth earl of Cassilis, succeeded, and was appointed one of the privy council to queen Mary, *anno* 1562, and continued long faithful and steady to her interest.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the queen's forces, and was at the battle of Langside, where her majesty's troops were entirely defeated, *anno* 1568; but he afterwards submitted to the authority of the young king.

Ibid. Craw-
furd's peer-
age, Scots
compend.

He

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter from king James VI. *Gilberto comiti de Cassilis domino Kennedy, &c.* of a great many lands, anno 1575, and 1576.

He married Margaret Lyon, daughter of John lord Glamis, by whom he had two sons.

1. John, earl of Cassilis.

2. Gilbert, designed master of Cassilis, whose son John succeeded to the earldom, as will be shown hereafter.

He died in 1576, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JOHN, fifth earl of Cassilis, who, being young at his father's death, was carefully educated by his uncle and guardian sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean; and was made lord high treasurer of Scotland, in the room of Walter lord Blantyre, anno 1599.

Spotiswood's
church hist.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He obtained a charter from king James VI. of a great many lands, anno 1599.

He married Jean, daughter of James, lord Fleming, lady dowager of Thirlestane; but dying without issue, anno 1615, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew,

XVIII. JOHN, sixth earl of Cassilis, son of Gilbert the master, who was second son of Gilbert, fourth earl of Cassilis, before mentioned.

Ibidem.

He obtained a charter from king James VI. *terrarum de Inch cum piscariis in lacu*, with many other lands, anno 1622.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, and endowed with many excellent qualities.

He adhered firmly to the interest of king Charles I. during all the time of the civil war; and after the murder of the king, he was, with the earl of Lothian, lord Burleigh, and others, sent commissioners to king Charles II. then at Breda, upon which his majesty came to Scotland, and was crowned at Scoon, anno 1651.

After the battle of Worcester, when all the loyalists were dispersed, the earl of Cassilis could never be prevailed upon to make the smallest concession or acknowledgment to Oliver Cromwell, even after he was lord protector.

Bishop Burnet's history.

He married, 1st, lady Jean Hamilton, Daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son, and two daughters, viz.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

James, lord Kennedy, who was put in fee of the estate, by a charter under the great seal; but he died before his father without issue.

1. Daughter, lady Margaret, married to doct'r Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Sarum.

2. Lady Catharine, married to William

lord Cochran, son and heir apparent of William, earl of Dundonald.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Hay, daughter of William, earl of Errol, by whom he had a son,

John, earl of Cassilis, ——— and two daughters.

1. Lady Mary Kennedy.

2. Lady Elizabeth.

He died anno 1668, and was succeeded by his son,

XIX. JOHN, seventh earl of Cassilis, who was served heir to his father and brother, anno 1669.

He got a new charter of all his lands upon his own resignation, anno 1671. — He came early into the revolution, and was appointed one of the privy council to king William, anno 1689, and soon afterwards was made one of the lords of the treasury.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Crawford's
Peerage, and
Scotscomp.

He married, 1st, lady Susan, daughter of James, duke of Hamilton, by whom he had a son, — John, lord Kennedy, and a daughter,

Lady Anne, married to John earl of Ruglen, of whom William, now earl of March, is heir and representative.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Foix, Esq; by whom he had a son, — James, who died without issue, and a daughter,

Lady Elizabeth.

He died in 1702.

XX. JOHN, lord Kennedy, first son and apparent heir of John seventh earl of Cassilis, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Hutchison, Esq; by whom he had a son,

John, his heir.

And dying anno 1700, was succeeded by his son,

XXI. JOHN, who succeeded also to his grand-father, anno 1702. He was the eighth earl of Cassilis, and governor of the castle of Dumbarton, &c.

He married lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of John, earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and died without issue, anno 1759, which ended the male line of Gilbert, eldest son of the third earl of Cassilis, and John, the eighth earl, is, by his own destination, succeeded in his estate by sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, his undoubted heir male; but the honours being claimed both by him and the earl of March, the heir of line, the controversy is now depending, and will soon be determined by the parliament of Great-Britain.

And as the male heir enjoys the estate, and

and carries on the line of the family, being lineally descended from sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, before mentioned, to him we now return.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

XVI. Sir THOMAS KENNEDY of Culzean, second son of Gilbert, third earl of Cassilis, married Elizabeth, daughter of ———— M'Gill of Cranston-Riddel, which appears by charter under the great seal, *domino Thoma Kennedy de Culzean et domina Elizabetha M'Gill sue sponsa, et heredibus masculis, &c. terrarum baronia de Culzean, &c. jacen. in balivatu de Carrick, et vicecomitatu de Air, super resignatione Davidis M'Gill junioris de Cranston-Riddel, &c. &c.* dated 23d February 1591.

And by another charter, *Thoma Kennedy de Culzean, militi, et dom. Elizabetha M'Gill sponsa sua, et heredibus masculis, super cartam illis factam per Johannem com. de Cassilis terrarum baronia de Culzean, &c.* dated 26th August 1597.

By the said Elizabeth M'Gill he had issue two sons.

1. James, his successor.
2. Alexander, who carried on the line of this family.

Precept of
clare constat,
&c. of the
lands of Cul-
zean, &c.
dated 5. Sept.
1606.

XVII. JAMES KENNEDY of Culzean, first son of sir Thomas, married Anne Stewart of the family of ————, by whom he had a son,

James, who died without issue, whereby the succession devolved upon,

Chart. in ar-
chiv. familie
de Cassilis.

XVII. Sir ALEXANDER KENNEDY of Culzean, second son of sir Thomas, of which there are many documents, viz.

Disposition by his brother James to him of the lands of Auchaltan, &c. dated 6th July 1621.

Contract of seal betwixt the said James and this Alexander, of the lands of Coffe, &c. dated 12th June 1622.

Ibidem.

Charter by the said James, to the said Alexander, of an annualrent of 120 l. out of Straiton, &c. dated the penult of July, *anno predicto, &c. &c. &c.* in all which he is designed brother-german to the said James.

He married a daughter of ———— Kennedy of Ardmillan, by whom he had a son and successor,

Retour in
Chancery:

XVIII. JOHN KENNEDY of Culzean, who was served heir to his father sir Alexander, 8th February 1656, and died *anno* 1665, leav-

ing issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of John lord Bargeny, by lady Jean, daughter of William, marquis of Douglas, a son,

XIX. Sir ARCHIBALD KENNEDY of Culzean, who succeeded and was served heir to his father, in April 1672, and, being in great favour with king Charles II. was created a baronet, *anno* 1682.

He married Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of Crawford's David lord Newark, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter. Retour in
Chancery.
peerage, p.
386.

1. Sir John.

2. David Kennedy, Esq; an eminent lawier, &c. His daughter Susan, married to Alexander earl of Eglington, to whom she had a numerous issue.

He died *anno* 1710, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. Sir JOHN KENNEDY of Culzean Bart. who was served heir to his father in March 1711, and died in July 1742, leaving issue by his wife, dame Jean Douglas, of the family of Mains, three sons. Retour in
Chancery.

1. Sir John, his successor.

2. Sir Thomas, who now claims the honours of Cassilis.

3. David Kennedy Esq, advocate.

XXI. Sir JOHN KENNEDY of Culzean Bart. was retoured heir to his father, *anno* 1743,; and, dying without issue *anno* 1744, was succeeded by his brother, Ibidem.

XXI. Sir THOMAS KENNEDY of Culzean, who, upon the death of John, eighth earl of Cassilis, succeeded to the estate of Cassilis, as before observed; and, his descent and propinquity being fully proven before an inquest of fifteen gentlemen, &c. as above deduced, was accordingly served heir-male to him, on the 28th day of January 1760; and if the house of peers determines in his favours, he will be the ninth earl of Cassilis.

A R M S.

Argent, a cheveron, *gules*, between three cross crosslets, fitchy, *sable*, all within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with flowers de liss, of the second.

Crest; on a wreath, a dolphin, najant, *azure*.

Supporters; two swans, *proper*.

MOTTO; *Avise la fin*.

C H I E F S E A T.

At Cassilis in Air-shire, &c.

CATHCART

CATHCART Lord CATHCART.

THIS noble family is of very great antiquity in the west of Scotland.

The surname is local, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Kethcart in Renfrewshire, as early as the reign of king William the Lyon, who succeeded to the crown *anno* 1165.

The first of them we find upon record, is

Chartul. of Paisley, in the lawyers library, Edr. & preface to Sir James Dalrymple's collections, p. 66.

I. REYNALDUS de KETHCART, who is witness in a charter of *Alanus filius Walteri, dapiferi domini regis*, of the patronage of the church of Kethcart to the monastery of Paisley, *anno* 1178.

He died before 1200, leaving issue a son,

Chartul. of Paisley penes Macfarlane, p. 129 & 331.

II. WILLIAM de KETHCART, who succeeded him, is witness to the charter whereby *Dungallus filius Christini, judicis de Levenax*, excambiates the lands of Knoc, with the abbot of Paisley, for lands lying near Walkingshaw, in which *Alanus filius ejus, Thomas de Pollock, &c.* are witnesses, *anno* 1199 or 1200.

He was succeeded by his said son,

Ibid. et chartul. of Levenax penes eund. p. 125 & 126.

III. ALAN de CATHCART, whose seal is appended to the resignation of the judge of Levenax to the abbot and convent of Paisley, of the lands of Culbethie; to which *Galsfridus de Marshall, Petrus et Thomas de Pollock, &c.* are witnesses, *anno* 1234.

In a charter of the great steward of Scotland to sir Adam Fullerton of that ilk, of the lands of Fullerton, in the bailiary of Kyle, this *Alanus de Cathcart, dominus Johannes de Lindeſay, Johannes de Maxwell, Thomas de Blair, &c.* are witnesses. The charter is dated Thursday before the feast of St. Barnabas, in June 1240.

He left issue a son,

William de Cathcart, — and a daughter, *Cecilia*, married to John de Perthic, which appears by her donation, to the monastery of Paisley, of all her lands in the village of Ruglen, wherein she is designed *sponsa quondam Johannis de Perthic, &c.*

Mill's genealogical collections, penes eund. p. 133.

Chartul. of Paisley, penes eundem.

IV. WILLIAM de CATHCART succeeded Alan; and, in the above donation to the monastery of Paisley, is designed *Willielmus de Cathcart, frater dictæ Cecilie, &c.* to which *dominus Thomas Croc, miles*, and several others, are witnesses, *anno* 1262.

He left issue a son and successor,

V. WILLIAM de CATHCART, who was

one of the great barons of Scotland that submitted and swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir ALAN CATHCART, who is designed *dominus ejusdem* in a donation he made to the dominicans of Glasgow, *anno* 1336. He was a man of great honour, courage and loyalty, a sincere patriot, and a firm friend of king Robert Bruce, under whose conduct he performed many gallant actions, particularly at the battle of Loudon-hill, where he remarkably distinguished himself, and where the Scots obtained a compleat victory over a strong party of the English.

Chartul. of Glasgow, page 61.

Crawf. peerage, and Barber's hist. &c.

He married the sister and co-heiress of sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, by whom he had a son,

VII. Sir ALAN, who succeeded him, and was designed *dominus Alanus de Cathcart, dominus ejusdem*, in several charters of king Robert II. particularly one in 1384, and another *anno* 1387, which were afterwards confirmed by king James I.

Char. in pub. arch.

In right of his mother, he succeeded also to the baronies of Sundrum and Auchincrow, in Ayr-shire, which are still in the family's possession.

He left issue a son and successor,

VIII. Sir ALAN de CATHCART, who was a man of great abilities, and made a considerable figure in Scotland in the reigns of king Robert III. and king James I. and was one of the hostages for that last prince's ransom, *anno* 1424. He got his father's charters confirmed by the king, and died about 1440, leaving issue a son,

Rymer, tom. X. p. 509.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi I.

IX. ALAN de CATHCART, who flourished in the reign of king James I. but died before his father, leaving issue two sons.

1. Sir Alan.

2. John de Cathcart, who obtained a charter from king James II. of the lands of Bar-tonholme.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir ALAN CATHCART of that ilk, who succeeded also to his grandfather, *anno* 1440.

He was a man of great prudence and economy, added large possessions to his paternal

ternal estate, and settled considerable provisions on his younger children.

Chart. penes dom. Cathcart, & Crawford's Peerage.

In 1447, he redeemed several lands within the earldom of Carrick from John Kennedy, lord of the Coffe, that had been wadset by sir Alan Cathcart his grandfather.

Nisbet, vol I. p. 246.

He was first knighted by king James II. then raised to the honour of the peerage by the title of lord Cathcart, anno 1442.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

In a charter to the earl of Errol, anno 1450, he is designed lord Cathcart, &c.

Rymer's fed. Angliæ.

He was also in great favour with king James III. who appointed him warden of the west marches towards England, anno 1481; and that same year granted a charter, under the great seal, *Alano domino Cathcart, officii marescedi, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In consideration of his great merit and many faithful services, he obtained a grant of the barony and constabulary of the castle of Dundonald, then a part of the royal patrimony, anno 1482.

Ibidem.

Crawford's peerage, and Nisbet.

And, as a further mark of the royal favour, he got a grant of the lands of Trabath in King's Kyle, then in the crown by the forfeiture of lord Boyd. He was likewise master of the artillery, anno 1485.

He lived to a very great age, and died in 1500, having married Janet, daughter of — Maxwell of —, by whom he had six sons and one daughter.

1. *Alan*, master of Cathcart.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *John Cathcart* of Carleton, who obtained a charter from king James III. of the office of mair of fee of the earldom of Carrick. His son was Alan Cathcart of Carleton.

Ibidem.

3. *Roger Cathcart*, who obtained a charter from king James III. of the lands of Carbieiton, and one from king James IV. of the lands of Gafs.

Ibidem.

4. *Alexander Cathcart*, who obtained a charter from king James III. of the lands of Auchincrove.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes dominum de Cathcart.

5. *David Cathcart* of Pennyfodoch.

Ibidem.

6. *Hugh Cathcart*, ancestor of the Cathcarts of Trevor.

His daughter, *Helen*, was married to David Stewart of Craigiehall, in *vicecom. de Linlithgow*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. *ALAN*, master of Cathcart, first son and apparent heir of Alan lord Cathcart, obtained a charter from king James IV. of several lands, and died before his father, having married —, daughter of —, by whom he had a son,

XII. *JOHN*, second lord Cathcart, who succeeded his grandfather, anno 1500, was a man of considerable distinction in the reigns

of king James IV. and V. He obtained charters of a great many lands from both these princes, viz. the lands and lordship of Cathcart, Killoquhane, Auchencroff, Sundrum, &c. Ibid. & chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

He died in 1535, having married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had a son,

Alan, master of Cathcart.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

2. (and first of this marriage) *Robert Cathcart*, who got from his father the lands of Killoquhane, and married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Alan Cathcart of Carleton, of whom the present Carleton is lineally descended.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

3. *John Cathcart*, Esq;

4. *David Cathcart* of Duchry, whose grandson, in the reign of queen Mary, married the daughter and co-heiress of William Cathcart of Carbieiton.

5. *Hugh*, ancestor of the Cathcarts of Corffe.

1st daughter, —, married to John Crawford of Drongan.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to John Wallace of Craigie.

3. *Jean*, married to John Shaw of Haily.

4. *Margaret*, married to John Hunter of Hunterstoun, in *vicecom. de Ayr*.

XIII. *ALAN*, master of Cathcart, eldest son of John lord Cathcart, was a man of great courage and resolution, in high favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Floudon, where he lost his life, with two of his brothers, Robert and John, anno 1513.

He married, 1st, Helen, daughter of Robert lord Lyle, by whom he had no issue. Chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had a son, Ibidem.

XIV. *ALAN*, third lord Cathcart, who succeeded his grandfather, anno 1535. He obtained a charter from king James V. of the lands and barony of Sundrum, also of Dalmillington; and another charter, of the lordship of Cathcart, from the same prince.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Helen, daughter of William lord Semple, by whom he had a son,

Alan, his successor, — and a daughter, *Mariotte Cathcart*.

Char. in arch. Mariæ regin.

He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547, and was succeeded by his son,

Chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

XV. *ALAN*, fourth lord Cathcart, a man of great interest and reputation in the country,

try, and a zealous promoter of the reformation. He joined the king's party from his very infancy, and was at the battle of Langside against the queen, anno 1568, where her majesty's troops were routed.

Chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1579 he was constituted master of the king's household, and had several beneficial grants from the crown during the earl of Morton's regency, which were afterwards re-assumed. He got many charters of his own lands from king James VI. viz. *dimidietatis terrarum de Gass et Gaveston, quatuor mercat. terrarum de Easter Carbieston, terrarum et baronia de Dalmillington, burgi de Castlemark, et Over et Nether Carbiestons, &c.*

Ibidem.

He made an entail of his whole estate, upon which he got a charter, under the great seal of king James VI. to himself, and his son Alan the master, and the heirs-male of their bodies; which failing, to Gilbert Cathcart of Carleton, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his own nearest heirs-male whatsoever.

He died in 1618, having married Margaret, daughter of John Wallace of Craigie, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

XVI. ALAN, master of Cathcart, who obtained a charter of the lands of Ballochbrock, Drumlanfurd, &c.

He died before his father in 1603, having married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

XVII. ALAN, fifth lord Cathcart, who succeeded his grandfather in 1618, and got a charter of the lands of Dalmillington, burgh of Castlemark, Over and Nether Carbiestons, &c.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Francis, earl of Bothwell, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of sir Alexander Colquhoun of Lufs, by whom he had a son,

Alan, born in 1628.

He died that same year, and was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in archiv. Caroli.

XVIII. ALAN, sixth lord Cathcart, then but an infant, who proved to be a man of great probity and honour. He got a charter from king Charles I. of the lands and barony of Sundrum; and married Marian, daughter of David Boswel of Auchinleck, by whom he had three sons.

1. Alan.

2. James Cathcart, Esq;

3. David Cathcart, Esq; who was killed in the public service.

He died in 1709; in the 81st year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. ALAN, seventh lord Cathcart, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James, viscount of Stair, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

Crawford's Peerage. Scots Compend.

1. Alan, master of Cathcart, a youth of great hopes, who perished at sea, in a voyage to Holland; much lamented.

2. Charles, afterwards lord Cathcart.

3. Major James Cathcart.

His daughter, Margaret, was married to sir Adam Whiteford of Blairquhan, baronet, and had issue.

He died in the 85th year of his age, anno 1732, and was succeeded by his son,

XX. CHARLES, eighth lord Cathcart. In his early youth he betook himself to the study of arms, and learned the first rudiments of that art under the great duke of Marlborough, where his genius soon displayed itself, and his actions pointed the future general.

In 1704, he had a company in general M'Cartney's regiment of foot, and was soon after made a captain of grenadiers. In 1706, he was promoted to a troop of the Royal Scotch dragoons. In 1707, he was appointed brigade-major. In 1709, he was made major of the royal regiment of dragoons, then commanded by the earl of Stair. And in 1711, he got a lieutenant-colonel's breviate.

Upon king George I's accession to the throne, he was appointed, first, groom; next, lord of the bedchamber; also colonel of a regiment of horse in Ireland, and governor of Duncannon castle.

In 1734, he was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the eighth British parliament.

In 1740, when the expedition was resolved upon to attack the king of Spain in his American settlements, lord Cathcart was pitched upon, as a person whose conduct and courage fitted him for the command of such an important enterprise, and accordingly was appointed general in chief. He set sail from Spithead in October 1740, but, unhappily both for the expedition and the honour of the nation, he was seized with a dysentery, and died at Dominica, one of the leeward islands, the 20th of December thereafter.

Charles lord Cathcart had a head that qualified him to shine in that distinguished rank to which his birth and merit raised him; but he had more: He had a heart full of benevolence, good-will, and friendship for mankind.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir John

John Shaw of Greenock, by whom he had a son,

Charles, now lord Cathcart,—and two daughters,

1. *Eleanora*, married to sir John Houston of that ilk, Bart.

2. *Mary Anne*, married to William, master of Napier.

He married, 2dly, in 1739, Mrs. Sabine, widow of Joseph Sabine of Tuing, in Hereford, Esq; but dying as aforesaid, by her had no issue, and was succeeded by his son,

XXI. CHARLES ninth lord Cathcart, who also betook himself to a military life, and soon rose to the degree of a major-general, and is adjutant-general to the forces in North-Britain. He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the two last British parliaments, and was also re-elected on the 5th day of May 1761, to the present.

He was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, *anno* 1755, and has been continued every year since.

He married Jean, daughter of lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he has three sons and three daughters.

1. *William*, master of Cathcart.

2. *Charles Alan*.

3. *George*.

1. Daughter *Jean*.

2. *Mary*.

3. *Louisa*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *azure*, three cross crosslets, fitchy, issuing out of as many crescents, *argent*: 2d and 3d, *gules*, a lyon rampant, *argent*.

Crest; on a wreath a *dexter* hand, couped above the wrist, and erect, proper, grasping a crescent as in the arms.

Supporters; two parrots proper.

MOTTO; *I hope to speed*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Sundrum in Air-shire, &c. Charles-street, Berkelay-square, London.

COLVILE Lord COLVILE of CULROSS.

Goodal's introduction to Fordun's hist. page 60.

THE surname of COLVILE is originally from France, and it is the general opinion of our historians, that they came from Normandy to England, with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066, and to Scotland with king David I. who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1124.

Dugdale's baronage of England. Rymer's feed.

There were some considerable families of the name of Colvile in England, that subsisted several centuries after the conquest, but they appear to be now extinct.

The first of this noble family we find upon record, is,

I. PHILIPPUS de COLVILE, who flourished in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, which last succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165.

In a general confirmation of king Malcolm, of all the donations made by his predecessors to the monastery of Dunfermline, Philippus de Colvile, Robert bishop of St. Andrews, Herbert bishop of Glasgow, Hugo de Morville chancellor, and many others, were witnesses in or before 1159, in which year Robert, bishop of St. Andrews, died.

In another confirmation by the same Prince, of several donations made to the priory of St. Andrews, Philippus de Colvile,

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes Macfarlane, p. 193.

Ibid. p. 258.

Ricardus de Cummin, &c. are witnesses, *anno* 1160.

In a convention with king Henry of England, about king William's liberty, Philip de Colvile is named one of the hostages for the king of Scots, together with David the king's brother, earl Duncan, earl Waldeve, earl of Angus, Richard de Morville constable, and many others of the chief nobility, *anno* 1174; which sufficiently shews, that this Philip was a man of the first rank in the reign of king William.

He died betwixt 1180 and 1190, leaving issue a son,

II. THOMAS de COLVILE, who succeeded him, and, in a donation to the abbacy of Melrose, is designed *Thomas filius Philippi de Colvile*, *anno* 1181.

This Thomas is witness to a charter of *Alanus filius Rolandi de Galoveia constab. Scotie* inter 1189 et 1200.

He was suspected to have been concerned in a conspiracy against king William, and was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, *anno* 1210; but, having cleared himself, and made his innocence appear, he was liberated about six months thereafter, received into favour again; and he and Gervasius de Avenel

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

Chartul. of Melrose penes Macfarlane, p. 20.

Chartul. of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 216.

Chron. of Melrose.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 184. Avenel, were *obsides regis Scotia*, anno 1214.

Chron. of Melrose. Obiit Tho. de Colville, &c. ann. 1219. He died anno 1219, leaving issue by Amabilis his wife a son and successor,

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes M^rFarlane. p. 3. III. WILLIAM de COLVILE, who, in a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, is designed *Willelmus filius Thome de Colvile, et Amabilis sue sponse, &c. cir. 1224.*

Chart. penes eundem. This William was proprietor of the barony of Kinnaird, in the shire of Stirling, which appears by a tack he gave of part of these lands to the abbot and convent of Holyroodhouse, confirmed by king Alexander II. at Edinburgh, the 15th day of September, the 15th year of his reign, anno 1229.

He died before the year 1250, and was succeeded by his son,

Chartul. of Melrose, and Crawford's peerage. IV. Sir JOHN COLVILE, who was proprietor of the lands of Oxnam and Ochiltre, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III. circa annum 1250.

He left issue two sons,

1. Sir Thomas.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 661. 2. Adam de Colvile, whom we find swearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, anno 1296.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem. V. Sir THOMAS de COLVILE, designed *dominus de Oxnam*, who also swore allegiance to king Edward I. when he had over-run Scotland, anno 1296.

Chart in rotulis regis Rob. I. He afterwards got a charter from king Robert Bruce, of half of the lands of Whitson, in Berwick-shire, circa 1320.

He left issue two sons,

1. Robert his heir.

Chartul. of Newbottle. p. 111. 2. William, who got a charter under the great seal (from king David Bruce) *Willelmo filio Thome de Colvile, &c. circa annum 1339.*

Sir Thomas died before 1324, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartul. of Melrose. Remarks upon Ragman's roll, p. 27. VI. ROBERT de COLVILE, *dominus de Oxnam*, who was also designed *baro baronia de Ochiltre*, anno 1324.

Chartul. of Kelso, p. 444. This Robert is particularly mentioned and designed *dominus de Oxnam*, in a relaxation, to which Thomas de Boswel is a witness, anno 1330.

Ibid. p. 431. He is also witness to a donation to the monastery of Kelso, under the same designation, anno 1354.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir THOMAS de COLVILE, *dominus de Oxnam et Ochiltre*.

In a charter of Margaret, countess of Douglas and Mar, to Alexander Barclay, of the lands of Bourty, in the regality of Garviach, *Thomas de Colvile, miles, filius Roberti* is a witness, anno 1384.

He left issue a son;

VIII. Sir ROBERT COLVILE, *dominus de Oxnam et Ochiltre*, who succeeded him, and is witness in a charter under the great seal, anno 1390. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was one of the hostages for king James I's ransom, anno 1424, and is designed *Robertus dominus de Oxnam, miles, &c.* Rymer, tom. X. p. 509.

He got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Barnwell and Symintoun, in the shire of Air, 26th May 1441. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret Colvile, a relation of his own, by whom he had a son and successor,

IX. Sir ROBERT COLVILE, designed of Ochiltre, who was put in possession of these lands in his father's lifetime, by a charter under the great seal, *Roberto filio et heredi Roberti de Oxnam, terrarum de Ochiltre, in vicecommitatu de Air, super resignatione dicti Roberti, sui patris, &c. dated anno 1441.* Ibidem.

There is another charter under the great seal, *Margareta Colvile, matri Roberti Colvile de Ochiltre, super cartam sibi factam per dictum Robertum, anno 1441*, of some lands in the barony of Ochiltre, confirmed 9th January 1449; also a charter under the great seal, *Roberto Colvile de Ochiltre, militi, et Christiana Crichton, sue sponse, terrarum baronia de Ochiltre, et baronia de Oxnam, &c. dated 16th February 1450.* Ibidem.

There is an indenture betwixt Sir Robert Colvile lord of Oxnam, and Andrew Ker of Auldtounburn, whereby they are mutually bound to stand by, assist and defend one another, against all mortals, the king and the earl of Douglas only excepted, dated Jedworth, 10th June 1453; the Colvile's seal being entire upon red wax, viz. quarterly 1st and 4th, a fess cheque of 3 tracts; 2d and 3d, a cross moline, proper; crest; a swan's head, supported by two lions circumscribed, &c. Principal indenture, penes ducem de Roxburgh.

Sir Robert, by the said Christian, a daughter of sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earl of Dumfries, left issue two sons,

1. Sir Richard of Ochiltre, who was slain by the earl of Douglas, for killing John Auchinleck of that ilk, anno 1449, without issue, his father being then alive. Nisbet, vol. 2. p. 117.

X. Sir ROBERT his second son, succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, Char. in pub. archiv.

seal, *Roberto de Colvile, militi, filio et heredi Roberti de Oxnam, militis*, of several lands lying in the barony of Ochilttrie, dated 9th March 1477.

He had two sons,

1. Sir *William* his heir.

Robert, said to be his second son, designed *senescallus Margarete regine*, got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto Colvile et Margareta Logan, ejus sponsa, terrarum de Hilton, &c.* lying in the barony of Tillicoultry, and shire of Clackmannan, dated 16th October 1483. He was father of Sir Robert of Hilton, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir WILLIAM COLVILE of Ochilttrie and Oxnam, who died *anno* 1502, leaving issue only two daughters, his co-heiresses.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Colvile of Ravenscraig, a cadet of this family.

2. *Margaret*, married to Patrick Colquhoun of Drumskeith, Esq;

Tho' this Sir William died without male issue, and left his estate to his daughters, yet as Sir Robert of Hilton, said to be his heir-male, afterwards acquired their estates, supported the dignity of the family, and was undoubted ancestor of the present lord Colvile, from him therefore we carry on their descent.

XII. Sir ROBERT COLVILE, son of Robert of Hilton, steward to queen Margaret, being a man of parts and merit, was in great favour with, and highly esteemed by king James IV. who appointed him master of his household, and director of the chancery.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto Colvile de Hilton, directori cancellarie, terrarum de Symintoun*, lying in the bailiarie of Kyle, which were apprifed from Sir William Colvile of Ochilttrie; the charter is dated 13th August 1502.

Also a charter to him and Elizabeth Arnot his spouse, of the lands of Hilton of Cleish, &c. 14th February 1504.

And a charter of half of the lands and barony of Ochilttrie, *cum castro, fortalicio, &c.* upon the resignation of Elizabeth Colvile, eldest daughter of the deceased William Colvile of Ochilttrie knight, with consent of her husband Robert, son and heir of William Colvile of Ravenscraig, &c.

Also a charter of half of the lands and barony of Oxnam, dated 13th April 1508, and 10th April 1509.

This Robert was afterwards designed by the title of Ochilttrie, which appears by charters under the great seal, *Roberto Colvile de*

Ochilttrie terrarum baronia de Ochilttrie, and many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted.

He attended the king to the fatal field of Floudon, where he lost his life with his royal master, *anno* 1513.

By the said Elizabeth Arnot, daughter and co-heiress of Walter Arnot of Balberton, he left issue two sons,

1. Sir *James* his heir.

2. *Robert*, who married Margaret Scougal, and got a charter, under the great seal, of part of the lands of easter Wemyss, wherein he is designed brother german of Sir James, &c. dated the last day of February, 1539. Also a charter of the lands of Pitkeny, of the same date.

Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir JAMES COLVILE of Ochilttrie, who, being also a man of parts and learning, was made director of the chancery by king James V. and one of the senators of the college of justice, at the first institution of that judicature.

He got four charters under the great seal, *Jacobo Colvile de Ochilttrie*, of several lands and baronies, *inter* 1520 and 1528.

He made a mortification of 10 *l. per annum* out of his barony of Ochilttrie, for a chaplain to serve at the holy altar, &c. *anno* 1527.

In the year 1530, he exchanged his lands of Ochilttrie, with Sir James Hamilton of Fy-nart, for the lands of easter Wemyss, which afterwards became the chief title of the family, and is confirmed by no less than five charters, under the great seal, *Jacobo Colvile de easter Wemyss, militi, &c.*

He married Alison Bruce, a daughter of the family of Clackmannan, by whom he had a son,

Sir *James* his heir, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to James Lindsay of Dowhill, Esq; an ancient family in the shire of Kinross.

He had also a natural son,

Robert, who got from his father the lands and barony of Cleish, and was ancestor of lord Colvile of Ochilttrie.

He was succeeded by his son,

XIV. Sir JAMES, who got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Colvile de easter Wemyss, militi*, of the lands and barony of easter Wemyss, &c. 7th November 1554.

Also a charter of the lands of Balgarf and others, *anno* 1560, confirmed 3d December 1572.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, ancestor of the earl

earl of Morton, by whom he had two sons,

1. Sir James, afterwards lord Colville.

2. Alexander Colville, commendator of Culrofs, ancestor of the present lord Colville, of whom afterwards.

He had also a natural son, James, who got from his father the lands of Crummy, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, anno 1606.

Sir James died anno 1580, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir JAMES COLVILLE, who got charters under the great seal, of the lands of east Wemyss, Buckh aven, Tillicoultry, &c. wherein he is designed *filius et hæres quondam domini Jacobi*, &c. anno 1581.

This Sir James betook himself to a military life, and served in the wars in France under king Henry IV. where, for his bravery and military skill, he acquired great honour and reputation.

Upon his return home he was well received by the king, and highly esteemed at court.

He got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo Colville de east Wemyss militi*, of several lands and baronies, anno 1596, and 1597.

And as he was in great favour with his majesty, he obtained a grant of all the lands of the dissolved abbacy of Culrofs (his nephew John having resigned the liferent thereof into the king's hands) got them erected into a temporal lordship, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Colville of Culrofs, "To him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his nearest lawful heirs-male whatever, bearing the name and arms of Colville." The patent is dated 20th January 1609.

He married Isabel, daughter of Patrick lord Ruthven, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. James, who died before his father, unmarried.

2. Robert, master of Colville.

His daughter Jean, married to sir James Campbell of Lawers, by whom she had John earl of Loudon, lord high chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of king Charles I.

He died, anno 1620.

XVI. ROBERT, master of Colville, son and apparent heir of James first lord Colville, got from his father part of the barony of east Wemyss, also the lands of Tillicoultry, &c. upon which he got charters under the great seal, *Roberto filio domini Jacobi*, &c. 19th December 1598, and 8th January 1599.

He died anno 1615, leaving issue a son,

XVII. JAMES, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo filio quondam Roberti magistri de Colville terrarum domini et baronia de Culrofs*, dated 9th October, 1616.

He succeeded also to his grandfather, anno 1620, was the second lord, and got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Colville de Culrofs*, of several lands and baronies, inter 1620, and 1630.

This lord dying without issue, anno 1640, in him ended the male line of James, first lord Colville, eldest son of sir James Colville of easter Wemyss; and as the representation and titles of honour, according to the tenor of the above-mentioned patent, devolved upon the next heir-male, descended of the second son of the said sir James, to him we now return.

XV. ALEXANDER COLVILLE, second lawful son of sir James Colville of easter Wemyss, and brother german of the patentee, was appointed commendator of Culrofs, by a charter under the great seal, granted by Henry and Mary, king and queen of Scots, *magistro Alexandro Colville, filio quondam Jacobi Colville de easter Wemyss militis*, pro omnibus diebus sue vite, of all and hail the benefice of the abbacy of Culrofs, &c. 4th February 1566-7.

He, as commendator of Culrofs, grants to sir James Colville of easter Wemyss, his brother, the feu farm-victual-of Lurg and Kincardin, by a charter, dated 14th September 1579; which, upon the 21st of the same month, sir James resigned in favours of his nephew John, as will be shewn hereafter.

He married Nicholas, daughter of — Dundas of that ilk, by whom he had two sons.

1. John, his heir.

2. Mr. Alexander Colville, professor of divinity in St. Andrews, who, in a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Lurg and Kincardin, is designed brother of John Colville, eldest lawful son of the deceased Alexander Colville, commendator of Culrofs, &c. 20th March, 1587, which, with other three charters, are narrated and confirmed by king Charles II. anno 1664.

The commendator died in the end of the year 1579, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JOHN COLVILLE, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed by the title of wester Cumbry, and got a charter from his uncle, sir James Colville of easter Wemyss, of the

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibid. Jacobo domino Colville, et hæred. masc. de corp. suo, quibus deficient. legit. et propinq. hæred. masc. quibuscunq.

Lives of the officers of state, p. 196.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

the feu-farm-victual of Lurg and Kincardin, 21st September 1579, as before observed, and in that charter he is designed *filius primogenitus venerabilis viri Alexandri commendatoris monasterii de Culrofs, &c.*

Immediately upon his father's death, he was appointed commendator of Culrofs, and got a charter under the great seal, *totius beneficii monasterii de Culrofs, durante vita sua*, 17th March 1580; but he afterwards resigned his liferent in the king's hands, in favours of his uncle sir James, as before noticed.

He got two other charters under the great seal, of two yards, and some acres of land near Culrofs, confirmed 15th June, 1581.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Melvil of Halhill, knight, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Alexander* his heir.
2. *James Colvile*.
3. *Mr. Samuel Colvile*.

These two last are both mentioned in their father's bond of provision, 5th May, 1643.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. DOCTOR ALEXANDER COLVILE of Kincardin, professor of divinity at Sedan in France, designed in the above bond of provision, eldest lawful son of John Colvile of Cumbry, commendator of Culrofs, &c.

He married Anne le Blanc, daughter of monsieur le Blanc, of the city of Sedan in France, by whom he had two sons,

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Alexander Colvile*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. MR. JOHN COLVILE of Kincardin, doctor of divinity, who got a disposition from his father, of the lands of Lurg and Kincardin, wherein he is designed his eldest lawful son, *anno* 1665.

He married Mary, daughter of sir George Preston of Valleyfield, Bart. by whom he had two sons,

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *John Colvile*, Esq;

He died, *anno* 1677, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. ALEXANDER COLVILE of Kincardin, &c.

There is a contract betwixt the Earl of Kincardin, and Mary Preston, widow of John Colvile of Kincardin, in behalf of Alexander Colvile, her eldest son, by the deceast Mr. John Colvile of Kincardin, concerning some feu-duties resting to the said earl, out of the lands of Kincardin and Lurg, and some

acres about Culrofs. The contract is dated at Canongate, 6th March 1678.

He married Mary, daughter of sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, Bart. lord lyon king at arms for Scotland, by whom he had five sons, and six daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards lord Colvile.
2. *Charles*, who is now a major-general in the British service.
3. *Alexander*, collector of his majesty's customs at Inverness.
4. *George*, who was a doctor of medicine in Dundee.
5. *William*.
1. Daughter *Penelope*.
2. *Mary*.
3. *Margaret*.
4. *Isabel*.
5. *Anne*.
6. *Catharine*.

XX. JOHN, eldest son of Alexander Colvile of Kincardin, having proved his descent and propinquity as above, before a jury of fifteen gentlemen upon oath, was, upon the 3d April 1722, returned next heir-male to James the last lord Colvile; and therefore, according to the limitation of the dignity by the patent to the heirs-male of the first lord whatever, his claim and right to the peerage was sustained. He was admitted a Scotch peer by the parliament of Great-Britain, *anno* 1722, and was the third lord Colvile of Culrofs.

He married Miss Johnston of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had five sons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now lord Colvile.
2. *George*, who died in the West-Indies without issue.
3. *John*, a captain in the army,
4. *Charles*, also a captain in the army.
5. *James*, Captain of a ship of war, who died in the East-Indies.
1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to captain Cattlemain.
2. *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried.

John, third lord Colvile, died in the expedition to Carthagen, *anno* 1740, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Colvile, who, having been bred to the sea, is now captain of the Northumberland ship of war, and commodore of an English fleet in America.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st, and 4th, *argent*, a cross moline, *sable*: 2d, and 3d, *gules*, a fess cheque, *argent* and *azure*.

Crest;

Crest; on a wreath, a hind's head proper.
Supporters; on the *dexter* side, a rinoceros
of the latter on the *sinister*, a savage covered

with a lyon's skin, holding on his exterior
shoulder a batton.

MOTTO: *Oublier ne puis.*

COLVILE Lord COLVILE of OCHILTRIE.

THE first of this branch of the noble
and antient family of Colvile, was,

I. ROBERT, son of sir James Colvile of
easter-Wemyss, who got from his father the
lands and barony of Cleish, in Kinross-shire,
upon which he got a charter under the great
seal, *Roberto Colvile filio nat. Jacobi Colvile
de Easter Wemyss militis*, of the lands and
barony of Cleish, &c. dated 15th July
1537.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibid. ad an.
1533.

Knox's hist.
of the Refor-
mation.

He got also a charter, under the great seal,
of the lands of Gofgy, and others.

He was a great promoter of the reforma-
tion of religion, in the reign of queen Mary,
and a strenuous asserter of the liberties of his
country.

He married Frances Colquhoun, daughter
and heiress of Patrick Colquhoun of Drum-
skeith, by Elizabeth, his wife, one of the
daughters and co-heiresses of sir William Col-
vile of Ochiltrie, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Robert, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. *Eupham*, married to James Monypennie
of Pitmillie.

Chart. penes
Tho. Dundas
de Fingask,
Esq;

2. *Grizel*, married to a valiant and loyal
gentleman, Andrew Ecklin of Pitadro, in the
county of Fife, *anno* 1550, who was de-
pute-governor of the castle of Edinburgh, in
the reign of queen Mary.

Robert of Cleish was killed at the seige of
Leith, 7th May 1560, and was succeeded by
his son,

II. ROBERT COLVILE, second baron of
Cleish, who got a charter, under the great seal,
of several lands, dated 28th September 1582.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of James
Lindsay of Dowhill Esq; by whom he had a
son and successor,

III. ROBERT COLVILE, third baron of
Cleish, who got a charter of the lands and ba-
rony of Cleish, *anno* 1599: also a charter un-
der the great seal, *Roberto Colvile de Cleish
de carbonibus inter terras de Torieburn et tor-
rentem earund.* &c. dated the 3d February
1603.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He married Beatrix, daughter of John Hal-

dane of Gleneagles Esq; by whom he had two
sons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *David Colvile*, Esq; father of Robert,
who succeeded to the honours of this family,
of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to Da-
vid Wemyss of Fingask.

He died in January 1634, and was succe-
ded by his eldest son;

IV. ROBERT, fourth baron of Cleish, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the
lands and barony of Cleish, 1st February 1635.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady
friend of the royal family, during all the
time of the civil war. He was created a ba-
ronet by king Charles I. and raised to the
dignity of the peerage by king Charles II. by
the title of lord Colvil of Ochiltrie, by pa-
tent to his heirs-male, dated 4th January
1651.

Ibidem.

He married Janet, daughter of sir John
Wemyss of that ilk, ancestor of the earl of
Wemyss; but dying without issue, *anno* 1662,
his estate and honours devolved upon his ne-
phew, and heir-male,

V. ROBERT, son and heir of his brother,
David, before mentioned, who was second
lord Colvile of Ochiltrie.

He married Margaret, daughter of David
Wemyss of Fingask, by whom he had a son,
Robert, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to sir John Aiton of
that ilk, in the shire of Fife.

2. ———, married to the reverend Mr.
Logan, minister of the gospel at Torie.

He died *anno* 1671, and was succeeded by
his son,

VI. ROBERT, third lord Colvile of Ochil-
trie, who died unmarried, whereby the ho-
nours appear to be extinct.

Robert Aiton Esq; grand-son of sir John
Aiton, by the third lord's eldest sister, is his
heir of line, and is now designed Robert Ai-
ton-Colvile of Craig-Flower, Esq; is married,
and hath issue.

ELPHINSTON Lord COUPAR.

TH E first who enjoyed this title, was James Elphinston, second son of James, lord Balmerino, upon whom king James VI. was pleased to bestow part of the lands belonging to the abbacy of Coupar, which came to the crown by the dissolution of the religious houses. He erected them into a temporal lordship, and created him a peer, by the title of lord Coupar, by patent, "to James Elphinston, lawful son of the lord Bal-

Dipl. in pub.
archiv.

merino, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his father, and his heirs-male, and of tailzie, contained in his infeftments of the barony of Balumby, &c." dated *anno* 1607.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, knight; but dying without issue, *anno* 1669, his estate and honours, in virtue of the above patent, devolved upon lord Balmerino.

RICHARDSON Lord CRAMOND.

DA M E Elizabeth Beaumont, married to sir Thomas Richardson, lord chief justice of the common pleas in England, was created baroness of Cramond for life, by king Charles I. and thereafter sir Thomas Richardson, the lord chief justice's son, is created lord Cramond, and to his heirs-male; in failure of which, to the heirs-male of his father's body, &c. dated the last day of February 1628.

As this is the first female creation we have ever seen, we have subjoined part of the patent from the records.

"Carolus, &c. fecisse, creasse et constituisse Elizabetham dominam Richardson, conjugem domini Thomæ Richardson, militis, justiciarii principalis in foro causarum communi in palatio Westmonasteriensis, pro toto tempore vitæ suæ, baronissam de Cra-

mond; ac post illius decessum, creamus perque modum successionis dominum Thomam Richardson militem, filium et hæredem dicti principalis justiciarii dominum baronem de Cramond, dando, &c. eidem post decessum dictæ dominæ, suisque hæredibus masculis; quibus deficientibus, hæredibus masculis de corpore dicti domini Thomæ Richardson patris, post decessum præfatæ dominæ, titulum, &c. baronum parliamenti, tenend. et habend. præfatum titulum domini baronis de Cramond, post decessum præfatæ dominæ, cum suffragio in parlamento, dummodo personaliter præfentes fuerint, et non aliter, &c."

But it does not appear, that any of this family ever sat or claimed to vote in the Scotch parliament.

CRANSTON Lord CRANSTON.

TH E surname of this noble family is of very great antiquity, is certainly local, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Cranston in Mid-Lothian, as soon as surnames began to be used in Scotland.

They were considerable barons, and had large possessions in the counties of Lothian, Teviotdale, and Berwick, &c. in very early times, which is sufficiently documented by their donations to the religious, and charters in the public records.

In the reign of king William the Lion, we find one of the ancestors of this noble family, viz.

I. ELFRIC de CRANSTON, witness to a Chartul. of convention betwixt Robert de Quincy, and the abbot and convent of Newbottle, *anno* 1170; and of this Elfric the present lord Cranston is lineally descended.

He lived after the year 1200, and was father of,

II. THOMAS de CRANSTON, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander II. and made a donation to the monastery of Soltray, of some lands lying near Paiston, in East-Lothian, *pro salute animæ suæ, et antecessorum et successorum suorum, &c.* to which sir William de Douglas, sir Robert Sinclair, Adam de

Chartul. of
Soltray in the
lawiers libra-
ry, Edin.

Chartul. of Soltray in the lawiers library, Edin. No. 15. de Mackerston, &c. are witnesses, *tempore Alex. regis II.*
He left issue a son and successor,

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 62. III. ANDREAS de CRANSTON, who was witness to a charter of Hugo de Riddel, miles, to the abbacy of Newbottle in the reign of king Alexander III. together with *Willielmus de Sancto Claro; tunc vicecom. de Edinburgh, Willielmus de Haya de Locherwood, Bernard de Keith, &c. circiter annum 1274.*
He left a son,

Prynne's coll. vol. III. p. 660. IV. HUGH de CRANSTON, who succeeded him, and was one of the Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno 1296.*
He was succeeded by his son,

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 66. V. ANDREAS de CRANSTON, the first we find designed, *dominus de eodem.*
He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, was a faithful and steady friend to that great prince, and never deserted his interest in his greatest distress.
He left a son and successor,

Ibid. p. 67. VI. RADOLPHUS, *dominus de CRANSTON*, who made a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, wherein he is designed *Radolphus de Cranston, dominus de New-Cranston, filius et haeres quondam Andrea domini de Cranston, &c.* to which sir Alexander Seton, William and Laurence Abernethies, &c. are witnesses, 27th May 1338.

He also confirmed his predecessors donations to the monastery of Soltray, *viz. totam illam terram in territorio meo de Cranston, quam habui ab antecessoribus meis, &c.* to which John, his son and heir, Robert de Keith, great marshal of Scotland, Robert de Lawdre, justiciar of Lothian, Henry de Sto. Claro, &c. are witnesses; *inter ann. 1330 et 1340.*

He was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem. VII. JOHN *dominus de CRANSTON*, who is particularly named in his father's confirmation to the monastery of Soltray, before noticed.
He was father of

Dalrymple's collections, p. 350. VIII. THOMAS de CRANSTON, who got a charter from king David II. of the lands and barony of Cranston, &c.

Chart. in archiv. Roberti II. Also a charter of confirmation from king Robert II. of the lands of Fowlersland, Rulewood, &c. *in vicecom. de Roxburgh*, and the lands of Paiston, &c. *in constab. de Haddington*, dated at Cambuskenneth, the 18th January 1381.

He lived after the year 1400, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. THOMAS *dominus de CRANSTON*, who, being a man of fine parts, was in great favour with king James I. who sent him, together with William lord Crichton, &c. his embassadors extraordinary to negotiate a peace with Eric, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, according to his commission, dated Torpheus, 8th May 1426, wherein he is designed *Thomas de Cranston, scutifer regis, &c.*

In a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, by William de Liberton, *honorabilis vir Thomas de Cranston, &c.* is a witness, *anno 1429.*

He left a son and successor,

X. Sir THOMAS CRANSTON of that ilk, who got a charter of confirmation of the lands of Denholm, Stobs, &c. *in vice comitatu de Roxburgh*, dated 10th September 1441.

He was appointed one of the Scotch commissioners, to settle a peace with the English, 20th April 1450.

He got a charter, under the great seal, *Thoma Cranston, domino de eodem, terrarum laronia de Greenlaw, jacen. in comitatu Marchie et vicecomitatu de Berwick*, dated 20th March 1451.

In May thereafter we find a safe conduct granted by the king of England to the earl of Douglas, and a numerous retinue; sir Alexander Home, James lord Hamilton, sir David Home, Thomas de Cranston, &c. were of the number, *anno 1451.*

He was appointed one of the wardens of the marches, *anno 1459*, and likewise one of the conservators of the peace upon the borders, *anno 1464.*

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. —, ancestor of the Cranstons of Glen.

And dying about the year 1470, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir WILLIAM CRANSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who, in a charter under the great seal, to William, lord Crichton, is designed William Cranston of Creling, son and heir apparent of Thomas de Cranston, *dominus de eodem*, dated 7th April 1450.

He was in great favour with king James II. who appointed him coroner of the shire of Roxburgh, when but a young man; which appears by his commission, under the great seal, *officii coronatoris vicecomitatus de Roxburgh*, to him and his heirs, &c. dated *anno 1451*, which office continued long in the family, as will appear hereafter.

Char. in pub. arch. He got another charter; under the great seal, *Willielmo Cranston de Creling, filio et heredi apparenti domini Thomæ Cranston de eodem, militis, terrarum de Kidston, &c. in vicecomitatu de Peebles*, dated anno 1452.

Charta penes, Cavers-Douglas. He got also a charter from sir James Douglas of Cavers, sherriff of Roxburgh, to and in favours of sir William Cranston of that ilk, knight, of the lands of Denholm, &c. of which Cavers was superior, dated 30th October 1512.

He left issue two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv. 2. *Thomas*, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Elburn, *alias* Weststead de Langhope, lying in the lordship of Etrick, and shire of Selkirk, *Thomæ Cranston filio secundo genito Willielmi Cranston de eodem, militis, &c.* dated 7th June 1535.

He lived to a great age, died in the beginning of the year 1515, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Saisine penes Cavers-Douglas. XII. JOHN CRANSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who was served heir to his father, the penult day of October 1515.

He got a precept of *clare constat* of the lands of Denholm, Fowler's-lands, Little-rulewood, &c. in *vicecomitatu de Roxburgh*, from Cavers-Douglas, the superior, to and in favours of John Cranston, son and heir of sir William

Chart. ibid. Cranston of that ilk, dated 26th April 1521.

He died in the end of the year 1552, having married Janet Scot, a daughter of the family of Buccleugh, by a charter, under the great seal, *Johanni Cranston de eodem, et Jonetæ Scot ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Smelholm, Sprouston, &c.* dated 15th June 1526.

By her he had a son,

Ibidem. XIII. Sir WILLIAM CRANSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who succeeded him, and got a charter, under the great seal, *terrarum baroniæ de New-Cranston, &c.* dated 31st May 1553.

Chart. penes Cavers-Douglas. In his father's lifetime, he got a charter from Cavers-Douglas, of the haill lands of Denholm, where-ever they ly, &c. to William Cranston of Smailhome, son and heir apparent of John Cranston of that ilk, dated in April 1553.

Chart. in pub. archiv. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Johnston of Elphinston, by whom he had a son,

Sir *John*, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to sir — Douglas of Cavers.

He was succeeded by his only son,

XIV. Sir JOHN CRANSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who got a charter from sir William

Cranston of that ilk, knight, *Johanni Cranston filio suo et heredi, et Margareta Ramsay suæ sponsæ, &c.* of all and sundry the lands of Denholm, &c. dated 24th January 1562. Chart. penes Cavers-Douglas.

He got also a charter of confirmation of the above, and several other lands, "to him and his said spouse in liferent, and to the heirs procreate, or to be procreate betwixt them in fee," dated at Jedburgh, 28th November 1576. Ibidem.

By the said Margaret, daughter of Nichol Ramsay of Dalhousie, he had issue a son, *John*, his apparent heir, — and seven daughters. Mill's genealogical coll. penes MacFarlane.

1. *Sarah*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

2. —, married to Cavers-Douglas.

3. —, married to Rutherford of Hunthill.

4. —, married to — Hamilton of Redhouse.

5. —, married to — Rigg of Carberrie.

6. —, married to — Scot of Thirlestane.

7. —, married to — Elphinston of Hayston.

John, only son and apparent heir of sir John Cranston of that ilk, died before his father leaving a son,

JOHN de CRANSTON, who is instructed by a charter under the great seal, *domino Johanni Cranston de eodem, militi, in vitali redditu, &c. necnon, Johanni Cranston suo nepoti, filio et heredi apparenti magistri Johannis Cranston, feodatorii de eodem, &c. terrarum de easter et wester Kirkhops, &c. &c.* dated 15th July, 1591. Chart. in pub. archiv.

This John dying also before his grandfather without issue, and sir John having no prospect of any male succession, disposed and settled his whole estate upon his said daughter Sarah, to whom we now return.

XV. SARAH CRANSTON, daughter of sir John Cranston of that ilk, with the consent and approbation of her father, married sir William, son of sir John Cranston of Moriston, a cadet of his own family, who, in consequence of this marriage, and in virtue of the above disposition and settlement, succeeded to the whole estate. Ibidem.

Immediately after the marriage, there passed a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Cranston de eodem, militi, in vitali redditu, et Willielmo Cranston, filio legitimo Johannis Cranston de Moriston, et Sara Cranston suæ sponsæ, filiæ legitimæ dicti domini Johannis de eodem, terrarum de east et west Kirkhops, cum* Ibidem.

cum turre, fortalicio, &c. &c. &c. dated 15th March, 1593.

This sir William, being a man of parts, was in great favour with king James VI. was long captain of his majesty's guards; and was created a knight, by two charters under the great seal, *domino Willielmo Cranston de eodem, equiti aurato, terrarum baronia de Langholm, &c. &c.* dated in January, 1610.

He did great service to his country in quelling insurrections, and pacifying the borders; in consideration whereof, and on account of his other faithful services, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Cranston, anno 1611.

And got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Cranston, et Saræ Cranston, domina Cranston, ejus conjugii, et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis, terrarum de Lyleston, infra balivatum de Lauderdale, &c. &c. &c.* dated 4th January 1612.

By the said Dame Sarah, lady Cranston, he left four sons, and one daughter.

1. John, his heir.
2. James, ancestor of the present lord Cranston, of whom afterwards.
3. Henry.
4. Thomas.

These two last are both mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated.

His daughter Margaret, was married to — Edgar of Wedderlie.

He died anno 1627, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JOHN, second lord Cranston, who, upon the resignation of William lord Cranston, and dame Sarah, lady Cranston, his father and mother, got a charter of the lands of Denholm, Fowlers-land, Little-rulewood, manor, place, &c. "To, and in favours of sir John Cranston, son and heir apparent of William, lord Cranston, and Sarah, lady Cranston, and Elizabeth Scot, his spouse, &c." dated the last day of June, 1619.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni magistro de Cranston, et Helena, filia quondam Jacobi domini Lindsay ejus conjugii, terrarum da Smal-holme, &c.* dated 3d April, 1623.

Also a charter, *Johanni domino Cranston, terrarum de Auldinston, Dodes, &c. in vicecomitatu de Berwick*, dated 26th January 1633.

And likewise a charter of the whole barony of Cranston, &c. dated 9th February, 1635.

He married, First, Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Walter lord Buccleugh; and,

Secondly, Helen, daughter of James lord Lindsay.

But dying without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew, William, son of his brother James before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVI. JAMES, second son of William, first lord Cranston, who, in his elder brother's lifetime, was designed master of Cranston, got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Cranston, (filio legitimo secundo genito Willielmi domini Cranston, et Saræ domina Cranston, suæ sponsæ) et Margareta MacGill ejus conjugii, terrarum dominicalium de Creling, &c.* dated in December 1614.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter to sir James MacGill of Cranston-Riddel, by whom he had one daughter.

Margaret, married to — Craig of Riccartoun.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Francis Earl of Bothwell, by lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David Earl of Angus, by whom he had a son, and three daughters.

William, designed master of Cranston, who succeeded to his uncle John, second lord Cranston, as before noticed.

1. Daughter, — married to — Cockburn of Clerkington.
2. —, married to — Elliot of Stobs.
3. —, married to — Dobie of Stonyhill.

XVII. WILLIAM, third lord Cranston, son of the above James, was put in fee of the whole estate of Cranston, in his uncle's lifetime, which appears from a charter under the great seal, containing an entail, *terrarum baronia de Cranston, &c. &c. &c. viz. "To, and in favours of John lord Cranston, in liferent, and to William, master of Cranston (only lawful son of the deceased James master of Cranston, brother german to the said John) in fee and heritage, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Henry Cranston, brother german to the said lord, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Thomas Cranston, also brother german to the said lord, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to George Cranston of Glen, descended of sir Thomas Cranston of that ilk, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to the said John lord Cranston his nearest heirs-male whatsoever, bearing the name and arms of Cranston. Also the office of coroner of the shire of Roxburgh, &c."* dated 17th January, 1638.

He was a man of great honour, loyalty, and integrity, and adhered firmly to the interest

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes dominum Cranston.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family. p. 105.

Chart. penes Cavers-Douglas.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

terest of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war.

He attended king Charles II. to the battle of Worcester, where he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, was carried to the tower of London, where he was long confined, his estate sequestrated, and he was particularly ex-

Printed act of indemnity, *anno*, 1654.

He married lady Mary Lesly, daughter of Alexander, earl of Leven, by whom he had a son and successor,

XVIII. JAMES fourth lord Cranston, who married Anne, daughter of sir Alexander Don of Newton, by whom he had two sons.

1. *William* his heir.
2. *Alexander Cranston*, Esq; who died at Darien, without issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. WILLIAM, 5th lord Cranston, who married lady Jean Ker, daughter of William, marquis of Lothian, by whom he had seven sons, and five daughters.

1. *James*, now lord Cranston.
2. *William*, who died young.
3. *Archibald*.
4. *Alexander*.
5. *William Henry*, a Captain in the army.

6. *Charles*.

7. *George*.

1. Daughter, *Jane*, died young.

2. *Anne*, married to — Selby, Esq;

3. *Elizabeth*.

4. *Jane*.

5. *Mary*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. JAMES, sixth lord Cranston, who married Miss Brown, an English lady, by whom he hath four sons.

1. *William*, master of Cranston.
2. *Brown*.
3. *James*.
4. *Charles*.

A R M S.

Gules, three cranes, *argent*.

Crest; a crane sleeping, with the head under its wing, holding up a stone with its right foot.

Supporters; on the *dexter* side, a lady richly attired, holding out a bunch of strawberries to a stag, proper, the supporter on the *sinister* side.

MOTTO; *Thou shalt want ere I want*.

C H I E F S E A T.

At Creling, in the county of Roxburgh.

C R A W F U R D Lord C R A W F U R D.

THE surname of Crawford is of great antiquity in the west of Scotland, is certainly local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Crawford in Clyddale, as soon as surnames began to be used in this country.

The immediate ancestor of this family was

I. GALFRIDUS de CRAWFURD, a man of rank and distinction in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, who succeeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's coll. and Chartul. of Kelso, penes MacFarlane, This Galfride, was witness to a charter of Roger bishop of St. Andrews, concerning the freedom and independency of the monastery of Kelso, *anno* 1189.

Chartul. of Coldingham penes eundem. p. 107. He was witness also to another charter of the same bishop, to the monastery of Coldingham, *inter* 1189, and 1202, in which last year the bishop died.

Ibid. p. 103. There flourished about this time Gualterus de Crawford, who is likewise mentioned in a charter of Roger bishop of St. Andrews, *ante* 1202. Whether he was brother to Galfride, or of another family, we cannot deter-

mine, but he appears to have been ancestor of the Crawfurds of Lowden, Kilbirnie, &c. Galfridus was father of

II. Sir REGINALD de CRAWFURD, who was witness to a charter of Richard le Bard, to the monastery of Kelso, together with his three sons, *viz*.

1. *William*.
2. *John*, and
3. *Adam* Crawfurds, *anno* 1228.

What became of William and Adam, sir Reginald's eldest and third sons, we can give no account, but he was succeeded by his second son,

III. Sir JOHN de CRAWFURD, designed *dominus de eodem, miles*, in several donations to the monastery of Newbottle and Kelso. Chartul. of Kelso and Newbottle.

He left issue only two daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to Archibald lord Douglas, who got with her part of the lordship of Crawford, with several other lands, of whom the earls of Douglas, Angus, &c. are descended.

His

His second daughter, married to sir David Lindsay knight (ancestor of the earl of Crawford) who got with her the barony of Crawford, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

Sir John dying without male issue, *anno* 1248, in him ended the male line of the first branch of the noble and ancient family of Crawford. They carried for arms, *Gules; a fess, ermine.*

Chron. of Melrose.

LINDSAY Earl of CRAWFURD.

THE noble and illustrious name of Lindsay is of very great antiquity in Scotland; but there are many different accounts of their origin.

Some say, that a man of considerable rank and courage, who gave great assistance to king Kenneth II. in his wars against the Picts, about the year 838, was the first of the surname of Lindsay in this country.

Sir William Dugdale, in his baronage, mentions several considerable families of the name of Lindsay in England, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; that their surname was local, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the lands and manor of Lindfai, in the county of Essex.

Lesly, Boethius, Abercrombie, &c.

Our best antiquaries therefore are of opinion, that one of these Lindsays, having contracted a friendship with king Malcolm Canmore, when in England, came with him to Scotland, where he settled, and had several lands bestowed upon him by that generous prince, particularly the lands of Wachopdale, &c. and that he was progenitor of the Lindsays in Scotland. Certain it is they began to make a figure in this country, in the reign of king Alexander I. who was son of king Malcolm Canmore, succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1107, and died, *anno* 1124: and in the reigns of king William the Lion, and king Alexander II. there were a number of patriots and great men of that surname in Scotland, which is attested by all Scotch historians.

lb. & Fordun.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's historical col. p. 351, 2, &c.

There flourished in the reign of king David I. two brothers, Willielmus and Walterus de Lindsay, but which of them was the eldest, we shall not pretend to determine.

I. WILLIELMUS de LINDSAY, was the undoubted progenitor of this noble family, and is documented by many authentic writs. He appears to have been much about the court of king David I. who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

He was witness to most of the charters and donations made by that good prince to the religious; and also to those of his son Henry, Prince of Scotland.

In a donation of Prince Henry to the monastery of Kelso, Willielmus de Lindsay, together with John bishop of Glasgow, Willielmus *nepos regis*, Duncarius *comes*, Hugo de Morville, Herbertus *camerarius*, David Olifard, &c. are witnesses, *ante annum* 1147, in which year John bishop of Glasgow died.

Chartul. of Kelso, penes Macfarlane, p. 208.

In a charter of king David I. of a donation to the same monastery, Willielmus de Lindesai, prince Henry the king's son, Hugo de Morville, &c. are witnesses, *ante annum* 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

Ibid. p. 320.

In another charter of king David, of a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, the witnesses are Willielmus de Lindesai, Willielmus de Somerville, and Henricus *comes* the king's son, &c.

Chartul. of Newbottle. penes eund. p. 1.

This William de Lindsay was also witness to a donation of king David, of the church of Forgund, to the priory of St. Andrews, together with his brother Walterus de Lindsay, Walterus de Riddel, &c. *ante annum* 1153.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes eund. p. 325.

He made a donation to the monks of Newbottle, of the peat-moss of Locharret, called Ulnishtrochar, *ante annum* 1160; a sure proof of his being possessed of lands in Mid-Lothian.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 5.

He is mentioned in many other charters and donations of king David, but 'tis needless to insert them here.

He left issue two sons,

1. Sir William his heir.

2. Robert de Lindsay, who got from his father the lands of Locherwood, or Locharret, which appears from a donation made by this Robert to the monks of Newbottle, of the peat-moss of Locharret, called Ulnishtrochar, *quam pater suus illis dedit*, &c. This is also confirmed by king William; Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen; Duncan, earl of Fife, and Robert de Quinci being witnesses, *inter annum* 1172, and 1195. David *filius Roberti dominus de Locharret*, confirms the liberty of the same moss to the monastery of Newbottle; Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, who died *anno* 1199, being witness to the confirmation. Robert *dominus de Locharret*, son of David, renewed and confirmed the same donation; and his daughter and heiress, Margaret Lindsay, was married to sir John Hay, ancestor of the mar-

Ibid. p. 7 & 8.

Ibidem.

Chartul. of
Newbottle,
p. 9.

quis of Tweeddale, who with her got the lands of Locharret. This is documented by a charter of William, son of sir John de Haya, *dominus de Locharret*, confirming to the monastery of Newbottle, *peteram de Locharret, quæ vocatur Ulnishtrochar, quam Robertus de Lindsay, filius David, quondam dominus de Locharret, et ipsius pater illis dedit, &c.* the witnesses are William bishop of St. Andrews, sir Hugh Berkelay, justiciar of Lothian, William de Sinclair, *vicecom. de Edinburgh, &c. inter annum 1279, and 1298, in which last year the bishop died. (Vide Title Marquis of Tweeddale.)*

We now return to the first William, who died before 1160, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartul. of
Kelso, p. 334.

H. Sir WILLIAM de LINDSAY, who is witness in a charter of king Malcolm IV. of a donation to the monastery of Kelso, *ante annum 1165, in which year king Malcolm died.*

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39. He was one of the hostages for king William, at a convention with the king of England, *anno 1174.*

Ibid. p. 325. He is witness also to a charter of the same prince, to the said monastery of Kelso, together with Hugh the chancellor, William de Somerville, Herbert de Maxwell, &c. and is then designed *Willielmus de Lindsay, justiciarius, &c. inter 1189, and 1199, in which last year the chancellor died.*

This sir William appears to have had considerable possessions in lands, both in the counties of Clidfdale and Mid-Lothian, by his donations to the religious.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 19. *Willielmus de Lindsay dedit, in perpetuam elemosinam, monasterio de Newbottle, quandam partem terræ suæ de Crawfurd, &c. to which earl David the king's brother, and David de Lindsay his son and heir, are witnesses, ante annum 1195.*

He died betwixt 1195, and 1200, and was succeeded by his son,

Book of orig. charters pen. Macfarlane. Vol. I, p. 20. III. Sir DAVID de LINDSAY, who is witness to a charter of confirmation of king William, together with Alexander the king's son, Bricius bishop of Murray, David the king's brother, Hugo Normanville, Thomas Frazer, &c. *anno 1200.*

Chartul. of St. Andrews, p. 296. He was also witness to a charter of David earl of Huntingdon, to the priory of St. Andrews, together with Duncan earl of Fife, Malcolm his son, &c. *anno 1202.*

Chartul. of Dunfermline, p. 216. He was likewise witness to a charter of confirmation of king Alexander II. of all the donations made by his predecessors to the abbacy of Dunfermline, together with *Matthaus*

cancellarius, Henricus de Baliol camerarius, Petrus de Ramsay, Robertus de Haya, &c. anno 1227.

He confirmed his father's donation to the monastery of Newbottle, of a certain part of the lands of Crawfurd, which was also confirmed by the king; *donationem illam quam pater suus Willielmus de Lindsay dedit, et quam ipse Willielmus tenuit de Swano filio Thora, &c.* the witnesses are David *frater regis*, Walter de Lindsay, David de Quincy, Robert de Quincy, Alanus de Somerville, &c. By which donation it appears, that the Lindseys were proprietors of part of the barony of Crawfurd, before sir David married the heirs thereof.

Chartul. of
Newbottle,
p. 17 & 18.

This sir David was a brave and gallant man, and made a great figure in the reigns of king William, and king Alexander II.

He married the daughter and co-heiress of sir John de Crawfurd, by whom he got the barony of Crawfurd, which afterwards became the chief title of the family.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and memoirs of Mr. Thomas Crawfurd, M. S.

By her he had issue three sons,

1. Sir David.

2. Sir William, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander II. and was witness to many of his charters, particularly one with Patrick earl of March, and David Olifard, *anno 1234. He was Cancellarius regis, justiciarius Loudonia, &c.*

Chartul. of Dunfermline Melrose, Kelso, &c.

3. Gerard de Lindsay, who confirms the donations to the monastery of Newbottle, *quas Willielmus de Lindsay avus suus, et David de Lindsay frater suus primogenitus fecerunt, &c. testibus domino David de Lindsay, justiciario Loudonia, Gilberto Frazer, &c.*

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 23.

Sir David died *anno 1230*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir DAVID de LINDSAY, who was the first we find designed *dominus de Crawfurd*, tho' his grandfather was certainly in possession of part of that barony, as before observed.

This sir David made a great figure, and was in high favour with king Alexander II. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace betwixt Scotland and England, *anno 1244.*

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428.

He made several donations to the religious, and confirmed to the monastery of Newbottle, *totam terram illam in territorio de Crawfurd, quam Willielmus de Lindsay avus suus dedit in perpetuam elemosinam, et quam David de Lindsay pater suus confirmavit dicto monasterio, &c.*

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 22.

He made another donation to the same monastery, *pro anima fratris sui Willielmi, quandam partem terræ, in territorio suo de Crawfurd, to which Reginaldus de Crawfurd vicecomes de*

Ibid. p. 18 and 19.

de Ayr, Archibald *de Douglas*, and John *de Crawford*, are witnesses. Also a donation to the monastery of Balmerinock, of an annuity out of his miln of Kirkhuet; *anno* 1233. All which are confirmed by two charters of king Alexander II. *viz. donationes illas quas David de Lindsay filius David fecit monasterio de Newbottle, Balmerinock, &c.* dated in 1238 and 1240, before these witnesses; Patrick earl of Dumbar, Walter Comyn earl of Menteith, Walter Olifard justiciar of Lothian, and John Maxwell chamberlain to the king, &c.

Ibid. p. 20. and 21.

Ibid. Lives of the officers of state, Chartul. of Dunfermline. Sir James Dalrymple, &c.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 90. Lives of the officers of state, p. 262. Rymer, tom. I. p. 566.

Original writs penes Macfarlane. Chartul. of Newbottle. Levenax, Dunfermline. Lives of the officers of state, &c.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

Chartul. of Newbottle, and Lives of the officers of state, p. 262.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 517 and 565.

He made many other donations to the religious, with which we shall not trouble our readers; but he appears to have been possessed of several other estates, besides his barony of Crawford, *viz. the lands of Byres, Barnwyvel, Garmiltoun, &c. &c.*

In the year 1255, he was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, and is then designed *David de Lindsay dominus de Crawford, &c.* He was also that same year appointed one of the king's privy council, &c.

The Lindlays, before this æra, were become very numerous, and there were many great men, and some considerable families of that surname, which, at this distance of time, cannot easily be connected with their chief,

viz. Willielmus de Lindesay camerarius Scotiae, ante annum 1188. *Walterus de Lindsay, vicecom. de Berwick, temp. Alexandri regis II. Idem in Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, anno* 1275. John bishop of Glasgow, *et camerarius Scotiae, anno* 1279. *Patricius filius domini Hugonis de Lindsay, anno* 1280. The Lindlays of Ormiston, Kirkmichael, Wachop, &c. John Lindsay, governor of Perth.

Johannes de Lindsay was one of the *magnates Scotiae* that obliged themselves to support and stand by Margaret, grandchild and heir of king Alexander III. to be queen of Scotland, &c. *anno* 1284, &c. &c. &c.

We now return to sir David, who left issue two sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.
2. Sir *William Lindsay* of Craigie, which lands he obtained by marrying the daughter and heiress of sir John Hosc, knight, &c. He died before 1280, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir ALEXANDER de LINDSAY *dominus de Crawford*; who was one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of Margaret queen of Scotland with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

He was a great patriot, and strenuous defender of the liberties of Scotland. He joined the brave sir William Wallace, and became one of the sureties for the good behaviour of

Robert, (afterwards king Robert Bruce) *anno* 1298, and was particularly excepted out of an act of indemnity granted by king Edward I. of England to the Scots, *anno* 1304.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue three sons.

1. Sir *David*, his successor.
2. Sir *James de Lindsay*, who was with king Robert Bruce at the slaughter of John Comyn in February 1305-6; and is designed *propinquus*, or, near kinsman to king Robert.
3. Mr. *William Lindsay*, who was bred to the church, and was made great chamberlain of Scotland by king Robert Bruce, *anno* 1317.

Buchanan, & Fordun, vol. II. p. 228.

Chartul. of Dunfermline, p. 499. Lives of the officers of state, p. 268.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 1025.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 10. & 26.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Memoirs of the family. Nisbet, &c.

Haddington's collections.

VI. Sir DAVID LINDSAY, *dominus de Crawford*, was one of the great barons of Scotland who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of our country, *anno* 1320, and was one of the guaranties of a treaty of peace with the English, *anno* 1323.

He made a donation to the monastery of Newbottle of some lands in Crawford, and is designed *David de Lindsay, dominus de Crawford, filius et haeres quondam domini Alexandri, &c.* dated *anno* 1328.

He married Helen, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander lord Abernethy, by whom he got a great accession to his estate, *viz. the lands of Downie in Angus, Cairny, Dunboig and Countryhills in Fife, and Chamberlain-Newton in Roxburghshire; and, in consequence of this marriage, the family quartered the arms of Abernethy with their own.*

By her he had issue two sons.

1. *David*, his apparent heir.
2. Sir *Alexander Lindsay*, who married Catharine, daughter and sole heiress of sir John Stirling knight, by whom he got the lands and barony of Glenesk; but he being killed in the service of his country at the battle of Halidon-hill, without issue, *anno* 1333, the barony of Glenesk went to his brother David. Sir David died in an advanced age, *anno* 1348.

VII. DAVID, first son and apparent heir of sir David Lindsay, lord of Crawford, succeeded his brother in the barony of Glenesk, as before observed.

He was a youth of great spirit and courage, and highly esteemed by king David II. whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and there lost his life, where his royal master was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, leaving a son and successor,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 343.

VIII. Sir DAVID LINDSAY, who succeeded

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ed also to his grandfather, *anno* 1348, and was designed *dominus de Crawford et Glenesk*.

He was a man of great parts, and was often employed by the estates of the kingdom in negotiations of importance, which he always managed with dexterity and honour.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. V. p. 657 & 711.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about king David's liberty, in the years 1349 and 1351, which was not finally accomplished till the year 1357.

He married——, daughter of——, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. Sir *James*.

2. Sir *Alexander Lindsay* of Glenesk, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. Sir *William Lindsay* of Byres, of whom the present earl of Crawford is descended.

He died *anno* 1356, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibid. tom. V. p. 724.

IX. Sir *JAMES LINDSAY*, who, being likewise a man of parts, was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about the king's liberty, and is then designed *filius et hæres apparens domini David, &c. anno* 1351.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 43.

He was afterwards one of the *magnates Scotia* who were invested with full powers to negotiate the king's redemption, which they happily accomplished *anno* 1357; and he is then designed *Jacobus de Lindsay, dominus de Crawford, &c.*

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 54.

He married *Ægidia*, daughter of Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, by *Marjory*, daughter of king Robert Bruce, by whom he had issue a son,

Sir *James*,——and two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Maxwell of Pollock.

2. *Marjory*, married to sir Henry Douglas of Lochlevin.

He died *anno* 1370, and was succeeded by his only son,

Chart. in rotul. Roberti II.

X. Sir *JAMES LINDSAY*, *dominus de Crawford*, who got a charter, under the great seal, from king Robert II. *Jacobo de Lindsay, nepoti nostro, militi*, of the lands of New-Forest in Galloway, all erected into one free barony, to him, and his heirs, &c. Dated at Perth 10th August 1374.

Ibid. inter annos 1375 et 1384.

He got also another charter from the same prince, (*dilecto nepoti suo*) of the whole barony and castle of Crawford, &c. to him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, (*dilecto filio suo*) David de Lindsay, knight, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander, brother to the said David,

&c. &c. &c. He got also charters of several other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted.

This sir James, with his uncle sir Alexander, were in the parliament that recognized king Robert III's title to the crown, *anno* 1371.

The original in the public register.

He was twice appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English in the years 1374 and 1381, and is then designed *Jacobus dominus de Lindsay*.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 50 & 338.

He had the misfortune to kill in a duel sir John Lyon, chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1381, whereby he greatly incurred the king's displeasure, tho' he was afterwards reconciled to him, and pardoned.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 395.

He had a considerable command at the battle of Otterburn under the earl of Douglas, where the Scots obtained a victory over the English, *anno* 1388.

He died without issue, *anno* 1397, and was succeeded by his first cousin and heir-male, sir David, son of his uncle sir Alexander of Glenesk, to whom we now return.

IX. Sir *ALEXANDER LINDSAY* of Glenesk, before-mentioned, (second son of sir David, grandfather of the last sir James,) got from his father the lands and barony of Glenesk, upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, from king David Bruce, *anno* 1364.

Char. in arch. regis David.

He got also, from the same prince, charters of the lands and baronies of Newdesk, Innercarity, &c. &c. in the shire of Kincardin, *inter* 1365 and 1368.

Ibidem.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat about a peace with the English, and settling the marches on the borders, *anno* 1368.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 584.

He was afterwards one of the guarantees of a truce with the English, to subsist for fourteen years, *anno* 1369.

Ibid. p. 633.

He died before 1378, leaving issue three sons.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*.

3. *William*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir *DAVID LINDSAY*, (afterwards earl of Crawford,) a man of a noble spirit, and fine accomplishments.

He married lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. and got a charter, under the great seal, from that prince, *dilecto filio suo, David de Lindsay, militi, &c.* of the superiority of the lands of Cambow in Fife. Also charters of the lands of Strathnairn, in Inverness-shire, with the lands of Glenesk, and others in the shires of Aberdeen and Forfar.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family, p. 57.

Chart. in rotul. Roberti II. inter 1376 & 1384.

far.—All granted to his beloved son, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander de Lindsay, his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother William, &c. &c. &c.

Chart. in ro-
tulis Roberti
III.
1391.
He got likewise charters from king Robert III. of the lands of Glenesk, and several others: also 40 l. sterling *per annum*, out of the great customs of Aberdeen, &c. all granted *Davidi Lindsay de Glenesk, militi, dilecto fratri regis, &c. &c.*

He succeeded to his cousin sir James, as before noticed, *anno 1397*, was afterwards designed *Dominus de Crawford et Glenesk*.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. and
Fordun, v. II.
p. 422.
And being in great favour with king Robert III. was, by that prince, created earl of Crawford, *anno 1398*.

Rymer, tom.
VIII. p. 381.
He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about a peace, and obtained a safe conduct from the king of England, *Davidi de Lindsay comiti de Crawford, cum centum equitibus in comitiva sua, &c. anno 1404*.

Ibid. p. 461.
He was also named one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno 1406*.

By the said lady Catharine Stewart, he left issue five sons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *David de Lindsay*.
3. *William of Cairny*.
4. *Ingram*, who was bishop of Aberdeen, *anno 1442*.

5. *Bernard*, who was killed at the battle of Vernouil in France, *anno 1424*.

1. Daughter, *Mathilda*, married to Archibald, earl of Douglas, duke of Turenne, and marishal of France.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to sir William Douglas of Lochlevin.

The earl died before 1412; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer's foed.
tom. VIII. p.
429.
XI. ALEXANDER, second earl of Crawford, who got a safe conduct to travel thro' England, *anno 1406*, and is then designed *primogenitus comitis de Crawford*.

Ibid. tom IX.
p. 418.
He got afterwards a safe conduct to go up to England, to negotiate some affairs of state, *anno 1416*, and is then designed *comes de Crawford*.

Ibid. tom. X.
p. 125, and
307.
In 1421, he was one of the Scotch commissioners sent to treat with the English, about the king's liberty. He became one of the hostages for his ransom, *anno 1424*; and, being a man of good parts, was afterwards in great favour with his majesty.

Char. in pub.
arch. ad ann.
1425.
He married Mariota, daughter and heiress of David Dunbar of Cockburn, son of George, earl of March, by whom he had issue six sons.

1. *David*, who died before his father without issue.

2. *Alexander*, designed master of Crawford, who became his father's heir.

3. *Walter Lindsay* of Edzel, of whom the earl of Balcarras is the lineal representative.

4. *William* of Lekoquhy, ancestor of the Lindsays of Evelick.

5. *John Lindsay* of Pitcairly, who was killed at the battle of Brechin.

6. *James Lindsay*, who was keeper of the privy seal, *anno 1453*, and accompanied Eleanora, daughter of king James I. when she went to be married to Sigismund, archduke of Austria. — He married a lady of considerable rank and quality, near Augsburg, with whom he got a good estate, and whose posterity still subsist, and have large possessions in that country.

This earl was killed at the battle of Arbroath, *anno 1445*, and was succeeded by his son; Hauthornden
Glasg. edit.
p. 69.

XII. ALEXANDER, third earl of Crawford, nicknamed earl Beardy.

He gained the battle of Arbroath, where his father was unhappily killed, *anno 1445*, as before observed.

He was made heretable sheriff of Aberdeen, and bailie of the abbay of Scoon, *anno 1446*.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace concluded with the English, and one of the wardens of the marches, *anno 1451*; and that same year was appointed one of the ambassadors to the court of England. Rymer, tom.
IX. p. 254, &
286.

But afterwards, having engaged in an association with his cousin, the earl of Douglas, and others, who were in arms against the king, he raised a considerable body of men in the north, was encountered by the king's troops near Brechin, under the command of the earl of Huntly, and was defeated on 18th May 1452; after which he submitted to the king, and was again received into favour.

He married Marjory, daughter of sir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, earl of Crawford.
2. Sir *Alexander Lindsay* of Auchtermontzie, who succeeded to the earldom, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to sir James Maule of Panmure.

He died *anno 1458*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. DAVID, fourth earl of Crawford, a man of great parts, steady honour, loyalty and integrity; was often employed in foreign negotiations, which he managed with prudence and.

and dexterity, and was dignified with the highest titles that could be conferred upon a subject.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 549, 575, & 774.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors to the court of England, *anno* 1465; and again in 1466; also in 1473, when a truce was concluded.

He had the chief management of several other negotiations in 1474, 1483, 1484, and 1485, and always acquitted himself with fidelity and honour.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed justiciar benorth the Forth, lord high admiral and great chamberlain of Scotland, and was created duke of Montrose, May 10th 1488.

Hathornden, p. 156.

In June thereafter, he was one of the chief commanders, on the king's side, at the field of Bannockburn, where his royal master was slain.

Haddington's collections,

He was then forfeited, by the ruling faction at the time, for his loyalty and adhering to the interest of his lawful prince; but king James IV. was pleased to restore him to the estate and honours of Crawford, "to him and his heirs, &c." but to the title of duke of Montrose only for life, September 19th 1489.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of James, lord Hamilton, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Alexander*, master of Crawford, who married lady Janet Gordon, daughter of George, earl of Huntly, but died before his father, without issue, *anno* 1492.

2. *John*, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of — Carmichael of Meadowflat, by whom he had two daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to John Blair, Esq; to whom she had a son, Alexander, who obtained from David, seventh earl of Crawford (son and heir of Alexander, sixth earl, uncle, heir-male, and successor of John, the fifth earl) the lands of Balmyle and Potento, in Perth-shire, in extinction of his and his mother's right to the earldom of Crawford, as heir of line to the fourth earl, by a charter, under the great seal, dated *anno* 1527.

His 2d daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to David Lyon of Brakie, Esq;.

He died *anno* 1494, and was succeeded by his son,

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 92.

XIV. *JOHN*, fifth earl of Crawford, who sat in the parliament of Scotland when the queen's jointure was settled, *anno* 1504.

Hathornden, Abercrombie &c.

He was a man of great honour, courage, and resolution, and highly esteemed by king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life, *anno*

1513, having married Mariota, daughter of Alexander, lord Home, by whom he had no issue, whereby his estate and honours devolved upon his uncle,

XIII. Sir *ALEXANDER LINDSAY* of Auchtermenzie, before mentioned, who was sixth earl. He was second son of the third earl of Crawford, and brother of the duke of Montrose.

He married Margaret, daughter of — Campbell of Ardkinlas, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Lindsay*, Esq;

His daughter, lady —, married to sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, treasurer of Scotland.

He died *anno* 1517, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. *DAVID*, seventh earl of Crawford, who married, 1st, lady Mariana Hay, daughter of William, third earl of Errol, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Alexander*, master of Crawford.

2. *John Lindsay*, Esq;

He married, 2dly, Isabel, daughter of — Lundie of that ilk, by whom he had a daughter,

Isabel, married to John, lord Borthwick.

XV. *ALEXANDER*, master of Crawford, first son and apparent heir of David, seventh earl, married Jean, daughter of William lord Sinclair, by whom he had a son,

David, who succeeded to the earldom, of whom afterwards, — and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to James lord Ogilvie, ancestor of the earl of Airly.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to John Erskine of Dun, superintendent.

This Alexander, master of Crawford, and his brother John, were extremely cruel and unnatural to their father. They seized his person, imprisoned and fettered him, took possession of his houses and revenues; for which they were tried, and found guilty, at a justice-court, held in Dundee.

The old earl, being most justly provoked, thought fit to disinherit them; and therefore assigned and disposed his estate and honours (with the approbation of the crown) in favour of his cousin, David Lindsay of Edzel, who, failing heirs of his own body, was the next heir-male of the family. The original disposition, which is still extant, is dated 20th December 1541; about which time Alexander, the master, was killed in Dundee; and his brother died without issue.

Memoirs of the family of Crawford, penes comitem de Balcarras.

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

Crawford's peerage.

M. S. hist. of the family, & Crawford's peerage

The

The earl died in 1542, and was succeeded by the said David Lindsay of Edzel, in virtue of the above disposition; but he generously conveyed back the estate and honours of Crawford to David, son of the said master, above mentioned, the lineal heir of the family; but with this express provision, that, failing heirs-male of this David's body, the estate and honours of Crawford should go to the heirs-male of Edzel, &c.

He likewise reserved to himself the title of earl for life, with a sufficient provision to support him according to his quality.

He died in the year 1570, and was succeeded in the estate and honours by

XVI. DAVID, eighth earl of Crawford, son of the master, and grandson of David, the seventh earl.

He married Margaret, daughter of cardinal Bethune (the old earl, and the cardinal being the parties contractors) by whom he had four sons, and one daughter.

1. David, his heir.

2. Sir Henry Lindsay, who succeeded to the earldom, of whom hereafter.

3. Sir Alexander Lindsay, gentleman of the bedchamber to king James VI. and created lord Spainzie. *Vide*, Title *Spainzie*.

4. Sir John Lindsay of Benho and Woodhead.

His daughter, lady Helen, was married to sir David Lindsay of Edzel.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. DAVID, ninth earl of Crawford, who got a safe conduct from queen Elizabeth to pass through England, in his way to France, anno 1590.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Grizel Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Athole, by whom he had a son,

XVIII. DAVID, tenth earl of Crawford, who succeeded him, and married Jean Ker, daughter of Mark, lord Newbottle; but dying in 1621, without male issue, was succeeded by his uncle,

XVII. Sir HENRY LINDSAY (second son of the eighth earl) who was eleventh earl of Crawford, and married, 1st, Beatrix, daughter and heiress of George Charteris of Kinfauns, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir John Lindsay of Kinfauns, knight of the bath, who died before his father without issue.

2. George, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Shaw of Sauchie, by whom he had also two sons.

1. Alexander, who died without issue.

2. Lewis, or Ludovick, who succeeded his brother George.

Earl Henry died in 1623, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. GEORGE, twelfth earl of Crawford, who married lady Anne Sinclair, daughter of George earl of Caithness; and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XVIII. LUDOVICK, thirteenth earl of Crawford, a man of staunch honour and integrity, who, in his early years, betook himself to a military life; went into the service of the king of Spain, and soon rose to the degree of a general officer. But his love to his country, and his attachment to the interest of the royal family, made him return to Scotland at the breaking out of the civil war, where he soon distinguished himself so much in his majesty's service, that he was imprisoned by the parliament, but, by the interest of his friends, was enlarged, anno 1641.

In 1643, he had the command of a regiment of horse in the royal army at the battle of Lansdown, where he performed the part of a gallant officer.

He was afterwards taken prisoner at Newcastle by the Scotch army, and sent to Edinburgh, where he was confined by the parliament, his estate sequestrated; himself condemned to suffer death, and excepted from pardon, anno 1644; but his life was saved by his cousin the earl of Lindsay, lord high treasurer of Scotland, then a man of great power and interest; upon which he made a resignation of his estate and honours (failing heirs-male of his own body) in favours of this John earl of Lindsay, the oldest cadet of his family, the laird of Edzel, ancestor of the present earl of Balcarras, his then undoubted heir-male.

Vide, Title *Balcarras*, page 59.

This deed was made while the earl was in prison, and ratified by the parliament on 16th July 1644.

It was also confirmed by king Charles II. anno 1650, and again ratified by parliament after the restoration, anno 1661.

The old earl still persisted in his loyalty, was with Montrose at the battle of Philiphaugh, anno 1645, was excepted from pardon by the parliament, anno 1647, and was again excepted in the commission to the committee of estates for pardoning rebels, &c. anno 1648.

After

M. S. hist. of the family, & Crawford's Peerage,

Ibid. MacKenzie, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 53.

M. S. hist. of the family of Crawford, & Stewart's hist. of the royal family, p. 173.

Ibidem.

Rescinded acts of parl. ad annum, 1641.

Clarendon, folio edition, v. II. p. 218, 220.

Rescinded acts of parl. ad annum, 1644.

Ibidem.

Bp. Guthrie's memoirs.

Rescinded acts of parl. &c.

After the murder of the king, he went abroad, and died in Spain, without issue; and, according to the above mentioned resignation

and settlement, his estate and honours devolved upon John, earl of Lindsay, who thereby became the fourteenth earl of Crawford.

LINDSAY Earl of CRAWFURD and LINDSAY.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

VIII. Sir DAVID LINDSAY, *dominus de Crawford et Glenesk*, who flourished in the reign of king David Bruce, was the eighth generation of the illustrious house of Crawford, in a direct male line, and left issue three sons.

1. Sir James, his successor, whose only son died without issue.

2. Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of the family of Crawford.

I. 3. Sir WILLIAM, progenitor of this noble family, who got a charter, under the great seal, from king David II. of the lands and barony of Byres, in East-Lothian, to him and the heirs-male of his body, &c. dated 17th January 1366, and was created lord Lindsay of Byres by king Robert II. *circa ann.* 1376.

Char. in arch. regis David.

Creations of the nobility, M. S. in bibliotheca juridica, Edr.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 35.

Chart. confirm. Euphemie, comitis palatini de Strathearn.

He was a man of a distinguished character, and was appointed one of the hostages for keeping a truce with the English, *anno* 1398.

He founded a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, within the cathedral church of St. Andrews, to which he mortified eight pound Scotch *per annum*, payable out of the barony of Aldie, in Strathearn, *anno* 1413.

He married Christian, daughter and sole heiress of sir William More of Abercorn, *in vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*, whereupon he assumed three mollets into his achievement; and exchanged the lands of Dunnottar with sir William Keith, great marshall of Scotland, for the lands of Struthers, in the county of Fife, which afterwards became the chief seat of the family.

He left issue three sons.

1. John, master of Lindsay.

2. William Lindsay of Garmilton, *in vicecomitatu de Haddington*, whose son David was designed by the title of Mount in Fife.

3. Alexander Lindsay.

He died before the year 1424, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JOHN, second lord Lindsay of Byres,

who was one of the hostages for the ransom of king James I. *anno* 1424.

Rymer's fed. tom. X. p. 308.

He was of the privy council to king James II. justiciar of Scotland benorth the river Forth, and one of the ambassadors extraordinary appointed to treat of a peace with the English, *anno* 1451.

Sir Rob. Sibbald's hist. of Fife.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 286.

He sat as a lord baron in the parliaments called by king James II. on 6th March 1457, and 1469.

Records of parliament.

He married a daughter of Robert Stewart lord of Lorn, by whom he had nine sons, and four daughters.

Stewart's hist. of the royal family, p. 169.

1. David, his heir.

2. John, who succeeded his brother.

3. George, designed of Erbottle and Barns, who married a daughter of ——— Inglis of Tarvit, by whom he had an only child, Marjory, married to Mr. Andrew Stewart of Beath, a son of the family of Rosyth.

4. Patrick, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

5. Walter, who was, first, præceptor of Torphichen; then lord St. John from 1532 till he died in 1557.

6. James.

7. Alexander.

8. William, who married Margaret Christieson, but died without issue.

9. Archibald Lindsay, who was chantor of Aberdeen. He mortified ten pounds Scotch *per annum*, payable out of the Barns of Ceres to the chapel of the Holy Trinity of St. Andrews, founded by his grand-father.

His 1st Daughter, Christian, married, 1st, to John, son and heir of John lord Seton; and, 2dly, to Robert lord Kilmawers.

2. Margaret, married to Henry Wardlaw of Tory, Esq.

3. Christian, married to Alexander Seton of Parbroath, Esq.

4. Mary, married to John Hay, lord of Yester.

He lived to a great age, died *anno* 1479, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. DAVID, third lord Lindsay of Byres, a great patriot, and a man of singular worth and merit. He sat in the parliaments called by

Records of parliament.

by king James III. in February and June 1483, and October 1487. He adhered firmly to the interest of his royal master, never deserted him in his greatest difficulties, and was with him when he lost his life at the field of Stirling or Bannockburn, in June 1488.

He was afterwards arraigned by the parliament, before whom he made a bold and undaunted defence, which is fully recorded in Pitscottie's history, and sufficiently shows the integrity of his heart, and his firm and steady attachment to the interest of his king and country.

Chart. in pub. archiv. He married Janet, daughter and heiress of Walter Ramsay of Carnock and Pitcruvie; but dying without issue, anno 1490, was succeeded by his brother,

Ibidem. III. JOHN, fourth lord Lindsay of Byres, who got charters under the great seal from king James IV. of the lands and barony of Byres and others, inter 1492 and 1498.

Ibid. ad annum 1495. He married Mariota, daughter of sir William Baillie of Lamington, by whom he had only two daughters.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family. 1. Margaret, married, first, to Richard lord Innermeath; and, secondly, to sir James Stuart of Beath, paternal ancestor of the earl of Murray; and heired both their estates.

Nisbet's append. p. 138. 2. Elizabeth, married to her cousin, sir William Baillie of Lamington, and had issue. He dying without male issue, anno 1498, was succeeded by his next surviving brother,

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 64 and 92. III. PATRICK, fifth lord Lindsay of Byres, fourth son of John the second lord before-mentioned, who was witness to the settlement of the queen's jointure anno 1504.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Haddington's collections, p. 339. He got a charter of confirmation from king James IV. of the lordship of Byres, Abercorn, Philpston, Duddingston, Craigforth, in Stirling-shire, Glendovan in Perth-shire, Pit- edie and Mount in Fife, Sanquhar-Lindsay in Air, &c. 1st December 1508.

He was constituted sheriff of Fife, anno 1519.

Martin's genealog. p. 237, and Crawford's peerage. He married Isabella, daughter of ——— Pitcairn, of that ilk, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir John Lindsay of Pitcruvie, his apparent heir.

2. Patrick, laird of Kirkforthar, ancestor of the Lindsays of Kirkforthar, and others.

3. William Lindsay of Pyotstoun, of whom are descended Robert Lindsay of Pitcottie, the historian; also the Lindsays of Wilmerston, and others.

He died anno 1526.

IV. Sir JOHN LINDSAY of Pitcruvie, ma-

ster of Lindsay, first son and apparent heir of Patrick the fifth lord, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Lundy of Balgony, lord high treasurer of Scotland, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

Ibidem, and lives of the officers of state, p. 368.

1. John.

2. David Lindsay of Scotstoun.

His daughter, Janet, was married to sir David Murray of Balvaird.

He died before his father, anno 1525, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. JOHN, who succeeded also to his grandfather, anno 1526, and was the sixth lord Lindsay of Byres.

He got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Newton, Duddingston, Duntarvy, Corstoun, and a great many others, inter 1530 and 1550. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Helen Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had three sons, and six daughters. Stuart's hist. of the royal family, and Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1526.

1. Patrick, his heir.

2. Mr. John Lindsay, who died in France.

3. Norman of Kilwhifs, of whom the Lindsays of Newton of Nydie were descended, but are now extinct.

1st Daughter, Isabel, married to Norman Leslie, master of Rothes.

2. Catharine, married to Thomas Myreton of Cambo.

3. Margaret, married to David Beaton of Melgum, son of the cardinal.

4. Janet, married, 1st, to Henry, master of Sinclair; and, 2dly, to sir George, son of sir Robert Douglas of Lochlevin.

5. Helen, married to Thomas Fotheringham of Pourie.

6. Elizabeth, married to David Kinnier of that ilk.

He died anno 1563, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. PATRICK, 7th lord Lindsay, who got charters, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Byres, and many others, inter 1570 and 1585. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and was one of the nobles that signed the association in defence of the young king, anno 1567. The original is in the college of Glasgow.

He married Eupham, daughter of sir Robert Douglas of Lochlevin by Margaret Erskine, sister of John earl of Mar, by whom he had a son,

James his heir, ——— and two daughters, Martin's genealogies, and Crawford's Peerage.

1. Margaret, married to James master of Rothes.

2. Maullie, married to William Ballin- gall of that ilk.

He

He died on the 11th January, 1589, and was succeeded by his only son,

Chart.in pub. archiv. VII. JAMES, eighth lord Lindsay of Byres, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo magistro de Byres, filio et heredi apparenti Patricii domini Lindsay de Byres, &c.* of several lands, inter 1580 and 1590.

Crawfurd's Peerage, and Martin's genealog.p.288. He married lady Eupham Leslie, daughter of Andrew Earl of Rothes by Isabel Hamilton, daughter of James lord Evandale, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. John, who succeeded his brother.

1. Daughter, Jean, married to Robert Lundie of Balgonie.

2. Catharine, married to John Lundin of that ilk.

3. Helen, married to John lord Cranston.

Chart.in pub. archiv. After his father's death, he got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Lindsay de Byres*, of several baronies, inter 1590 and 1600.

He died anno 1601, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibid. ad annum 1608. VIII. ROBERT, ninth lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto domino Lindsay*, of the lands and barony of Finhaven, the lands and forest of Clova, Innerarity, &c, anno 1608.

He married Anne, daughter of Laurence lord Oliphant by Christian daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had only one daughter,

Anne, married to Alexander Falconer, first lord Halkerton.

And dying, November 9th, 1609, without male issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Crawfurd's peerage, Scots compend. &c. VIII. JOHN, tenth lord Lindsay, who married lady Christian Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Helen, married to sir William Scot of Ardross.

He died at Bath, 9th July, 1616, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. JOHN, eleventh lord, who, being a man of parts and great interest, was created earl of Lindsay by king Charles I. anno 1633.

Rescinded acts of parl. In the beginning of the civil war he joined the parliament, and was appointed one of their committee, anno 1640; a privy coun-

fellor for life, anno 1641; and that same year was constituted lord high treasurer of Scotland by the king, in the room of the earl of Traquair, and one of the extraordinary lords of session by parliament.

Ibidem. In 1643, he was appointed, by parliament, one of the commissioners to treat with the English, and on the 26th July 1644, he got the earl of Crawford's resignation ratified in parliament.

Ibidem, and lives of the officers of state. In 1645, he, upon the death of John earl of Lauderdale, was appointed president to the parliament, and one of the committee of estates for bringing in public money.

Ibidem. But being truly loyal in his heart, and detesting the methods that were used by the parliament of England, to bring the king into such distress, in 1648 he made such a vigorous appearance, in raising forces for the relief of his Majesty, then a prisoner in the isle of Wight, that in 1649, he was entirely laid aside by the Scotch parliament, and the office of treasurer was taken from him.

After the murder of his royal master, he adhered firmly to the interest of his son king Charles II. and carried the sceptre at his coronation at Scoon, anno 1650; but having got a commission from his majesty to raise forces for his service, he, with several other lords, was surprized at Elliot in Angus by the English, and sent prisoner to the tower of London, where he continued till the happy restoration, anno 1660.

Lives of the officers of state, p. 419. King Charles, in consideration of his great losses and sufferings, was pleased to restore him to the treasurer's office, 19th January 1661, which he resigned, in favours of his son-in-law the earl of Rothes, anno 1664.

He likewise got the title of earl of Crawford confirmed to him by parliament, in consequence of the resignation and entail made by Ludovick the last earl, as mentioned under the title of earl of Crawford, whereby he became the 14th earl.

Ibidem. He married lady Margaret, daughter of James marquis of Hamilton by lady Anne Cunninghame daughter of James earl of Glencairn, by whom he had issue, two sons, and four daughters.

1. William, his heir.

2. Patrick, ancestor of the present earl of Crawford, of whom afterwards.

1. Daughter, lady Anne, married to John Duke of Rothes.

2. Lady Christian, married to Thomas earl of Haddington.

3. Lady Helen, married to sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson.

4. Lady Elizabeth, married to David earl of Northesk. ——— And all had issue.

The

The earl died in 1676, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. WILLIAM, fifteenth earl of Crawford, and second of Lindsay, who was a great promoter of the revolution in 1688.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies in his lifetime, *Wilhelmo domino Lindsay, &c, inter 1664 and 1672.*

In 1689, he was made president of the privy council, and one of the lords of the treasury.

He married, 1st, lady Mary Johnston, daughter of James earl of Annandale by lady Henriët daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Colonel *James*, who was killed at the battle of Almanza, anno 1708.

3. Mr. *Patrick Lindsay*.

His daughter, lady *Henriet*, was married to William Baillie of Lamington, Esq;

He married, 2dly, lady Henriët Seton, daughter of Charles earl of Dunfermline by lady Mary Douglas daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Thomas Lindsay, Esq;—and six daughters,

1. Lady *Anne*.
2. Lady *Christian*.
3. Lady *Margaret*.
4. Lady *Helen*.
5. Lady *Susan*.
6. Lady *Catharine*, married to Patrick Lindsay, Esq; descended of the family of Kirkforthar, who was governor of the Isle of Man, and provost of Edinburgh.

He died, anno 1698, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JOHN, sixteenth earl of Crawford and third of Lindsay, who being bred to the army had several considerable commands, and was one of the privy council to queen Anne, anno 1702.

In 1707, he was made a brigadier general, and was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in the first British parliament.

In 1708, he was made a major-general; and, in 1710, a lieutenant-general.

In 1713, he was appointed colonel of the second troop of horse-grenadier-guards.

He married Emilia, daughter of James lord Down eldest son of Alexander earl of Murray, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

Scots comp.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William Lindsay*, Esq; a captain of the royal navy, who died without issue.

1. Daughter, Lady *Catharine*, married to John Wemyss, Esq; an officer in the army.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to ——— Campbell of Glensaddel, and hath issue.

He died anno 1714, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. JOHN, seventeenth earl of Crawford, and fourth of Lindsay, who betook himself early to a military life, and was for several years colonel of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards.

In 1733, he was gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, and the next year got the command of a regiment of foot.

In 1734, he was a volunteer in the imperial army on the Rhine.

In 1739, he was also in the imperial army in a battle against the Turks, when he received a dangerous wound in his thigh.

In 1740, he had the command of the second troop of horse-grenadier-guards, after which, he was colonel of the royal Scotch dragoons.

He was one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in the eighth, ninth, and tenth British parliaments.

He married lady Jean Murray, daughter of James duke of Athole; she died soon after the marriage, at the baths at Aix in Germany.

The earl, after struggling several years with the wound in his thigh, languished and died, anno 1749; and having no issue, the several dignities of earl of Crawford and Lindsay devolved upon his cousin and heir-male, George viscount Garnock, descended of Patrick, son of John earl of Crawford, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

X. PATRICK, second son of John fourteenth earl of Crawford, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of sir John Crawford of Kilbirnie in the shire of Air, upon whom sir John settled his whole estate, to them and their heirs whatever, they being obliged to carry the name and arms of Crawford, &c.

By her, he had issue, three sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Patrick Crawford*, Esq;
3. Captain *Archibald Crawford*.
1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to David earl of Glasgow.
2. *Anne*, married to Mr. Harry Maule of Kelly, brother and heir of James earl of Panmure.
3. *Magdalene*, married to George Dundas of Duddingston, Esq;

He

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JOHN, who was created viscount Garnock by queen Anne, anno 1703. *Vide Title Garnock.*

He married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Bute by Agnes eldest daughter of sir George MacKenzie of Rosehaugh, by whom he had five sons, and three daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *John*.

3. *James*.

4. *David*.

5. *Charles*.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Anne*.

3. *Magdalene*.

He died anno 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. PATRICK, second viscount Garnock, who married Miss Home daughter of George Home of Kelly, Esq; by whom he had issue, two sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, a youth of great hopes, who died before his father, without issue.

2. *George*, his heir.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, died an infant.

2. *Janet*, died unmarried.

3. *Christian-Graham*, married to Patrick Bogle, Esq;

He died anno 1737, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. GEORGE, third viscount Garnock, who, upon the death of John seventeenth earl of Crawford, anno 1749, succeeded to the honours of that noble family, as before noticed, and is the eighteenth earl of Crawford and fifth of Lindsay, by the name of George Lindsay Crawford, earl of Crawford, &c.

He married Jean, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bourtree-hill, Esq; in the shire of Ayr, by whom he hath three sons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, lord Lindsay.

2. *Robert*.

3. *Bute*.

1. Daughter, lady *Jean*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

A R M S.

Quarterly 1st, and 4th, *Gules*, a fess cheque, *argent* and *azure*: 2d and 3d, *or*, a lyon rampant, *gules*, suppressed with a ribbon, *sable*.

Crest; on a wreath, an ostrich, proper, holding in its beak a key, *or*.

Supporters; two lions sejant, *gules*.

MOTTO: *Endure furth*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Struthers, in the county of Fife, &c.

C R I C H T O N Lord CRICHTON, Viscount F R E N D R A U G H T.

THE noble and ancient surname of Crichton is mentioned by our historians, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and some antiquaries trace their origin even higher; but it is probable their surname is local, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Crichton in the shire of Edinburgh, which has been long in the possession of this family.

The first of them we find upon record is Thurstanus de Crichton, who is witness to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Holyroodhouse, anno 1128; tho' it appears from our histories, that there were several great men of this surname, betwixt the time that this Thurstanus lived and the reign of king Alexander II. yet as we cannot exactly connect them, we shall deduce their descent, by authentic documents, from

I. WILLIELMUS de CRICHTON, who

flourished in the reign of king Alexander II. and in a charter of Maldwin earl of Lenox, to Stephen de Blantyre, is designed *Willielmus dominus de Crichton*, &c. the charter is without date, but by the witnesses must have been before 1240.

He lived after the year 1260, and was succeeded by his son,

II. THOMAS de CRICHTON, who was one of those great barons or freeholders that swore fealty to king Edward I. for lands lying in Mid-Lothian, anno 1296.

By Eda, his wife, he left issue three sons,

1. *Nicholaus de Crichton*.

2. *William*, ancestor of the Crichtons of Sanquhar and Dumfries. *Vide Title Dumfries.*

3. *Thomas Crichton*, burghers of Berwick, whose son William makes a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, for the safety of the souls of

Chartul. of Levenax, pen. MacFarlane, p. 44.

Prynne's collection, vol. III. p. 659.

Chartul. of Newbottle penes MacFarlane, p. 1.

his father, Eda his mother, Nicholas, sir John de Crichton, &c. The charter is dated 27th May 1388.

Thomas died about 1300, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. NICHOLAUS de CRICHTON, who flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and left issue a son and successor,

IV. Sir JOHN, designed *dominus de Crichton*, who is mentioned in the above donation of his cousin Thomas, and is witness in several charters of king David Bruce, wherein he is designed *Joannes de Crichton, miles, &c.*

In a charter of Radulphus *dominus de Cra-nyston*, Johannes *dominus de Crichton* is a witness, circa 1340.

And dying before the year 1358, left issue two sons.

1. William de Crichton.

2. John Crichton, who obtained the baronies of Hounam and Crailing, in *vicecomitatu de Roxburgh*, upon the resignation of William Landales, bishop of St. Andrews, anno 1367.

Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir WILLIAM de CRICHTON, who is designed *dominus ejusdem*, in a charter of Alexander Lindsay of Ormiston, confirmed by king David II. anno 1368.

He obtained from king Robert II. a charter of the lands of Breadwood, anno 1375.

And is witness in a charter of Alexander de Ramfay, together with William earl of Douglas, anno 1382.

He left issue two sons:

1. Sir John.

2. Stephen Crichton of Cairns, father of George earl of Caithness, and James Crichton, first of the family of Ruthven.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir JOHN CRICHTON of that ilk, who married Christian (but of what family we know not) by whom he had a son and successor,

VII. Sir WILLIAM CRICHTON of Crichton, who was a consummate statesman, and made a great figure in the reigns of king James I. and II.

He got charters, under the great seal, of a vast number of lands and baronies, inter 1430 and 1450.

The first public appearance he made was in 1423, when he went to England, with some others of the young nobility, to con-

gratulate king James I. upon his marriage, where he got much into that prince's favour, and received the honour of knighthood before the solemnity of his coronation, anno 1424, and was soon thereafter appointed one of his majesty's privy council, and gentleman of his bedchamber.

Upon king James II's accession to the crown, he was constituted chancellor of Scotland, by the estates of the kingdom, and had the tuition of the young king during his non-age. He was made governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and created lord Crichton, anno 1445, &c.

He founded and endowed the collegiate church of Crichton, with consent of sir James Crichton of Frendraught, his son and heir, anno 1449.

As the life and actions of chancellor Crichton, are fully set forth in the lives of the officers of state, to that we refer our readers.

By Agnes, his wife, he left issue a son, James, — and two daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to Alexander earl of Huntly.

2. Agnes, married to Alexander lord Glamis.

And, dying in 1455, was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JAMES, second lord Crichton, who was knighted by king James I. at the christening of his son, king James II. anno 1430.

He married Janet, daughter and co-heir of James Dunbar earl of Murray, by whom he got the lands and barony of Frendraught, and was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, under the designation of *dominus de Frendraught*, anno 1440.

And, dying in 1469, left issue three sons.

1. William, lord Crichton, his heir.

2. Gavin, who married Margaret —, by whom he got a great many lands in the barony of Kirkmichael, in Dumfriesshire.

3. George Crichton.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. WILLIAM, third lord Crichton, who married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king James II. but having joined his brother-in-law, Alexander, duke of Albany, in his unnatural rebellion against his own brother, king James III. he was tried by parliament, found guilty of treason, and forfeited, anno 1483.

By the said lady Margaret Stewart he left issue a son,

James, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to George earl of Rothes.

X. Sir

Keith's catalogue of bishops, p. 285.

Lives of the officers of state, p. 26, &c.

Ibidem.

Fordun, vol. II.

Lives of the officers of state, p. 113. & Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Stuart's hist. of the royal family.

Records of parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. Sir JAMES, only son of William, third lord Crichton, got the estate of Frendraught, upon the resignation of Janet Dunbar, heiress thereof, his grand-mother, which being vested in her person, could not fall under the forfeiture of William, lord Crichton, her son, anno 1483, before-mentioned.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

In this deed, which is dated anno 1492, he is designed James, son and heir of the deceased William lord Crichton, &c.

Ibidem.

He got afterwards a charter, under the great seal, *Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught, militi*, of the lands of Hilton, Malar, Kirk-toun-Malar, &c. dated 13th December 1511.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands of Conzie, and others, in Aberdeen-shire, dated 15th May 1531.

Ibidem.

And another charter, *Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught, militi, et heredibus suis masculis, talie*, &c. of the lands and barony of Frendraught, of the lands and barony of Inverkeithing, and several others in the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Perth, dated 19th November 1535.

He married Catharine, daughter of William lord Borthwick, and died betwixt 1535 and 1539, leaving issue a son,

Ibidem.

XI. WILLIAM, who succeeded him, and got a charter, under the great seal, *Willielmo Crichton de Frendraught*, of the lands of Inverkeithing (*alias* Convith) in the shire of Banff, to him and Agnes Abernethy his spouse, &c. dated the 15th day of August 1539.

By the said Agnes Abernethy, daughter of Alexander lord Salton, he left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

XII. Sir JAMES, who got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught militi*, of the lands of Bognie, and others in the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, *inter* 1547 and 1569.

He married lady Janet Keith, daughter of William earl Marshal, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. James.

Ibidem.

2. George, who got from his father part of the lands and barony of Frendraught, which he afterwards resigned in favours of his nephew sir James.

Ibidem.

His daughter Agnes, in a charter under the great seal, is designed daughter of sir James Crichton of Frendraught, future spouse of John Lesly, son and apparent heir of William Lesly of Tullieferry, dated 8th September 1572.

Sir James lived to a great age, and died *inter* 1592 and 1594.

XIII. JAMES, first son and apparent heir of sir James Crichton of Frendraught, was designed by the title of Auchingowl, and married Janet, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Lesmore, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Sir James, — and a daughter,

—, married to the laird of Meldrum.

He died before his father, and was succeeded by his son,

XIV. Sir JAMES, who succeeded also to his grandfather, and got a charter under the great seal, *domino Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught militi, villa et terrarum de Darbey*, &c. in the shire of Aberdeen, 4th January 1594.

Ibidem.

He got likewise another charter, under the great seal, of the whole lands and barony of Frendraught in Aberdeen-shire, the lands and barony of Convith in Banff-shire; also all and sundry the lands of Auchingowl, Martoun, Badneyn, Bognie, &c. &c. to him, his heirs-male, and assignees whatsoever, dated 10th of August 1599.

Ibidem.

He left issue a son,

Sir James, his heir, — and a daughter,

Mary, married to Patrick lord Oliphant.

He was succeeded by his son,

XV. Sir JAMES CRICHTON of Frendraught, who got a charter from king Charles I. *Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught militi, villa et terrarum de Monkshill pro principali, et terrarum de Lachintully et Tullieben in speciali, warrantum*, &c. dated in 1633.

Ibidem.

He was a great loyalist, and firm friend of king Charles I. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord viscount Frendraught, to him and his heirs-male. The patent is dated 20th August 1642, *heredibus masculis et successoribus quibuscunque*.

Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of John earl of Sutherland (in January 1619) by whom he had four sons, and three daughters.

Hist. of the family of Sutherland, pen. eomite de Sutherland.

1. James, his heir.

2. William.

3. George.

4. Francis.

1. Daughter, Elizabeth.

2. Isabel.

3. Margaret.

Ibidem.

XVI. JAMES, second viscount Frendraught, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of the lands and barony of Frendraught, to and in favours of James Crichton younger of Frendraught, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to William Crichton, his second brother-german, and the heirs-male of his

Chart. in pub. archiv.

his body; which failing, to George Crichton, his third brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Francis Crichton, his fourth brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to his father's nearest heir-male whatsoever, &c. The charter is dated in the month of August 1441.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Lesly, daughter of Alexander earl of Leven, by whom he had a daughter,

——, married to sir James MacGill of Rankeillor.

He married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, by whom he had two sons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Lewis*, afterwards viscount Frendraught.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JAMES, third viscount Frendraught, who married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a son, and successor,

XVIII. WILLIAM, fourth viscount Frendraught, who dying without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his uncle,

XVII. LEWIS, fifth viscount Frendraught, second son of the second viscount, who followed the fortune of king James VII. with whom he went to France, and was attainted by parliament, with lord viscount Dundee, in July 1690.

Records of parliament.

James Crichton of Auchingowl, is now the heir-male of this family, and would have been sixth viscount Frendraught, had it not been for the last lord's attainder.

MACKENZIE Earl of CROMARTIE.

AS the rise and descent of the ancient and illustrious name of MacKenzie, is to be found under the title of Seaforth, we shall deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

Sir Colin MacKenzie of Kintail, progenitor of the family of Seaforth, married Barbara, daughter of James Grant of Grant, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Kenneth*, who carried on the line of the family of Seaforth.
2. Sir *Roderick*, the first of this family.
3. *Colin*, ancestor of the MacKenzies of Kinnoek, &c.

I. Sir RODERICK MACKENZIE, second son of sir Colin of Kintail, was a man of singular prudence, great courage and resolution, and was very instrumental in civilizing the northern parts of this kingdom, which was of great service to the nation, and extremely agreeable to his majesty king James VI. who was pleased not only to confer the honour of knighthood upon him, but likewise to give him a grant of several lands in the north country, then in the crown by forfeiture.

He married Margaret, daughter of Torquill MacLeod of Lewes, upon which he added to his armorial bearing, a mountain in a flame, proper. By her he had issue four sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Kenneth MacKenzie*, first of the family of Scarwell, whose eldest daughter Isabel

married to John MacLeod of Contelich, and was mother of John MacLeod of Muiravenside, Esq; &c.

3. *Colin MacKenzie*, Esq;
4. *Alexander MacKenzie* of Baloon.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir James MacDonald of MacDonald, Bart.

He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir JOHN MACKENZIE, who was created a baronet by king Charles I. anno 1628.

He married Margaret daughter and co-heiress of sir George Erskine of Innerteil, one of the senators of the college of justice, and brother of Thomas earl of Kellie, by whom he had two sons, and five daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *Roderick MacKenzie* of Prestonhall, one of the senators of the college of justice, who married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Burnet archbishop of St. Andrews, by whom he had a son, Alexander MacKenzie of Fraserdale, who changed his name to Fraser, on account of his marrying Emilia baroness of Lovat, by whom he had a numerous issue.

Sir John's 1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Roderick MacLeod of that ilk.

2. *Anne*, married to Hugh lord Lovat.
3. *Isabel*, married to Kenneth earl of Seaforth.
4. *Barbara*, married to Alexander MacKenzie of Garloch.

5. *Catharine*,

5. *Catharine*, married to sir Colin Campbell of Aberuchil.

He died in 1654, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, a man of singular endowments, great learning, well versed in the laws and antiquities of our country, and an able statesman.

In 1654, he was joined in commission with general Middleton, by king Charles II. to raise forces for his majesty's service, which they did, and maintained a war against the English for above twelve months; but at last, being defeated by general Morgan, he was forced to capitulate, which he did upon honourable terms.

His majesty, being perfectly sensible of his loyalty and faithful services, was pleased, soon after his restoration, to make him one of the senators of college of justice, and one of his privy council, *anno* 1661.

In 1678, he was constituted justice-general, and in 1681 he was made lord register.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

And being in no less favour with king James VII. his majesty, immediately upon his accession to the throne, was pleased to create him a peer, with the titles of viscount Tarbot, lord MacLeod and Castle-haven, by letters patent, dated 15th April 1685; and renewed his commission for being lord register, which office he lost at the revolution; but king William, being no stranger to his great abilities, was pleased to restore him to the lord register's office, *anno* 1692.

About this time he published, from authentic documents and records, his learned vindication of king Robert III. from the imputation of bastardy; and rectified an error, which many of our historians had most unaccountably fallen into.

Ibid. Hæred.
masculis, ta-
liæ, &c.

In the beginning of queen Anne's reign, he was constituted secretary of state, *anno* 1702; and on the 1st of January 1703, her majesty advanced him to the dignity of earl of Cromartie, viscount and earl Tarbot, lord MacLeod and Castle-haven, by patent to his heirs-male, and of tailzie, &c.

He was afterwards made justice-general, which office he resigned in favours of Archibald, earl of Isla, *anno* 1710.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of sir James Sinclair of May, by whom he had three sons, and four daughters.

1. *John*, lord MacLeod.

2. Sir *Kenneth MacKenzie* of Cromarty, created a baronet with his father's precedence.

3. Sir *James MacKenzie* of Roystoun,

created also a baronet, and one of the senators of the college of justice.

1. Daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to David Bruce of Clackmannan.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir George Brown of Coalstoun.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to sir Thomas Stewart of Balcaskie.

4. Lady *Anne*, married to Mr. John Sinclair, brother to the earl of Caithness, and one of the senators of the college of justice.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, countess dowager of Wemyss, by whom he had no issue.

He died in 1714, in the 84th year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. JOHN, second earl of Cromartie, who, *anno* 1685, married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Charles earl of Aboyne, by whom he had no issue; he married, 2dly, Mary Murray, daughter of Alexander lord Elibank, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. Captain *Roderick*, who, being intended for the navy, was in the fleet in the bay of Gibraltar *anno* 1726, and obtained leave of his captain to join the land forces that were thrown into that garison, where he remained during the siege: he soon got a pair of colours, and sometime thereafter a lieutenancy in the royal dragoons, *anno* 1740: he was appointed a captain of foot, and in 1745, was sent, with a detachment from Ireland, to join the British army, then in Flanders, and always behaved well; but the regiment in which he was eldest captain was reduced at the peace of Aix la Chapelle. He married —, and hath issue.

3. *William*, who likewise betook himself to a military life, and was first in the service of the states of Holland, in the Scotch brigade, and afterwards accepted of a commission in the East-India company's military, *anno* 1737, and went with a naval armament against Angria, where he and the whole expedition perished in a violent hurricane.

4. *Patrick*, who, being bred to the sea, has acquired a considerable fortune, in the mercantile way.

1. Daughter, lady *Mary*, died young.

2. Lady *Anne*.

He married, 3dly, Anne, daughter of Hugh lord Lovat, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, who died young.

2. *Norman*, who was an officer in the Scotch Dutch, and perished at sea, going from Scotland to Holland with recruits.

3. *Hugh*,

3. *Hugh*, also an officer in the Scotch Dutch. *Anno* 1757, he raised a company in Montgomery's battalion of highlanders, and is now eldest captain in that regiment in America.

Lady *Æmilia*, married to Archibald Lawmont of that ilk, Esq; and hath issue.

He died in 1731, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. GEORGE, third earl of Cromartie, who, having been engaged in the late rebellion 1745, raised about four hundred of his clan, who were with him at the battle of Falkirk; and after their retreat to the north, he, with his son, lord MacLeod, were surprised and taken by a party of lord Sutherland's militia, at Dunrobin-castle, on the 15th April 1746.

They were sent prisoners to Inverness, and from thence to London, where the earl was confined in the tower, tried by his peers, found guilty of high treason, received sentence of death, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown; but he afterwards got a remission for his life.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir William Gordon of Invergordon, Bart. by whom he has two sons, and seven daughters.

1. *John*, lord MacLeod, who was convicted of high treason, but was pardoned, and is now major to a battalion of foot in the service of Sweden, and aid du camp to his Swedish majesty.

2. *George MacKenzie*, Esq; who is an officer in the British army.

1. Daughter, lady *Isabel*, married to admiral George Murray, brother of lord Elbank; and hath issue a daughter.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to — Drayton, Esq;

3. Lady *Anne*, married to — Atkins, Esq;

4. Lady *Carolina*, married to — Drake, Esq;

5. Lady *Jean*.

6. Lady *Margaret*.

7. Lady *Augusta*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st, *or*, a mountain in a flame proper, for MacLeod; 2d, *azure*, a stag's head cabossed, *or*; 3d, *gules*, three legs of a man armed, proper, conjoined in the center at the upper part of the thigh, flexed in triangle, and the spurs; *or*; 4th, *argent* on a pale, *fable*; an imperial crown within a double tressure, counter-floree, with flowers de lis, *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath, the sun in its splendor.

Supporters; two savages, each wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a battoon over his shoulder, proper.

MOTTO; *Luceo non uro*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Castle-Leod, and New-Tarbat, in Ross-shire.

R A M S A Y Earl of DALHOTSIE,

ANTIQUARIES do not exactly agree about the origin of the illustrious name of Ramsay.

Some are of opinion, that it came originally from Germany, the armorial bearing being an eagle displayed.

Others, with more probability, say, from England; that it is local, and was first assumed from the lands and abbacy of Ramsay, in Nottinghamshire, &c.

Certain it is, the Ramsays were settled in this country as early as the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124. — And it appears, from Rymer's *foedera Angliæ*, and Prynne's collections, that there were many considerable families in Scotland of that surname, long before the reign of king Robert Bruce.

It is evident also from our histories and re-

cords, that (besides the Ramsays in Mid-Lothian) there were many eminent families of that surname in Fife, Angus, and Perth-shire, in very early times, *viz.* the Ramsays of Coluthie, Carnock, Corston, Forthar, Parbroath, Auchterhouse, Balmain, Banff, and many others, some whereof have been hereditary sheriffs of Angus, sheriffs of Fife, Edinburgh, &c. and have enjoyed the highest offices in the state; but whether they are all descended from the Ramsays of Dalhousie, who are certainly the head or chief of the Ramsays in Midlothian, we shall not pretend to determine, but shall proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family by authentic documents, from

I. SIMON de RAMSAY, who flourished Char. in pub. in the reign of king David I. and Malcom IV. arch. and is witness in a grant of the church of Livingston,

vingston, in West-Lothian, by *Thurstanus filius Livingi*, to the monastery of Holyroodhouse, anno 1140.

He is also witness to a charter, in the reign of king Malcolm, wherein William de Morville, constable of Scotland, grants the lands of Gilmoristoun in Mid-Lothian, *Eudulpho filio Uthredi, &c. ante 1165*, in which year king Malcolm died.

He lived after the year 1170, and left issue a son,

II. WILLIAM de RAMSAY, who succeeded him. In a charter *de libertate ecclesie de Coldinghame*, confirmed by king William the Lion, this William de Ramsay, Duncan earl of Fife, William de Lindsay, Robert de London, Henry de Graham, Hugo chancellor of Scotland, Archibald abbot of Dunfermline, &c. are witnesses, before the year 1198, in which year Archibald abbot of Dunfermline died.

He left issue two sons.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Patrick de Ramsay*, who is witness in a confirmation charter of king Alexander II. to the abbacy of Dunfermline, anno 1227.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. WILLIAM de RAMSAY, who was in great favour, both with king Alexander II. and III. which last prince constituted him one of his council, 1st September 1255.

He was also one of the *magnates* that advised the king to change his ministers, which was accordingly done that same year.

In a charter of Duncan de Lascels, confirmed by Alexander de Moravia, this William de Ramsay, John de la Haya, &c. are witnesses, anno 1260.

He left issue three sons.

1. *William*.

2. *Malcolm*, who is witness in a charter of William de Valoniis, anno 1284.

3. *John*, who is witness in the same charter with his brother Malcolm, and also in the following charters with his brother William.

He died before 1262, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. WILLIAM de RAMSAY, who is witness in a donation by Symon de Kinneir, to the abbacy of Balmerino, 1st September, the 13th year of king Alexander III. and is also mentioned in a charter of John of Strathearn, *terrarum de Beeth, &c.* signed in the royal apartment in the castle of Edinburgh, in the presence of king Alexander III. — *Coram dominis Willielmo de St. Claro vicecomite de Edinburgh, Johanne de Lindesai ca-*

merario domini regis, domino Ricardo Straiton, Willielmo de Ramsay, Johanne de Ramsay, Alexandro de Meldrum, Alano de Wacheope, Willielmo de Moravia, Thoma Logan, Alano de Camera, et aliis. — Dated in May 1278.

He died about 1295, and left issue a son and successor,

V. Sir WILLIAM, who, in several authentic writs, is designed *Willielmus Ramsay de Dalwolsy, miles, &c.* and is the first we find designed by that title.

He, with many of his brave countrymen, was forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands lying in Mid-Lothian, viz. Dalwolsy, &c. anno 1296; and also for his lands in the shire of Berwick, viz. Fowlden, &c. *eadem anno*.

The Ramsays were now become so numerous, that it is not easy to distinguish what family they belonged to, except when they are locally designed: there are no less than nine of that surname that swore fealty to king Edward I. for lands lying in different counties, anno 1296 and 1297.

And though this sir William was afterwards obliged to renew the same oath, anno 1304, yet being convinced in his own mind, that an oath imposed by an enemy, who had the power in his own hands, could not bind him against the interest of his country, he was amongst the first that joined king Robert Bruce, when he begun to assert his title to the crown, adhered firmly to his interest ever after, and performed many brave and heroic actions in the service of his country, under the conduct of that great prince.

His brave friend and cousin sir Edmund Ramsay was, with others of the chief nobility, carried to London by king Edward I. in 1296, but had the good fortune to get back to Scotland in 1297: he also took the first opportunity of joining king Robert Bruce, and contributed not a little to the freeing of his country from the oppressions of the English.

Sir William was one of the worthy patriots, who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, anno 1320.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Dalwolsy, a man of singular fortitude and resolution: a good historian designs him, *nobilis Alexander de Ramsay inter Scotos famosissimus probitate habebatur*.

He performed many glorious actions in the wars against the enemies of his country, in the reign of king David II. particularly, he,

Chartul. of Dunfermline, & Mill's M. S. pen. MacFarlane, p. 87.

Prynne's coll. vol. III. p. 662.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 2015.

Ibidem.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Ibid. p. 329. & 334.

Chart. of the Episcopal see of Glasgow.

Chartul. of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 22.

Chartul. of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 216.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 555.

Ibid. p. 566.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes MacFarlane, p. 412.

Ibid. p. 502.

he, with remarkable courage and conduct, raised the siege of Dunbar, then reduced to great straits by the English, and soon after surprised and took the strong castle of Roxburgh, *anno* 1342.

King David, being perfectly sensible of his worth and merit, thought he could never do too much for so great a patriot; he therefore made him constable of the castle of Roxburgh, warden of the middle marches, and sheriff of the county of Teviotdale.

This was highly resented by William Douglas, lord of Liddisdale, who having, by his own valour and conduct, retaken most of these lands from the English, and reduced that country to the king's obedience, thought none but himself had any title to the chief offices in those parts; he therefore beset sir Alexander, when holding a court at Hawick, and suspecting no danger, took him prisoner, and confined him in his castle of Hermitage, where, 'tis said, he was starved to death, *anno* 1348.

He left issue a son and successor,

VII. Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY of Dalwolsy, who, like many of his brave ancestors, lost no opportunity of exerting his courage in the wars against the English.

At the battle of Nisbet, he, with singular prudence and conduct, drew the English army into an ambuscade, whereby the Scots gained a compleat victory, *anno* 1355: Fordun's words are, *miserunt quendam strenuum, et armis probatum, Willielmum de Ramsay de Dalwolsy, militem, &c.*

In a charter of king David II. *de libera foresta comitatus de Levenax*, William earl of Douglas, Robert de Erskine, and William de Ramsay, knights, are witnesses, *anno* 1360.

Sometime thereafter he put his son in possession of his estate of Dalwolsy, Carington, &c. reserving to himself only a liferent thereof.

He obtained from king David II. for his good and faithful services, an annuity of 20l. Sterling for life, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1362.

Also a grant of the lands of Nether-Liberton, *Willielmo de Ramsay domino de Dalwolsy militi, et Agnetæ sponsæ suæ, &c.* by a charter, dated the 24th of October 1369.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue, by the said Agnes, two sons.

1. Sir Patrick, his heir.

2. David de Ramsay, who got from his father the lands of Innerleith, upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, of king Robert II. dated 2d July 1384.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir PATRICK RAMSAY of Dalwolsy, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed of Carington.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, for the safety of his own soul, and of Margaret his spouse, &c. without date; but as William Douglas, lord of Liddisdale, was a witness, it must have been granted before 1353, in which year he died.

In his father's lifetime he made a resignation of his estate of Dalwolsy and Carington, to and in favours of his grandson Alexander, and the heirs of his body; which failing, to James his second son, and the heirs of his body; which failing, to his own heirs whatsoever; upon which resignation Alexander obtained a charter from king David Bruce, dated 15th June 1367.

Sir Patrick likewise gave the lands of Mamilcroft, with the cote-yard thereof, lying in the territory of Carington, *in vicecomitatu de Edinburg, Johanni filio Matthei, &c.* This charter is afterwards confirmed by king David, *anno regni* 40mo.

He died in 1377, and, by the said Margaret his wife, had issue two sons.

1. Sir Alexander.

2. James, mentioned in his father's resignation.

IX. Sir ALEXANDER, first son and apparent heir of sir Patrick Ramsay of Dalwolsy, was designed Alexander of Carnock, in the above resignation.

He died before his father, leaving issue a son,

X. Sir ALEXANDER RAMSAY, who succeeded his grandfather, and, in a charter of king Robert II. to Margaret countess of Mar, dated 2d January 1378, he is designed *Alexander de Ramsay dominus de Dalwolsy, miles, &c.*

He made a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, *pro salute animæ suæ, et Catharinæ sponsæ suæ, &c.* to which William earl of Douglas, who died in 1384, is a witness.

In a charter of confirmation of the donations made by his predecessors to the abbacy of Newbottle, he is designed *Alexander filius domini Alexandri, &c.* and, by the witnesses, the confirmation is also before 1384.

He was inferior to none of his worthy ancestors, for military skill or personal resolution, and signalized himself particularly in the service of his country, at the battle of Homildon, where he unfortunately lost his life, *anno* 1401.

By

Fordun, vol. II. p. 334.

Ibid. p. 335.

Ibid. p. 350.

Chartul. of Levenax, penes MacFarlane, p. 16.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhousie.

Chart. in archiv. regis David.

Ibidem.

Chart. in archiv. Roberti II.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane p. 53.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhousie.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1369.

Chart. penes Sinclair de Herdmonston et Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 54.

Ibid. p. 55.

Hauthorn-den's hist. in vita Jacobi I.

By the said Catharine, his spouse, he left issue a son,

XI. ROBERT de RAMSAY, who succeeded him, and is designed *dominus de Dalwolsy*, in a charter of the lands of Barmucks, by Archibald earl of Douglas, to James Dundas of that ilk, *anno 1416*.

He left issue a son and successor,

XII. Sir ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Dalwolsy, who, when a young man, obtained letters of safe conduct from the king of England, to accompany king James I. into Scotland, *anno 1423*, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at his majesty's coronation, *anno 1424*.

He was one of the chief commanders with the earl of Angus, at the battle of Piperden, where the Scots obtained a compleat victory over the English, *anno 1436*.

He confirmed a charter of the lands of Crichton to John Borthwick, upon the resignation of Robert Ramsay of Innerleith, and in this charter, which is dated in 1446, Alexander, his eldest son and heir, is a witness.

He made an entail of his estate in favours of his grandson Alexander, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing to his own second son Robert, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing to his third son George, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his fourth son William, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. all which is contained in a charter, under the great seal of king James II. dated 3d April 1456.

He got a charter from king James III. *baroniarum de Dalwolsy et Kerington, necnon baronia de Foulden in vicecom. de Berwick*. Also another charter of the same lands, dated 20th March 1473.

This sir Alexander sat in the parliament of king James III. wherein Alexander duke of Albany was forfeited, *anno 1479*, and is therein designed *dominus de Dalwolsy, &c.*

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had four sons, according to the above entail.

1. Alexander.

2. Robert.

3. George, who got a charter from king James II. *Georgio Ramsay filio Alexandri Ramsay de Dalwolsy, militis, terrarum de Dalhousie*, to him and Christian Valance his spouse, &c. dated 10th January 1459.

4. William de Ramsay.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1488.

XIII. ALEXANDER RAMSAY, first son and

apparent heir of sir Alexander of Dalwolsy, mentioned in the charter of the lands of Crichton to John Borthwick before noticed, died before his father, leaving issue a son,

XIV. Sir ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Dalwolsy, who was served and retoured heir to his grandfather, *anno 1489*.

He was a man of a prodigious stature, vast strength of body, and great resolution, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his courage against the enemies of his country.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of George earl of Angus, by whom he had a son,

Nichol de Ramsay.

He married, 2dly, Nicholas Ker, relict of Alexander lord Home, by whom he had a daughter,

Margaret.

He was in great favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, on 9th September 1513, and was succeeded by his son,

XV. NICHOL de RAMSAY, who was served heir to his father in the lands of Dalwolsy and Carington, on 8th November 1513; and in the lands of Carnock in 1532.

He was a faithful and loyal subject to king James V. and always steady to the interest of queen Mary, in the beginning of whose reign he got a commission of justiciary on his lands of Dalwolsy and Carington, *in vicecom. de Edinburgh*, and his lands of Fowlden, *in vicecom. de Berwick*, dated 2d May 1542.

He married Isabel, daughter of William lord Livingston, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. George, his heir.

2. William.

His daughter, Janet, married ———

He died *anno 1554*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. GEORGE, *dominus de Dalwolsy*, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James V. *Georgio Ramsay filio et heredi apparenti Nicholai Ramsay de Dalwolsy, baronia de Dalwolsy, Carington et Fowlden*, dated 20th May 1528.

Another charter, *Georgio Ramsay feodatario de Dalwolsy et Elizabetha Hepburn, sua sponse terrarum dominicalium de Dalwolsy*, dated 8th May 1536.

Also a charter to them two, *duarum terrarum husbandriarum villa de Fowlden et terrarum de Edislaw*, dated the 14th of March 1553.

Another

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer's feed. Angliæ, tom. X. p. 308.

Hauthorn-den's hist. in vita Jacobi 1mi.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhousie.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Extract from the records of parliament, M. S. in the lawiers lib.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhousie.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1508.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhousie.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Another charter, *Georgio Ramsay domino de Dalhousie, heredibusque, &c. terras dominicales, sylvas, parkas baronia de Dalhousie*, dated 6th October 1564.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady friend to queen Mary, and was one of those great barons who entered into that memorable association in her behalf, on 7th May 1568.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Hepburn of Waughton, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Dalhousie.

3. *Alexander*, who got from his father the lands of Edglaw, in the barony of Carington, anno 1560.

Ibidem.

4. *William*, who, in a gift of the escheat of John of Carkethill, is designed *filius domini de Dalhousie, &c.* anno 1570.

1st Daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir John Cranston of that ilk..

2. ———, married to sir Walter Riddel of that ilk.

He died in December 1579, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Retour in
Chancerie.

XVII. JOHN RAMSAY of Dalhousie, who was served heir to his father the 15th day of March 1580.

He got a charter from king James VI. to him and his heirs whatsoever, *terrarum baronia de Dalhousie, baronia de Carington et baronia de Fouldane*, dated the 22d day of October 1589.

He married Marian Ballanden, daughter of sir John Ballanden of Auchinoule; but died anno 1592, without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew George, son of his brother James, to whom we now return.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XVII. JAMES RAMSAY, second son of George of Dalhousie, got from his father, with consent of Nichol his grandfather, a grant of the chaplainry of St. Leonards, anno 1548.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *George*, who succeeded to his uncle John of Dalhousie, as before noticed.

2. Sir *John de Ramsay*, who was created viscount Haddington. *Vide title Haddington.*

Ibidem.

XVIII. Sir GEORGE, afterwards lord Ramsay, was served heir to his uncle John, anno 1601. His retour bears, *quondam Alexander Ramsay de Dalhousie miles, qui obiit nono die Septembris 1513, abavus domini Georgii Ramsay de Dalhousie, &c.* son of the

great grandson of Alexander, killed at Flou-don.

He got a charter from king James VI. *Georgio Ramsay de Dalhousie, heredibusque suis, villa et terrarum de Edington unit. in unam integram baroniam de Edington*, dated 2d March 1593. Ibid. et chart. penes comitem de Dalhousie.

In a decret-arbitral betwixt him and sir George Douglas, he is designed George Ramsay of Dalhousie; anno 1599. Ibidem.

He got also a charter of a great many lands, *domino Georgio Ramsay de Dalhousie militi*, 23d March 1603. Ibidem.

And in a contract of wadset betwixt him and John viscount of Haddington, he is designed his brother-german, anno 1614. Ibidem.

He got a charter, *domino Georgio de Dalhousie militi, et domina Margareta Douglas, sponsa sua, terrarum de Balledmouth, Innerdevot et Samford*, dated 12th September 1615. Ibidem.

He was a man of fine parts, and highly esteemed by king James VI. who first conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and then created him a peer, by the title of lord Ramsay of Melrofs, anno 1618. Upon which he got a charter, *Georgio domino Ramsay de Melrofs, militi, terrarum baronia de Dalhousie et Melrofs, &c.* dated the 25th day of August 1618. Ibidem.

He afterwards, with consent of the crown, changed the title of Melrofs for that of Dalhousie, as being the ancient title of the family; upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *Georgio domino Ramsay de Dalhousie*, dated 5th January 1619. Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of sir George Douglas of Ellinhill, brother of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a son, Ibidem.

William, ——— and a daughter,

Margaret, married to William Livingston of Kilfytb.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Ker, daughter of ———, by whom he had two sons. Ibidem.

1. *John*, who married Giles Baillie.

2. *James*.

And, dying in 1629, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. WILLIAM lord Ramsay, who, in his father's lifetime, was put in possession of most part of his estate, upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, *Willielmo filio et heredi apparenti domini Georgii de Dalhousie militis, terrarum baronia de Dalhousie, terrarum baronia de Kerington, &c. &c.* dated 21st July 1612. Ibidem.

He was a great loyalist, and highly esteemed by king Charles I. who created him earl of Dalhousie, lord Ramsay and Carington, Ibid. Heredibus masculis.

on 29th June 1633, by patent to his heirs-male, &c.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

He was appointed high sheriff of Edinburgh, 24th October 1646, and colonel of the shire of Edinburgh's horse for duke Hamilton's engagement, 4th May 1648.

Bp. Guthrie's
memoirs.

And afterwards, for his steady attachment to the interest of the royal family, he was fined by Oliver Cromwel in the sum of 1500 l. Sterling, 12th April 1654.

He married lady Margaret Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southesk, by Margaret daughter of sir David Lindsay of Edzell, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. Captain *John*, ancestor of the present earl, of whom afterwards.
3. Mr. *James Ramsay*.
4. Captain *William Ramsay*.

1st Daughter lady *Marjory*, married to James earl of Buchan.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to John Scrimzeour earl of Dundee; and, 2dly, to sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan.

3. Lady *Magdalene*, died unmarried.

He died in 1674, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart penes
comitem de
Dalhousie.

XX. GEORGE second earl of Dalhousie, who was made bailie of the regality of Dalkeith, 20th January 1682, and married lady Anne Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wighton, by lady Margaret Livingston, daughter of Alexander earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *William*.

2. *George*, whose genius leading him to a military life, by his courage and conduct he arose gradually from an ensign to the highest commands in the army. In 1690, after the battle of Valeour, he was made a brigadier and colonel of the Scotch regiment of guards. In 1693, after the battle of Landin, he was made a major-general. In 1702, he was made a lieutenant-general, and commander in chief of all the forces in Scotland, in which office he died, anno 1705.

3. *Robert Ramsay*, Esq;

1st Daughter, lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to George lord Ross; 2dly, to Robert viscount Oxenford.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Home.

3. Lady *Eupheme*, married to Mr. John Hay.

He died anno 1675, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. WILLIAM, third earl of Dalhousie, a man of great honour and probity, who was

by king Charles II. appointed captain of the militia of the shire of Edinburgh, anno 1678, and lord high sheriff of the same county, anno 1682.

He married lady Mary, daughter of Henry Moor, earl of Drogheda in the kingdom of Ireland, by Alice his wife, daughter of William lord Spencer of Wormlington, in Warwickshire, ancestor of the earls of Sunderland, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *William*, who succeeded his brother.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to lord Haley, in the kingdom of Ireland.

XXII. GEORGE, fourth earl of Dalhousie, succeeded his father; but had the misfortune to be killed in Holland, by one Mr. Hamilton, anno 1696, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

XXII. WILLIAM, fifth earl of Dalhousie, who was appointed high sheriff of Edinburgh, 24th February 1703. He afterwards betook himself to a military life, and, by his merit, soon distinguished himself in the army.

He was colonel in the Scotch regiment of guards in Spain, where he died, anno 1710, also without issue, which ended the male line of George, eldest son of William, first earl of Dalhousie, whereby the estate and honours devolved upon the next heir male, colonel William Ramsay, son of captain John, to whom we now return.

XX. Captain JOHN RAMSAY, second son of William, first earl of Dalhousie, married — Sinclair, daughter of —, by whom he had a son,

XXI. Colonel WILLIAM RAMSAY, who succeeded to the estate and honours of Dalhousie, as before noticed, and was the sixth earl.

He was served and retoured heir to William, the fifth earl, on 9th February, 1711. *Safine in Chancery.*

He was a man of distinguished honour and integrity, and married Jean, daughter of George lord Ross, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, lord Ramsay.

2. *Charles*.

3. *Malcolm*.

1st Daughter, lady *Anne*.

2. Lady *Jean*.

He died in October, anno 1739.

XXII. GEORGE, lord Ramsay, first son and apparent heir of William, sixth earl of Dalhousie

Dalhousie, married Jean, daughter of the right honourable Henry Maule of Kelly, brother-german and heir of James, late earl of Panmure, by whom he had seven sons, four whereof died young; the three that survived were,

1. *Charles*, now earl of Dalhousie.
2. *George Ramsay*, Esq; advocate.
3. *Malcolm*.

He died in March *anno* 1739, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIII. CHARLES, who succeeded also to his grand-father earl William, in October

1739, and is the seventh earl of Dalhousie.

A R M S.

Argent, an eagle displayed, *sable*, beaked and membered, *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath, an unicorn's head, couped, *argent*, horned and maned, *or*.

Supporters; two griffons, proper.

MOTTO; *Ora et labora*.

C H I E F S E A T.

At the castle of Dalhousie, four miles south of Edinburgh, &c.

SCOT Earl of DELORAIN.

THE first of this noble family was,

I. Lord HENRY SCOT, third son of James duke of Monmouth, by Anne dutchess of Buccleugh, who, in the 5th year of queen Anne, was created earl of Delorain, viscount Hermitage, and lord Scot of Golduland, in the shire of Roxburgh, by letter patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 29th March 1706.

He was one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the 5th, 6th, and 7th parliaments of Great-Britain; and in 1715 was appointed colonel of the 2d troop of granadier guards.

In 1723, he was made knight of the most noble order of the bath, and soon thereafter colonel of a regiment of foot, a major-general, and gentleman of the bed-chamber to his majesty, which offices he enjoyed till his death.

He married Anne, daughter and heiress of William Duncomb of Battlefen, in Bedfordshire, one of the lords justices of Ireland in 1693, and comptroller of the army-accompts to queen Anne. By her he had issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Francis*, his heir.
2. *Henry*, who succeeded his brother.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, died young.

The earl died *anno* 1730, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. FRANCIS, second earl of Delorain, who married twice; but dying without issue, *anno* 1739, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

II. HENRY, third earl of Delorain, who, from his youth, was disposed to a maritime life, and was soon promoted to be a captain in the royal navy.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenwick, Esq; by whom he had two sons.

1. *Henry*, now earl of Delorain.
2. *John Scot*, Esq;

He died in January 1740, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. HENRY, fourth earl of Delorain, viscount Hermitage, &c.

A R M S.

Or, a bend *azure*, a star between two crescents of the field, a crescent for difference.

Crest; on a wreath, a stag trippant, proper.

Supporters; two maidens richly attired in antique habits; their under robe *vert*, the middle one, *azure*; and the uppermost, *gules*; and each plumed on her head with feathers.

MOTTO; *Amo*.

DENNISTON Lord DENNISTON.

THE surname of Denniston is of very great antiquity in the west of Scotland, and is said to have been first assumed by one

Daniel, who, when surnames began to be used in this country, called his lands and possessions Daniel's-town, after his own christian name, which,

Nisbet and
Crawford.

which, in process of time, came to be corrupted into Denniston; and it is certain, that they were for a considerable time promiscuously called Danielstoun and Denniston.

Dalrymple's
appendix,
p. 337.

In a charter of the barony of Houston, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. he is said to be bounded by the lands of Daniel, &c. which, by the situation, clearly appears to be the lands afterwards called Denniston.

Chartul. of
Paisly p. 127.

But the surname of Denniston was certainly used before the reign of Malcolm IV. for in the inquisition, made by David prince of Cumberland, into the possessions of the church of Glasgow, Ronaldus Denniston is a witness, anno 1116.

Char. in arch.
regis David.
an. 1369 and
1370.

The Dennistons of that ilk, said to be descended of this Ronald, came to have vast possessions in lands in the shires of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Air, Lanark, Dumfries, &c.

Sir John Denniston, *dominus ejusd.* is witness, in a charter of a donation by Robert lord high steward of Scotland, earl of Strathearn, to the monastery of Paisly, anno 1360.

He married a daughter of Malcolm Fleming, earl of Wigton, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in ro-
tul. Roberti
II.

Sir Robert Denniston, or *Danielston*, of that ilk, who, upon his own resignation, got two charters, under the great seal, from king David Bruce, of the lands of Tropwood in Lanark-shire, Glencairn in Dumfries-shire, &c. *qua fuerunt domini Johannis de Danielston, militis, sui patris, &c.*

He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John *Danielston*, *dominus ejusd.* who,

upon his own resignation, got a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. of the lands and barony of Mauldesly, de Law, de Kylcadyow, with many others, anno 1375.

He had a son,

Sir Robert *Denniston* or *Danielston*, *dominus ejusd. miles*, who got a grant of the lands of Glencairn from king Robert II. and, upon his own resignation, got a charter, under the great seal, from king Robert III. of the lands and baronies of Danielstoun, Finlaystoun, &c. in the barony of Renfrew, to him and his heirs whatsoever, dated at the castle of Rothsay, 25th January 1394.

He left issue two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmawers, ancestor of the earl of Glencairn, who got with her the lands and baronies of Danielstoun, Finlaystoun, Kilmar-nock in Dumbarton-shire, and Glencairn in Dumfries-shire.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, who got with her the lands of Mauldesly, Kilmadyow, Stainly, &c.

This sir Robert dying without male-issue, in him ended the first and principal branch of this ancient family.

There are still several families of this surname subsisting in the west of Scotland, of whom Denniston of Cowgreen, in Dumbarton-shire, is said to be lineally descended of the Dennistons of that ilk, &c. Denniston of Dunraith, Denniston of Mount-john, &c.

Charta penes
comitem de
Glencairn.

Chart. penes
dominium
Willielmum
Maxwell de
Calderwood.

K E I T H Lord D I N G W A L L.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

Robert lord Keith, eldest son and apparent heir of William, third earl Marishall, the sixteenth generation of that illustrious house, in a direct male-line, who was killed at the battle of Flowdon, anno 1513, his father being then alive.

By lady Elizabeth Douglas, his wife, daughter of John earl of Morton, he left issue two sons.

1. *William*, who succeeded his grandfather, and was fourth earl Marishall.

2. *Robert de Keith*, who was appointed abbot of Deer in the end of the reign of king James V. and died before the year 1560, leaving issue a son,

Andrew de Keith, who being a man of extraordinary parts, and great accomplishments,

was much taken notice of at the court of king James VI. and soon became a favourite of his majesty, who first conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and then created him a peer, by the title of lord Keith of Dingwall, anno 1584, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

Act of parl.
in favour of
Andrew Ld.
Dingwall,
anno 1584.

When his cousin, George earl of Marishall, was sent ambassador to the court of Denmark, to espouse princess Anne a daughter of that crown, as proxy for king James VI. Andrew lord Dingwall accompanied him, and being a man of a graceful and fine appearance, added much to the lustre of his splendid retinue.

The negotiation was happily accomplished, to the satisfaction of king and court, anno 1589; but lord Dingwall dying soon thereafter, without issue, the honours became extinct.

P R E S T O N

PRESTON Lord DINGWALL.

THE surname of Preston is certainly local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Preston, in Mid-Lothian, as soon as surnames began to be frequently used in Scotland.

I. LEOLPHUS de PRESTON flourished in the reign of king William the Lyon, who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1165, and died *anno* 1214. — He was father of

II. LEOLPHUS de PRESTON, who, in a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, is designed *Leolphus de Preston filius Leolphi, &c. tempore Alexandri regis II.*

He died before the year 1260, leaving issue a son,

III. Sir WILLIAM de PRESTON (designated *miles*) who succeeded him, and made a considerable figure in the reign of king Alexander III.

After the death of that great prince, he was one of the *magnates Scotiae* that were summoned to Berwick by king Edward I. in the competition for the crown betwixt Bruce and Baliol, *anno* 1291.

He was witness also in a charter with Henry de Preston, *domino Willielmo de Sto. Claro vicecom. de Edinburg, &c. anno* 1292.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. NICHOL de PRESTON, who was one of the Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

We find other three of this surname, *viz.* William, Henry, and Thomas de Prestons, swearing allegiance to king Edward that same year; but we cannot pretend to connect them with this family.

Nichol died in the beginning of the reign of king David II. and was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir JOHN de PRESTON, a man of singular courage and resolution, and in great favour with king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346; was several years confined in the tower of London; but was afterwards released for a ransom, and returned to Scotland.

He is witness in a charter of donation to the monastery of Newbottle, by Patrick de Ramsay, *anno* 1353, in which he is designated *Johannes de Preston, miles, &c.*

He was witness also in a charter of confirmation to John Campbell earl of Athole, dated the last day of January, the 30th year of king David's reign, *anno* 1359.

He was appointed one of the Scotch commissioners, to treat of a peace with the English, *anno* 1360, and was again nominated an ambassador extraordinary, *anno* 1361.

There flourished in the minority of king David II. a great patriot; said to be of this family, though we cannot connect him with it, *viz.* sir Laurence Preston, who signalized himself upon several occasions, against the enemies of his country, *inter* 1330 and 1340; particularly he, with William de Keith, and Robert de Gordon, defeated the English under the command of general Talbot, whom they took prisoner, &c. &c.

Sir John was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir SIMON de PRESTON, who, in his father's lifetime, is witness to a charter of a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, in which he is designed *filius et haeres apparens domini Johannis, &c. anno* 1360.

He acquired the lands of Craigmillar from John de Capella, *anno* 1374, which afterwards became the chief seat, and one of the titles of the family.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir Simon, his heir.

2. Sir Henry, a man of great parts, and highly esteemed by king Robert II. He got a share of 40,000 franks, that were sent by the king of France, to be divided amongst his faithful allies the Scots, *anno* 1385. He was joined in commission with sir Henry Swinton, sir Henry Douglas, and sir John Dalziel, to treat of a peace with England, *anno* 1391; and was again named one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the same court, *anno* 1392; but whether he had any succession or not, we cannot now determine.

Sir Simon was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir SIMON PRESTON, the first we have found designed by the title of Craigmillar.

He is witness in a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, wherein he is designated *filius Simonis, &c. tempore Roberti regis III.*

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir George, his heir.

2. Andrew de Preston, ancestor of the Prestons of Whitehill, &c. of whom afterwards.

VIII. Sir

Writs in the charter-chest of Craigmillar, and Mr. Mill's collections.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 207, & 305.

Ibid. tom. IV. p. 823; and Fordun, vol. II. p. 317. 325; 326, &c.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 359.

Charta intro. Roberti Regis II.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 485, 733, &c.

Chartul. of Dunfermline p. 337.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Nisbet, vol. I. p. 312.

Retour in
Craigmillers
charter-chest
and Mr. Mill's
collections,
&c.

VIII. Sir GEORGE PRESTON succeeded his father, and he and his successors were promiscuously designed by the titles of Preston, Craigmillers, and Gourton, and were possessed of several other lands and baronies.

He died on 2d August 1424, leaving issue a son and successor.

Ibid. & chart.
inpub. archiv.

IX. JOHN PRESTON of Craigmillers and Gourton, who was served heir to his father anno 1424, and married Christian Cockburn, a daughter of the family of Langton, by whom he had a son,

Retour in
Craigmillers
charter-chest,
&c.

X. WILLIAM PRESTON of Craigmillers, who was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Gourton, anno 1442.

Chartul. of
Dunfermline
P. 337.

He is witness in a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, in which he is designed *Willielmus dominus de Gourton, &c.* anno 1452; and, dying the same year, was succeeded by his son,

Retour in the
charter-chest
of Craigmil-
ler.

XI. WILLIAM PRESTON of Craigmillers, who was retoured heir to his father anno 1453.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter, *Willielmo Preston de Craigmillers, et suis assignatis, de terris quæ fuerunt Christiane Cockburn, sponsæ quondam Johannis Preston de Craigmillers*, dated at Perth 12th July 1459.

Ibidem.

He got other two charters of several other lands and baronies, anno 1463 and 1471; and dying anno 1474, was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.
Retour in the
charter-chest
of Craigmil-
ler.

XII. Sir SIMON, who got a charter of the lands of Craigmillers, *Simoni de Preston, militi, &c.* anno 1475; and was served heir in general to his father, anno 1478.

He had issue two sons, and one daughter.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

1. Sir William, who got a charter from his father of some lands, to him and Elizabeth Hepburn his spouse, anno 1510; but he died without issue, anno 1512.

2. Sir George, his heir.

His daughter, —, married to sir William Sinclair of Herdmandston.

He died anno 1519, and was succeeded by his son,

Retour in the
charter-chest
of Craigmil-
ler.

XIII. Sir GEORGE PRESTON of Craigmillers, who was retoured heir to his father, anno 1520.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter from king James V. *Georgio Preston de eodem, militi et Isabella Hope-Pringle, sponsæ suæ*, of several lands and baronies, anno 1538.

By the said Isabel, a daughter of the family of Galashiels, he left issue a son and successor,

XIV. Sir SIMON of Craigmillers, who got a charter, to Simon Preston (son to George of that ilk) and Janet Beaton his spouse, of the barony of Craigmillers in Edinburgh-shire, Balgay in Forfar-shire, &c. &c. upon his father's resignation, anno 1542: Chart. in pub. archiv.

And a charter of several other lands, wherein he is designed son and heir of sir George Preston of that ilk, dated 5th June 1543: Ibidem.

Also a charter, to sir Simon Preston of that ilk, and Elizabeth Menteith his spouse, of the barony of Preston, &c. anno 1549. Ibidem.

By Janet Beaton, his first wife, he had no issue; but by Elizabeth, daughter of William Menteith of Carse, he had a son,

XV. DAVID of Preston and Craigmillers who succeeded him, and got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies in 1576 and 1577. Ibidem.

He left issue three sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir George, his heir.

2. Robert, who succeeded his brother.

3. Sir Richard, created lord Dingwall, of whom more hereafter.

1st. Daughter, —, married, 1st, to James Cunninghame of Drumwhassell; 2dly, to Walter MacFarlane of Gartartan.

2. Magdalene, married to James Nicholson of Laswade.

He died in February 1593, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Retour in Chancery.

XVI. Sir GEORGE of Preston and Craigmillers, who married a daughter of — Hay of Fingask, by whom he had a son,

James, who died before himself, without issue; — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to sir George Buchanan of that ilk; and dying without male-issue, anno 1609, was succeeded by his brother,

XVI. ROBERT of Preston and Craigmillers, who was served and retoured heir to his father, who died last infest and seased in the lands of Craigmillers, &c. 18th May 1625. Ibidem.

This Robert died without issue in December 1639; and his brother lord Dingwall dying also without male-succession, the male-line of sir George, eldest son of sir Simon, the seventh generation of this genealogical account thus ended; and the male-representative of this ancient family is,

David Preston of Whitehill, lineally descended of Andrew, second son of the said sir Simon, who was served heir to the last mentioned Robert (*ejus pronepos, trinepos, &c.*) 8th April 1640. Ibidem.

We

We now return to lord Dingwall.

XVI. Sir RICHARD PRESTON, third son of David of Preston and Craigmiller, having been educated at court, and a man of fine parts, became a great favourite of king James VI. who first conferred upon him the honour of knight-hood, then appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber.

He attended his majesty into England, and was made one of the knights of the bath on 30th July 1603.

In 1607, he had the constabulary of Dingwall bestowed upon him, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Dingwall, by patent to the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten, whatsoever.

He married lady Elizabeth Butler, only daughter of Thomas earl of Ormond, widow of Theobald viscount of Theophelim in Ireland; and he was created earl of Desmond in that kingdom, on 6th June 1614, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

By her he had only one daughter,

Lady Elizabeth, his sole heiress; and having no male-issue, the title of Desmond became extinct.

He was drowned in his passage from Dublin to England, 28th June 1628, and succeeded in the honours of Dingwall by his only child,

XVII. Lady ELIZABETH PRESTON, daughter of Dingwall, married to James duke of Ormond, to whom she had issue eight sons, and two daughters.

1. Thomas, who died an infant.

2. Thomas, earl of Ossory.

3. James, died in infancy.

4. James, died in childhood.

5. Richard, who was created baron Buttler of Cloughgrenan, viscount Tulloch, and earl of Arran, on 13th May 1662, with limitation of the honours to the issue-male of his brother John.

6. Walter, who died young.

7. John, created baron of Aghrim, viscount Clonmore, and earl of Gowran, 13th April 1676, and died without issue.

8. James, who also died in infancy.

1st Daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, whose only daughter, lady Elizabeth, was married to John earl of Strathmore.

2. Lady Mary, married to William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire.

XVIII. THOMAS earl of Ossory, the eldest surviving son, was a man of fine parts, and made a great figure in his time; but died

before his father, anno 1680, having married lady Amelia Nassau, eldest daughter of Lewis lord of Beverwert, La Locke, Odyke, &c. &c. by whom he had six sons, four whereof died young, and six daughters, three whereof died infants.

1. Surviving son, James, afterwards duke of Ormond.

2. Charles, earl of Arran.

1. Surviving daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to William Richard George, ninth earl of Derby.

2. Lady Amelia.

3. Lady Henrietta, married to Henry D' Auverquerque, earl of Grantham.

XIX. JAMES, eldest surviving son of Thomas earl of Ossory, succeeded his grandfather James, first duke of Ormond, anno 1688, and was the second duke.

As a succinct account of the life and heroic actions of this truly great man, is to be found in Mr. Lodge's peerage of Ireland, to that we refer our readers; and shall only add, that in 1710 he claimed the honour of Dingwall, as being lineally descended of Richard the first lord. His claim was sustained, and he voted by proxy for the sixteen Scotch peers elected to sit in the British parliament, called to meet on the 25th of November the same year.

His grace was impeached by the house of Commons, 21st June 1715, whereupon, being advised to avoid the impending storm of a parliamentary prosecution, he retired to France on 8th August, and was the 20th of that month attainted, his estate forfeited, and honours extinguished, &c.

But the British parliament passed an act, 24th June 1721, to enable his brother the earl of Arran, to purchase his estate, which accordingly he did.

The duke married, 1st, lady Anne, eldest daughter to Laurence earl of Rochester, by whom he had no issue. He married, 2dly, lady Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Henry duke of Beaufort, by whom he had a son, Thomas, earl of Ossory, who died anno 1689, in the 9th year of his age.

Also five daughters, whereof ladies Mary, Amelia, and Henrietta, died in their infancy; and lady Elizabeth died unmarried, anno 1750.

Lady Mary, married to John lord Ashburnham; but died without issue.

XIX. CHARLES, a younger son of Thomas earl of Ossory, and brother-german of James, second duke of Ormond, was created a peer of Ireland by the titles of baron Clough-

Ibid. p. 41.

Ibid. p. 41 et infra.

Ibid. p. 43.

Crawford's peerage.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland, vol. II. p. 26

Ibidem.

Ibid. p. 30 & 37.

Ibid. p. 38.

Ibid. p. 41.

Cloughgrenan, viscount of Tulloch, and earl of Arran, by king William, *anno* 1693; and

also, that same year, a baron of England, by the title of lord Butler of Weston, &c.

MAXWELL Earl of DIRLETON.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

JOHN MAXWELL of Kirkhouse, a branch of the antient and illustrious family of Nithsdale, who married Jean, daughter of sir Charles Murray of Cockpool, and sister of James earl of Annandale, by whom he had a son,

Sir *James Maxwell* of Innerwick, who was introduced to court by his uncle, the earl of Annandale; and being a man of good parts, and fine address, soon became a favourite of king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber.

And being no less esteemed by his son king Charles I. was, by that prince, not only continued in the bed-chamber, but had several other favours bestowed upon him.

In 1633, he got a ratification of the barony of Innerwick, to him and Elizabeth Bouffoyne, his spouse, wherein he is called the king's trusty servant, &c. Minutes of parliament.

In 1636, he, and John Cunninghame of Barns, had a pension settled on them for keeping a light on the island of May. Rescinded. acts of parl.

And as a further reward of his loyalty and constant fidelity, the king was pleased to create him earl of Dirleton, *anno* 1646, by patent to the heirs-male of his body. Crawford's peerage.

He married Elizabeth de Bouffoyne, a foreign lady, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William second duke of Hamilton.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Charles lord Cranburn, son and heir of William earl of Salisbury, and both had children.

But the earl dying without male-issue, the honours became extinct.

DOUGLAS Duke of DOUGLAS.

IF a long train of illustrious ancestors, distinguished by the highest titles, and connected with the most august and noble families in Europe, can make any name remarkable and great, there is no subject can plead a higher claim than the Douglas; but it is the least part of the glory of this family, that it has been honoured with alliances by marriage into the first rank of nobility in Scotland, England, and France, even with crowned heads, having matched eleven times with the royal house of Scotland, and once with that of England.

That, besides the honours conferred on them by their own sovereigns, they have been dukes of Turenne, counts of Longueville, and marshals of France; they were more distinguished by their virtue and merit, than by their titles and opulency, and the lustre of their actions outshone the splendour of their birth.

Hence we see them leading the van of our armies in Scotland; supporting, by their valour, the kingdom and crown of France, tot-

tering on the head of Charles VII. when reduced to the last extremity by the bravery of the English; raising the siege of Dantzick, for which they had the highest honours conferred upon them; conquering the Saracens in Spain; with many other acts of military glory that have made this family renowned through all the corners of Europe, for which we must refer to our historians, as our business is more properly genealogy than biography.

The traditional account of the origin of this noble family, transmitted to us by historians, is,

About the year of God 770, in the reign of Solvathius king of the Scots, one Donald Bane, of the western isles, having invaded the Scotch territories, and routed the royal army, a man of rank and figure came seasonably with his friends and followers to the king's assistance; he renewed the battle, and obtained a compleat victory over the invader. The king being desirous to see the man, who had done him so signal a piece of service, he

he was pointed out to him by his colour or complexion, in these words of the old Gallic or Celtic language, SHOLTO DU-GLASH; in English, *Behold that black or swarthy coloured man*, from which he was named Sholto the Douglas.

The king royally rewarded his great services, and gave him a grant of several lands and large possessions in the county of Lanark, which were called Douglas, and from hence came the surname of the family.

This Sholto is said to have left issue two sons.

1. *Hugh*, ancestor of the Douglasses in Scotland.

2. *William*, progenitor of the Scoti Duglassii in Italy.

As the illustrious and numerous family of the Scoti in Italy, are acknowledged by Italian historians, as well as our own, to be descended of the Douglasses, we shall therefore take the liberty here to give a short account of them from the best authorities.

Achais, king of the Scots, entered into a league with Charlemagne, king of France, about the year 800, which subsisted inviolate betwixt the two crowns above 800 years. In consequence of this league, Achais sent his brother William with 4000 auxiliaries to the emperor, who was marching an army into Italy to the pope's assistance against Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who had invaded the ecclesiastical territories.

William Douglas, second son of the said Sholto, accompanied him in this expedition; and, being one of his chief commanders, had a large share of the glory acquired by the Scots in that enterprize.

After the war was ended, William de Douglas, being indisposed, was left behind at Placentia, when the auxiliaries went home; and being recovered, he married the daughter of Antonio Spetino, one of the most honourable families in that country. He settled there, and from him all that great and numerous family of the Scoti Duglassii are descended, who have always carried the same armorial bearings with the Douglasses in Scotland, viz. *argent*, on a chief, *azure*, two or three stars of the field.

An Italian historian says, *Quando Carolo Magno fece l'impresa in Italia contra Desiderio Re de Longobardi, hebbe per suo condutiore di buomini di armi un Guilielmo Scozzese della familia de conti de Duglassi, &c.* which sufficiently shows, that the Scoti in Italy acknowledge their descent from the Douglasses.

And as there was a full account of these Scoti transmitted by Marc Antonio Scoto, count de Agufano, to William marquis of

Douglas, with their descent from the above period, an exact copy whereof, together with the large genealogical tree of the Douglasses in Scotland, finely done and beautifully illuminate, is in possession of sir William Douglas of Glenbervy, to that we refer, and return to the Douglasses in Scotland.

And as we cannot, from certain documents, connect their descent, till about three hundred years after Sholto, we shall pass over the traditional account, and deduce their genealogy where we have vouchers from history or records.

I. WILLIAM de DOUGLAS, said to be lineally descended from the above Sholto, was created lord or *dominus de Douglas*, by king Malcolm Canmore, at a *conventus procerum* held in Forfar, according to John Major and Buchanan, in 1057; but, according to Boethius, *anno 1061*.

He lived after the year 1100, and left issue two sons.

1. Sir *John de Douglas*.
2. Sir *William* of Glendoning, of whom the Douglasses of Strabrock, Pompherston, Pittendreich, &c. are descended.

Hume's hist. of Douglas. Simson's essay on the family, and M. S. in archivis familiaris de Douglas.

II. Sir JOHN, second lord of Douglas, succeeded, and, in his father's lifetime, was designed of Douglas-burn; which lands ly in the shire of Selkirk, and were long in the possession of the family of Douglas.

Ibidem.

He flourished and made a figure in the reign of king David I. and dying about the year 1145, was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

III. Sir WILLIAM, third lord of Douglas, who, in a charter granted by king David I. to the town of Air, in the twenty seventh year of his reign, is designed *Willielmus de Douglas dominus de eodem, miles, anno 1151*.

Ibidem.

He is also witness in another charter with Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, which must have been betwixt 1174 and 1199, in which last year the bishop died.

Chartul. of Kelso penes MacFarlane, p. 319.

He married Margaret, daughter of Friskinus de Kerdal, upon the river Spey, by whom he had issue six sons, and one daughter.

Chartul. of Murray, ibid. p. 97.

1. *Archibald*, lord of Douglas.
2. *Bricius Douglas*, who was bred to the church, a man of great piety, learning, and benevolence. He was, first, prior of Lismahago, then dean of Murray, before the year 1200, made bishop of that see in 1203, and bestowed many donations on the religious. There is extant a charter of his for repairing the church of Spey, *ad instantiam et petitionem Friskini de Kerdale avunculi sui, &c.*

Ibid. and Mr. Keith's catalogue of bishops, p. 81.

Umbertus Locatus, Franc. Sanvini, &c.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 111 Lib. Fordun, ib. II. cap. 15.

Sir George MacKenzie, Nisbet's heraldry, &c.

Franciscus Sanfovinus de prima origine delle case illustri d'Italia lib. I.

He died in 1222.

Chartul. of
Murray,
p. 82.

3. *Alexander Douglas*, who is mentioned in several charters of his brother's, was *vicecomes de Elgin ante 1220*; and in a composition betwixt A. bishop of Murray, and Walter de Moravia, Alexander de Douglas *vicecomes de Elgin, frater quondam Bricii episcopi*, is a witness, 9th October 1226.

4. *Henry de Douglas*.

5. *Hugo de Douglas*.

Ibidem.

The above Henry and Hugo were both designed brothers of bishop Bricius in many charters; particularly in *carta collationis Willelmi filii Friskini, &c. ante 1222*: and of these brothers several families of the name of Douglas in the north are descended.

Chartul. of
Kelso, p.
319.

6. *Friskinus de Douglas*, who, in a charter *super ecclesiam de Birny*, is designed brother of bishop Bricius, *ante annum 1222*.

Nisbet's ap-
pendix, p. 3.

His daughter *Margaret* was married to sir Harvey Keith, great marshal of Scotland.

Sir William died before the year 1200, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartul. of
Murray, p.
82, 97, 125.
&c.

IV. ARCHIBALD, fourth lord of Douglas, who appears to have been possessed of a vast estate; and, being a man of great parts, was much in favour with king Alexander II. and was witness to many of his public deeds;—particularly to a confirmation of a charter of David de Lindsay, of a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, *anno 1220*; and in another charter of confirmation of the earldom of Lennox, by the same prince, to earl Maldwin, *anno 1238*.

Chartul. of
Newbottle,
p. 18.

Chartul. of
Lennox, p.
15.

Crawford's
notes on Bu-
chanan,
Home, Sim-
son, &c.

He married *Margaret*, daughter and co-heiress of sir John Crawford, *dominus de eodem*, by which marriage he got a considerable addition to his estate in lands, &c.

And, dying about 1240, left issue two sons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. Sir *Andrew de Douglas*, ancestor of the earl of Morton. *Vide Title Morton*.

Chartulary of
Kelso,
p. 158 & 171.

V. Sir WILLIAM, fifth lord of Douglas, succeeded his father, and is said, by Home and other historians, to have married *Martha*, sister of the earl of Carrick. He is mentioned in several charters betwixt 1240 and 1250.

Rymer, tom.
I. p. 566.

He was appointed one of the counsellors to the king, *anno 1255*.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Douglas.

He entered into an indenture or contract with sir Hugh, lord of Abernethy, whereby Hugh de Douglas, his eldest son and heir, was to marry *Margaret*, sister of the said sir Hugh, &c. The indenture is dated in 1259, to which his brother Andrew de Douglas is a witness.

In a donation by sir Simon Lockhart of

Symontoun, to the convent of Kelso, sir William de Douglas, *dominus de eodem*, is a witness, *anno 1273*. Chartul. of Kelso, ad ann. 1273.

He died in 1276, leaving issue two sons.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *William*, who succeeded his brother.

VI. HUGH, sixth lord of Douglas, succeeded his father, and was a man of singular valour and courage: he, when a young man, eminently signalized himself at the battle of Largs in Cunningham, where king Alexander III. commanded in person, and obtained a compleat victory over Haco king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a numerous army, *anno 1263*.

He married *Margaret*, daughter of Patrick, and sister of Hugh lord of Abernethy, as before noticed; but, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas ad ann. 1259.

VI. WILLIAM, seventh lord of Douglas, who, on account of his singular boldness and intrepidity, was called William the hardy. He was amongst the first men of rank that joined Sir William Wallace, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his valour and courage against the enemies of his country. Hist. of the royal family of Stewart.

He confined William de Abernethy, &c. in his castle of Douglas, for the slaughter of Duncan earl of Fife, *anno 1288*. Fordun, lib. II. cap. 2.

He was one of the *magnates Scotia* that signed a letter to the king of England about the marriage of queen *Margaret* of Scotland to his eldest son, *anno 1290*. Rymer, tom. II. p. 472.

In 1295 he was governor of Berwick, then in the hands of the Scots, which he gallantly defended for a long time against king Edward I. and the English army, but was at last overpowered, and forced to surrender.

And though almost the whole country was soon after over-run by the English, yet William lord Douglas was the only man of rank in Scotland that could never be prevailed upon to submit, or swear fealty to a prince who had no title or right to the kingdom, but what force gave him. Rapin's hist. of England, vol. I. p. 375.

He was thereafter carried prisoner to England, where he remained confined for seven years.

He married, 1st, *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of Alexander sixth lord high steward of Scotland, great grand-father of king Robert II. by whom he had issue three sons. Hist. of the royal family, p. 519. Abercombie's hist. vol. I. p. 450.

1. *James*, lord Douglas.

2. *Hugh de Douglas*.

3. *Archibald*, nicknamed Tyneman, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He

He married, 2dly, ——— daughter of sir William Keith, great marishal of Scotland.

He married, 3dly, ——— daughter of Ferrairs earl of Derby; and, dying prisoner in England *anno* 1303, was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. JAMES, eighth lord of Douglas, well known by the name of good sir James, who, by all our historians, is allowed to have been one of the greatest heroes of his time.

He joined king Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown. He assisted at his coronation at Scoon, *anno* 1306, and never deserted him when reduced to the last extremity, but was always assisting to him in his greatest distress. According to a celebrated author, *in omnibus guerris suis at-leta fidiſſimus*.

In 1313 he assaulted and took the castle of Roxburgh, then in the hands of the English.

In June 1314, he commanded the left wing of the Scotch army at the battle of Bannockburn, and had no small share of the glory gained by the Scots against the English on that memorable day; where, on account of his gallant behaviour, he received from king Robert the honour of knighthood, under the banner in the field, which, in these days, was in higher esteem than the peerage.

He was constituted warden of the marches towards England. He often invaded that country, and always returned with success. According to Fordun, he killed three chief commanders, in three different engagements, with his own hands.

He got a grant from king Robert, to him and his heirs, of the town, castle, and forest of Jedworth, &c. The charter contains many noble and honourable clauses: and that it might remain for ever, he was invested with the king's emerald ring at Berwick the 8th of November, and 19th year of his reign, *anno* 1324. There was then added to his armorial bearing, a noble compartment, *viz.* a wreath of stakes, in commemoration of his having wreathed in the English in the said forest, so that they could not escape, and then defeated them.

He afterwards obtained a new charter from king Robert the Bruce, of all the lands and town of Douglas, tenement of Kirkmichael, &c. in which he is designed *Jacobus dominus de Douglas, filius et haeres quondam Willielmi de Douglas, militis*, dated at Berwick 11th day of April 1329.

He obtained also, from king Edward of England, a right of all the lands and castles that belonged to his father William lord

Douglas, in Northumberland, &c. in May 1329.

King Robert finding him near his end, and unable to undertake a journey to the Holy Land, to perform a certain vow he had made, requested his faithful friend sir James Douglas, that he would carry his heart to Jerusalem, and bury it near our Saviour's sepulchre. Sir James cheerfully undertook the arduous task, and had the good fortune to execute it, though it cost him his life. For which the family got added to their armorial bearing, *argent*, a man's heart, *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown, *proper*.

Sir James, in his expedition to the holy land, took with him three valiant knights, sir William Sinclair of Rosline, sir William Keith, and sir Robert Logan, with about two hundred gentlemen of approved courage, (some historians say a great many more,) but having interred king Robert's heart at the holy sepulchre, he joined the king of Arragon against the Infidels, and was killed in Spain on 31st of August 1331, after having been thirteen times victorious against the Turks and Saracens; and, according to the same author, fifty seven times against the English.

Thus died the brave and valiant sir James Douglas, who, having never married, left only a natural son.

Archibald de Douglas, a brave and gallant officer, who accompanied William first earl of Douglas to the battle of Poitiers in France, *anno* 1356.

According to the M. S. history of the family, he settled near Bourdeaux, married there, and was progenitor of some considerable families of the name of Douglas, which are subsisting in France to this day.

James lord Douglas was succeeded by his brother,

VII. HUGH, ninth lord of Douglas, second son of William the hardy, who never married, but resigned his lands in favours of his nephew William, afterwards earl of Douglas, *anno* 1342; in which resignation he is designated brother and heir of James lord Douglas, &c.

He was succeeded by his nephew William, son of his brother Archibald, to whom we now return.

VIII. ARCHIBALD, tenth lord of Douglas, commonly called Tyneman, third son of William the hardy, obtained from king Robert Bruce, a charter, "*Dilecto ac fideli nostro Archibaldo de Douglas, pro homagio et servitio suo*," of the lands of Rattray, Ormond, Cairnglas,

Fordun. lib. 13. cap. 20.

McKenzie, Nisbet, &c.

Fordun. lib. 13. cap. 21.

Ibidem. lib. 14. cap. 16.

M. S. in arch. famil. de Douglas.

Chart. in archiv. famil. de Douglas.

Chart. penes dom. Erskine 1324.

Nisbet's ap- pend. p. 3. Home, Crawford, &c. Abercromb. vol. II. p. 497. Nisbet's ap- pend. p. 3.

Fordun. lib. 43. cap. 20. Ibidem. lib. 12. cap. 19.

Ibidem. cap. 25.

Chart. in archiv. famil. de Douglas.

Sir George McKenzie, Nisbet, &c.

Chart. in rotulis Roberti I. & chart. in archiv. famil. de Douglas.

Rymer's fed. tom. IV. p. 384, 400.

Cairnglass, &c. in Buchan, in the shire of Aberdeen, the 80th year of his reign.

Mr. Crawford says, that king Robert Bruce, who had conferred the title of Galloway upon his brother Edward earl of Carrick, after his death bestowed it upon this Archibald; and that he was afterwards designed lord of Galloway, is attested by many historians, both Scotch and English.

He was a man of great bravery and courage, of which he gave many proofs in several rencounters against the English; and tho' he was not always successful, yet he still came off with honour even when discomfited.

He was a faithful and steady friend to king David Bruce, and had the chief command of the Scotch forces against Baliol, whom he totally routed at Annand, *anno* 1332, according to Fordun, who designs him *Archibaldus de Douglas, frater incliti Jacobi, a paganis, ut pramittitur, occisi, &c.*

He was appointed governor of Scotland in king David's absence, and at last lost his life, in the service of his country, at the battle of Halidon-hill, *anno* 1333, leaving issue, by ———, daughter of John Cummin, a son, *William*, afterwards earl of Douglas, ——— and a daughter,

Eleanor, married, 1st, to Alexander earl of Carrick, slain at Halidonhill; 2dly. to sir James Sandielands of Calder, who obtained a charter of the lands of Calder from William earl of Douglas, to him and dam Eleanor, his sister, *in liberum maritagium, &c.* and, lastly, to sir Duncan Wallace, knight.

VIII. WILLIAM, only son of Archibald lord of Galloway, succeeded his father, *anno* 1333, and to the estate and lordship of Douglas, upon the death of his uncle Hugh, *anno* 1343.

Fordun designs him, *filius Archibaldi Tynman fratris herois Jacobi, qui a paganis occisus est, &c. vir valde bellicosus, &c.*

When he was very young, he was at the battle of Halidonhill, where he was taken prisoner, *anno* 1333.

He got from king David II. a charter, *de omnibus terris et possessionibus per totum regnum Scotiae, de quibus quondam Jacobus dominus de Douglas, avunculus, et Archibaldus pater suus obierunt vestiti, &c.*

This William was in every respect a great man, a loyal subject, and true patriot, and was concerned in all the public transactions of his time, both in peace and war.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English at Newcastle, for which he got a safe conduct for himself and

forty horsemen in his retinue, *anno* 1335; and again in 1342.

He accompanied the king in his expedition into England in 1346, and was then created earl of Douglas.

He was taken prisoner with his royal master at the battle of Durham, and was not relieved till the year 1352; for we find him confined prisoner in the tower of London *anno* 1347.

Yet we find him one of the *nuncii de Scotia* that met the English commissioners at Northam, *anno* 1351, and in *indentura super liberatione Willielmi de Douglas* the year thereafter, *anno* 1352.

In 1355, he reduced all Galloway, and the south parts of Scotland to the king's obedience.

In 1356, he was sent to France, by the estates of the kingdom, with three thousand auxiliaries; was at the battle of Poitiers, where he behaved with remarkable bravery and conduct, was wounded, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner with John king of France, by the black prince; after which he immediately returned to Scotland.

In 1357, *Willielmus comes de Douglas*, was sent to England, as one of the hostages for king David's ransom. This is the first time we find him designed earl in any public record.

In 1361, there was a safe conduct obtained from the king of England to William earl of Douglas, to pass through that country with a retinue of thirty knights; he being one of the *nuncii* extraordinary.

In 1363, he obtained another of the same contents; and in 1366 he obtained one with only twenty four knights of his retinue; also another in 1367.

It is alledged, by Fordun's continuator, and other historians after him, that upon the death of king David Bruce, William earl of Douglas claimed the crown: but this seems to be a mistake; for it is evident, from our histories of these times, that he was in great favour with king Robert II. from his very accession to the crown, obtained his daughter in marriage to his son, and performed many brave actions in the service of his country in that king's reign.

He was appointed *custos marchiarum* by the same prince, with power to settle all debates betwixt the Douglasses and Percies of Northumberland, 3d February 1373.

His commission was again renewed, *anno* 1374, and 1377 *de concordatis, super querela inter nobiles viros Willielmum comitem de Douglas et de Mar, Archibaldum de Douglas, dominum de Galloway, cancellarium Scotia, et Henricum*

Knight's hist. of England, Tyr. hist. vol. III. Boethius, Peerage, p. 156. Home, Simson, and Maitland's hist. of Scotland, vol. I. p. 509.

Fordun. lib. 13. cap. 25.

Ibidem.

Abercrombie and Crawford, peerage, title Galloway.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas. Chart. penes dom. de Torphichen, ad ann. 1346. Chart. in archiv. Roberti II. ad annum 1373.

Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 6.

Rymer's feed. tom. IV. p. 552.

Chart. in pub. archiv. & in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 677. and om. V. p. 303.

Home, Simson, and Maitland's hist. of Scotland, p.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534. and p. 554 and 583.

Ibid. p. 711 and 738.

Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 15.

Ibid. cap. 16.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 108.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 305.

Ibid. p. 554, 570, 614, 633, &c.

Notes upon the new edition of Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 16.

Ford. vol. II. c. 43, 46, 47.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 2.

Ibid. p. 46 & 467.

Henricum de Percy, comitem Northumbria, &c.

At last all differences upon the borders were adjusted, and a truce betwixt Scotland and England concluded, of which Walter bishop of Glasgow, John bishop of Dunkeld, William earl of Douglas, George earl of March, and Archibald lord of Galloway, were guarantees, anno 1380.

He married, 1st, (ante 1343) lady Margaret, daughter of Donald, sister, and at last sole heiress of Thomas earl of Mar, by whom he had a son,

James, earl of Douglas,—and a daughter, *Lady Isabel Douglas*, who, after her brother's death, became countess of Mar, as heiress to her mother. She married, 1st, Malcolm Druimond of Cargill, who, in her right, was earl of Mar; but by him she had no issue. She married, 2dly, sir Alexander Stewart, son of Alexander earl of Buchan, son of king Robert II. in whose favours she conveyed the earldom of Mar, anno 1404.

The earl having divorced his first lady, married, 2dly, lady Margaret Dunbar, daughter of Patrick, and sister of George earl of March, by whom he had a son,

Archibald, who obtained from king David II. a grant of the lands and lordship of Galloway, in the 40th year of his reign; after which he was designed *dominus Galovidia*, till he succeeded to the earldom of Douglas in 1388.

He married, 3dly, lady Margaret Stewart, countess of Angus, and dowager of Mar, eldest daughter and coheiress of Thomas earl of Angus, by whom he had a son,

George Douglas, who succeeded to the earldom of Angus, upon his mother's resignation, and was ancestor of the earls of Angus, the marquisses, and duke of Douglas, as will be shown hereafter.

Earl William died in 1384, was buried in the church of Melrose, and succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JAMES, second earl of Douglas, who, according to Fordun, was *miles acerrimus, et Anglis semper infestissimus*; was also earl of Mar, in right of his mother. He was a man of singular magnanimity, bravery and resolution, and obtained many signal victories against the enemies of his country.

At last he invaded England, and was met near Newcastle by the English army, commanded by the earl of Northumberland's valiant sons, lord Henry and Ralph Percies, where the memorable battle of Otterburn was fought with incredible courage and obstinacy on both sides, on 31st July 1388.

The Scots obtained the victory, though far inferior in numbers to the English, which was chiefly attributed to the remarkable bravery and conduct of their general the earl of Douglas, who there lost his life. I shall here add

Dr. Abercrombie's words: "The young hero died in the field of battle much regretted, but had been much more so, had he not been succeeded by his brother Archibald the grim, like unto himself and the illustrious house from which he descended, &c."

Earl James married lady Isabel Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. but by her had only one son, who died an infant, and was succeeded in the earldom of Douglas by his brother Archibald, and in the earldom of Mar by his sister Isabel, as before noticed.

IX. ARCHIBALD, third earl of Douglas, and lord of Galloway, succeeded his brother earl James in 1388, who, on account of his black and swarthy complexion, was commonly called Archibald the grim.

He was inferior to none of his brave ancestors for magnanimity, resolution and courage.

He was sent ambassador to France in his father's lifetime, and managed his negotiations with honour, fidelity, and success.

He married Jean, daughter and heiress of Thomas Murray, lord of Bothwell, with whom he got the lordship of Bothwell, superiority of Drumsfargard, &c. and added to his armorial bearing, *azure*, three stars, within a double tressure, *or*.—By her he had a son,

Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas,—and a daughter,

Lady Marjory, married to David, prince of Scotland.

He had also another son *William*, lord of Nithsdale, prince of Danskin, and duke of Spruce, who, in many charters of king Robert II. is designed *Willielmus de Douglas miles, filius Archibaldi de Douglas domini Galovidia consanguinei nostri*. He was a man of eminent parts, great strength of body, and undaunted courage: he was often engaged in battles and rencounters against the English, and with small handfuls of men defeated great multitudes of the enemies.

He performed likewise many glorious actions in foreign countries, for which he had these high titles of prince, duke, &c. conferred upon him.

King Robert II. on account of his singular probity and merit, bestowed his beautiful daughter Egidia upon him in marriage, and gave him a grant of the lordship of Nithsdale. The charter bears, *Dilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo de Douglas, militi, filio Archibaldi de Douglas*,

Ibidem. cap. 53.

Abercromb. vol. II. p. 192.

Hist. of the royal family.

Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 53. cui successit Arch. de Douglas, dominus Galovidia ad comitatum de Douglas, &c.

Ibid. cap. 44.

Chartul. of Glasgow, and chart. penes ducem de Hamilton.

Fordun. lib. 15. cap. 10.

Charta in rot. Roberti II. roll 7th.

Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 51.

Hist. of the royal family.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

*Douglas domini Galovidia, et Egidia filia
nostra carissima, in matrimonium inter ipsos
Willielmum et Egidiam legitime faciendum,
&c.*

This great man was treacherously assassinated, 'tis said, by the contrivance of lord Clifford, leaving only one daughter ———, married to Henry Sinclair earl of Orkney.

Fordun. lib.
15. cap. 11.

The earl dying in 1400, Fordun sums up his character thus: "*Obiit dominus Archibaldus comes de Douglas, dictus grim, sive terribilis, qui in terrena prudentia, fortitudine, et audacia, conquestu et divitiis ceteros suo tempore Scotos antecessit, &c.*"

Carta in mag.
cartul. Glaf.
ad an. 1401.

The countess survived him, and made a donation, *in pura viduitate, pro salute anime sue, necnon anime recolende memoria quondam Archibaldi comitis de Douglas, domini Galovidia, &c. &c.*

He was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

X. ARCHIBALD, fourth earl of Douglas, lord of Bothwel, Galloway and Annandale, who obtained from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, a charter of confirmation of the lordship of Annandale, &c. upon the resignation of George earl of March, (who was his grand-uncle's son,) to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the earl of March, his heirs, &c. The charter is granted *Carissimo consanguineo nostro Archibaldo comiti de Douglas, domino Galovidia, &c.* dated at Haddington 2d October 1409.

He, like many of his brave ancestors, distinguished himself in the military art. Fordun calls him *insignissimus belliger, &c.*

Fordun. lib.
15. cap. 14
et 16.

He was wounded, lost an eye, and taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, anno 1402, but was relieved in 1403.

He defended the castle of Edinburgh against king Henry and the English army, and obliged them to raise the siege, anno 1409.

Ibid. cap. 32. In 1420, he invaded England, laid waste the country, burnt Alnwick, and returned to Scotland with great booty.

Being highly esteemed for his valour and conduct, he was sent to France with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, according to Fordun, anno 1423, where he had the chief command, and did such signal service to the crown of France, that king Charles VII. gave the duchy of Turenne to him, and his heirs forever, and made him a marshal of France.

Ibid. cap. 25.
Abercromby,
&c.

He remarkably signalized his valour and courage at the battle of Vernoy, against John duke of Bedford, where he lost his life, with his heroic son-in-law the earl of Buchan: they were both buried with great solemnity in St. Gratian's church at Tournay, anno 1424.

Fordun. lib.
15. cap. 35.

He married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

Hist. of the
royal family.

1. Archibald, earl of Douglas.

2. James earl of Abercorn and lord Balvenie, afterwards earl of Douglas, who, Fordun's continuator says, was killed, with his father, at Vernoy; but that must be a mistake, as will be shown hereafter.

Fordun. lib.
15. cap. 35.

1st daughter, lady Margaret, married to William earl of Orkney.

2. Lady Elizabeth, married to John Stewart, earl of Buchan, constable of France, and chamberlain of Scotland.

3. Lady Helen, married to Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

4. Lady Mary, married to sir John Glendoning of that ilk.

XI. ARCHIBALD, fifth earl of Douglas, lord of Bothwel, Galloway, and Annandale, second duke of Turenne, count de Longueville, and marshal of France, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed earl of Wigton, and succeeded him anno 1424.

He went to France in 1419, when a young man, along with the brave earl of Buchan, his brother-in-law, with 7000 auxiliaries: where, having performed many great and heroic actions, he got the lordship of Longueville bestowed upon him, and was made a marshal of France.

Fordun. lib.
XV. cap. 31.

In 1422, he returned to Scotland for more recruits; but being indisposed, was not in a condition to go to France with them in 1423, *Ibidem*: when his father got the chief command, as before mentioned.

In 1424, he was sent ambassador to England, together with Henry bishop of Aberdeen, and sir William Hay of Errol, to treat about king James's ransom, which they happily accomplished, and returned to Scotland with their royal master that same year.

Rymer's fœd.
Angliae.

He was lord lieutenant, and governor of the kingdom in the beginning of the reign of king James II.

Abercromb.
&c. Two original charters
penes dominum Gray.

He married, 1st, lady Matilda Lindsay, daughter of David earl of Crawford, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Eupheme Graham, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathern, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

1. William.

2. David Douglas.

His daughter, lady Margaret, called the fair maid of Galloway, got the estates of Galloway, Wigton, and Balvenie, &c. and was married, 1st, to her cousin William; 2dly, to James, (both earls of Douglas,) but she had no issue to either. She married, 3dly, John

Hist. of the royal family, Dr. Abercrombie, &c.

John earl of Athole, who got with her the lordship of Balvenie, to whom she had two daughters; the first married to the earl of Errol, and the second to lord Gray.

He died in February 1440, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. WILLIAM, sixth earl of Douglas, third duke of Turenne, &c. a youth of a fine genius, a noble and undaunted spirit, and of great expectation. Soon after his father's death, he came to a meeting of a parliament at Edinburgh, with a splendid and numerous retinue, and behaved with all due obedience and submission; was in great favour with the young king, and gave all the marks of a sincere, generous, and loyal disposition. However, it seems his grandeur made him to be looked upon with a jealous eye by the ruling faction at the time, though he was then only about sixteen years of age.

He and his young brother were invited to an entertainment in the castle of Edinburgh, by chancellor Crichton: they went without the least suspicion or distrust, and were both barbarously assassinated, with their trusty friend sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, in the king's presence, who had the tragical event in the utmost abhorrence, and wept bitterly; but had not the power to prevent it. This happened upon the 24th November 1440; and the earl and his brother being both unmarried, the estate and honours devolved upon their uncle James earl of Abercorn, to whom we now return.

XI. JAMES, seventh earl of Douglas, fourth duke of Turenne, &c. second son of Archibald fourth, and brother of Archibald fifth earl of Douglas, being a big corpulent man, was called James the Gross.

He was warden of the marches towards England, in the reign of king James II. and married Beatrix, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, and is designed *dilectus frater meus* by Murdoch duke of Albany, in 1423. By her he had six sons and four daughters.

1. William earl of Douglas.

2. James Douglas of Herriotmuir, who succeeded his brother.

3. Archibald, earl of Murray, a man of singular courage, conduct, and magnanimity. He had the chief command of the Scotch army at the battle of Sark, where they obtained a compleat victory over the English. He married lady Mary, daughter and co-heiress of James Dunbar earl of Murray, with whom he got the earldom.

4. Hugh, earl of Ormond, whose son Hugh

was dean of Brechin, and died without issue.

5. John, lord Balvenie, died without issue.

6. Henry Douglas, went into holy orders.

1st Daughter, lady Margaret, married to James earl of Morton.

2. Lady Beatrix, married to Robert Stewart lord d' Aubigny.

3. Lady Janet, married to Robert lord Fleming, ancestor of the earl of Wigton.

4. Lady Elizabeth, married to ——— Wallace of Craigie. The earl lived but three years after the murder of his nephews; and, dying in 1443, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. WILLIAM, eighth earl of Douglas, fifth duke of Turenne, &c. He had vast possessions, great superiorities, and an incredible number of vassals and followers; so that he was envied by some, and dreaded by others.

However, he was long in great favour with king James II. was one of his privy council in 1444, and lord lieutenant of the kingdom. He had the disposal of all offices and places of trust till 1449, that the king took the management into his own hands; and in that year he was appointed one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English; but upon some changes happening at court, he laid down all his employments, and retired to the country, where, 'tis said, he lived more like a sovereign prince than a subject, which gave great offence to the king and ministry. But it seems he was conscious to himself of no ill intentions; and, apprehending no danger, he went to Rome, accompanied with a splendid retinue of gentlemen of the first rank, anno 1450, being the year of the Jubilee.

The enemies of his family, who had been accomplices in the murder of his cousins, being jealous of his power, and afraid of his return, endeavoured to instil bad notions of him into the mind of the king, and got several suits and processes commenced against his friends and family in his absence, which being fully narrated in Doctor Abercrombie's history, we shall here pass them over.

The earl being informed of what was doing against him, thought proper to make the best of his way home. He dismissed his grand retinue, and, passing through England incog. sent a dutiful message to the king, full of obedience and submission. The king accepted it most graciously, received him kindly, and he got again greatly into his majesty's favour.

In April 1451, he was one of the ambassadors sent to England, to confer and make up

Fordun, vol. II. page 514. All Scotch historians relate this fact.

Hist. of the royal family, p. 115. & Chart. in archivis familiaribus de Douglas.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 254.

Fordun, p. 515.

Abercr. v. II. p. 149 & 150.

Ibid. p. 315.

Rymer, tom. II. page 285.

up the differences about the breaches of the late truce.

After which, having been guilty of some arbitrary proceedings in his own country, he went to the court of England, where king James was informed he had been engaged in some treasonable practices.

Upon his return he was ordered to attend the king at Stirling; but, knowing he had many enemies at court, refused to come without a safe conduct, which the king granted him in the strongest terms, and most ample form.

He went to Stirling accordingly, was introduced to the king, who retired with him into a closet, where they had a long conference by themselves.

Abercrombie vol. II. p. 354. Doctor Abercrombie acknowledges he answered the king dutifully and submissively, to all the points insisted on, till he desired him to cancell and give up a treasonable league or association entered into by him, the earl of Crawford, and others of the nobility:

All Scotch historians agree in this fact. He answered, That that bond or contract was not in his possession at the time: that it contained no treason; and that he could not give it up without the consent of his associates. The king being incensed at his refusal, and not able to bear such disobedience in a subject, drew out a dagger, and stabbed the earl to the heart, of which he died instantly, 2d February anno 1452.

He was succeeded by his brother,

XII. JAMES, ninth earl of Douglas, and sixth duke of Turenne, &c. who, in resentment of his brother's slaughter, took up arms against his lawful sovereign, and soon got together a far greater army than the king was able to raise in so short a space; but how they were dispersed at that time, our authors give no account.

Boethius, Buchanan, Hauthornden Home, Crawford, &c. It is alledged by most of our historians, that this rebellion subsisted without intermission till it was entirely extinguished anno 1455; but as this appears to be a mistake, we beg leave here to insert some unquestionable documents, which we submit to the judgment of our readers.

Earl James's rebellion certainly broke out in the end of February 1452; yet we find this earl not only reconciled to the king, but employed in public negotiations of state the very year after the rebellion commenced. Follows the king's commission: "Jacobus

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 324. "D. G. &c. Sciatis, quod nos de fide legalitate et circumspectione carissimi consanguinei nostri Jacobi comitis de Douglas et de Annandale, dom. Galovidiæ, ac Ricardi, abbatis monasterii de Dumfermling, et Ro-

"berti Liddale de Balmure, primi dapiferi nostri, plurimum confidentes de avifamento concilii nostri — Constituimus ipsos tres aut duos eorundem conjunctim — nostros ambassiatores et deputatos speciales — Dantes eisdem plenariam potestatem — ad conveniendum tractandum concludendum, &c. cum Henerico rege Angliæ, de et super treuga, &c. &c. 18vo Aprilis 1453."

The earl and Mr. Liddale went the embassy, and concluded a treaty, viz. "Indentura treugarum facta inter Richardum comitem Sarum, &c. commissarios Angliæ, et Jacobum comitem de Douglas et de Annandale dom. Galovidiæ, et Robertum de Liddale commissarios Scotiæ, &c. &c."

Ibid. p. 327 & 334.

By these two commissioners it was concluded, That a truce entered into in 1451, to continue till 1st August 1454, should be further prorogued and continue till 1st August 1457, &c. James earl of Douglas was one of the guarantees of the treaty, and took instruments concerning the debateable lands on the borders in behalf of his master king James. The earl of Salisbury did the same in behalf of king Henry of England, 23d May 1453.

Ibid. p. 336.

The treaty is approved and ratified by the king, 5th July 1453.

Ibid. p. 339.

The earl immediately upon the concluding of the treaty, undertook a pilgrimage to Italy, accompanied with his brothers, and some other friends, (*volentes peregre limina Apostolorum visitare*), and obtained a safe conduct from king Henry for himself and his retinue, (all particularly named in Mr. Rymer's collections,) to pass and return through England, *per literas per quatuor annos proxime futuros duraturas*, &c. The safe conduct is dated the same day on which the treaty was concluded, viz. 23d May 1453, at London.

Ibid. p. 326.

Beatrix countess of Douglas, the earl's mother, and Margaret countess of Douglas, his brother's widow, obtained a safe conduct from king Henry to go up to England, *cum duodecim famulis in comitiva*, &c. 16th June 1454, about which time they expected to meet the earl in his return from Italy.

Ibid. p. 349 and 350.

As to what acts of treason the Douglasses committed in England about this period, our historians are silent; but doubtless they were guilty; for a good author says, "That while the Douglasses were in England, at least absent from court, a parliament met at Edinburgh, to which the earl of Douglas, his mother and brothers were summoned, in order to answer to such crimes as should be laid to their charge. They refused to obey, upon which they were declared rebels, and their lands and goods confiscated. The king immediately took possession on

Abercrombie's martial achievements, vol. II. p. 366.

"on of Galloway, without opposition; and
"because the people of Douglasdale presum-
"ed to resist, he abandoned them and their
"goods to the discretion of the soldiers, &c."

It is most certain that the earl, immediately upon his return to Scotland, commenced a new rebellion, and began to raise forces against the king. He soon found himself again at the head of an army superior in number to his majesty's. He went in quest of the royal troops, and overtook them near Abercorn, where the two armies encamped in sight of one another; but it seems the seeds of loyalty still took place in the earl's breast, or he was unwilling to spill the blood of his fellow-subjects; for certain it is he declined fighting, at least was not so forward to engage the royal army as was expected on so favourable an opportunity; on which account lord Hamilton, and some of the chiefs of his followers, not only openly upbraided him, but that very night deserted him; went over to the king's party; were brought before his majesty, who graciously received them, accepted their submission, and pardoned them; whereby the royal army daily increased, and the rebels diminished, which the king perceiving, for some time avoided coming to blows.

The earl of Angus, a faithful and loyal subject, who detested his cousin's rebellion, was the king's lieutenant, and commander in chief of the royal army, finding himself at last able to encounter the rebels, gave them battle at Ancrum-muir, and entirely routed them, *anno* 1455.

The earl of Douglas's brother, the earl of Murray, was killed on the spot, his brothers, the earl of Ormond, and lord Balveny, were taken prisoners, and both beheaded.

The earl himself made his escape to England, where he remained long; and as all his estates and honours were forfeited to the crown, his majesty was pleased soon afterwards to bestow the whole lands and lordship of Douglas upon the earl of Angus, his cousin and next heir-male.

The earl, while he staid in England, gave his king and country great disturbance and trouble; at last the duke of Albany and he, having got assistance from king Henry, invaded Scotland, *anno* 1483.

The old earl was taken prisoner, and brought into the king's presence, who, out of his great goodness and lenity, pardoned his rebellion, and gave him his life.

He retired to the abbacy of Lindores, where he became a religious and sincere penitent, and continued a most faithful and loyal subject, as long as he lived. When the mal-

contents took up arms in the end of king James the III's reign, they knowing the old earl's great capacity, either for peace or war, applied to him to join and head them; but he not only absolutely refused to engage with them, but used many arguments to make them change their measures, and return to their duty; and wrote to all his friends and the cadets of his family, exhorting them to keep stedfast in their loyalty, and to continue in the king's interest, which many of them did, particularly Cavers Douglas, then sheriff of Teviotdale, a man of great power in the south of Scotland, who, being himself a good subject, followed the advice of his chief, and joined the king, on which account he suffered many hardships, though he afterwards got two remissions, one from king James IV. and another from the states.

Original letters and remissions, James Cavers-Douglas.

The earl quite wore out with age and infirmities, died without issue at Lindores, 15th April 1488, was the last earl of Douglas, and in him ended the first branch of this noble and illustrious house, whose ruin was chiefly owing to their grandeur, riches, and power, being rather too great for subjects in a monarchical state.

The male line of the first and second sons of William, first earl of Douglas, thus ending, his third son George, who was ancestor of the earls of Angus, and duke of Douglas, and also heir-male of the earls of Douglas, was the next great branch of this illustrious family, to whom we now return.

IX. GEORGE, son of William, first earl of Douglas, by lady Margaret Stewart, countess and heiress of Angus, and dowager of Mar, was put in possession of his mother's estate and honours when very young, by her resignation in parliament of the earldom of Angus, lordship of Abernethy, &c. &c. "to and in favours of George of Douglas, her son, and the heirs of his body; whom failing, to her sister Elizabeth, spouse of sir Alexander Hamilton, and the heirs of her body, &c." upon which this George got a charter under the great seal, from king Robert II. dated 10. April 1389, to which the king's sons, John earl of Carrick, his *primogenitus*, and Robert earl of Fife, &c. were witnesses; and he was the first earl of Angus of the name of Douglas.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

In an original charter of king Robert III. confirming a donation of sir James Sandilands of Calder, he is designed *Georgius Douglas comes de Angus, filius bone memoria nobilissimi domini Willielmi comitis de Douglas, et de Mar, &c.* And in the same charter Isabel countess of Mar and Garviauch is designed *soror predicti*

Ibid. ad annum 1398.

dicti Georgii, &c. dated at Lithgow 9th November *anno regni octavo.*

The original contract, ib. This earl married lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. the king and his mother, the countess of Angus, being the parties contractors. The contract bears, "That George of Douglas, lord of Angus, her son and heir, shall lead into wife a daughter of our lord the king's, &c. &c." and is dated at Edinburgh 24th May 1397, the investiture being to the heirs-male of the marriage.

He accompanied his cousin, the earl of Douglas, to the battle of Homildon, where he was taken prisoner, and died soon thereafter, *anno* 1402, leaving issue by the said lady Mary Stewart two sons, and one daughter.

1. William, earl of Angus.

2. Sir George Douglas, who afterwards succeeded to the earldom.

Chart. penes marchionem de Tweeddale. Original contract penes dom. Forbes, ad ann. 1423.

His daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to sir David Hay of Locharret, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale: she married afterwards Alexander lord Forbes.

Lady Mary married thrice after the earl's death: 1st, to sir James Kennedy, knight; 2dly, to sir William Graham of Kincardine; and, 3dly, to sir William Edmonston of Duntreath.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 307.

X. WILLIAM, second earl of Angus, succeeded his father, and was sent to England to negotiate his uncle, king James I.'s ransom, *anno* 1423, which was happily accomplished the following year, when the earl had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, at the solemnity of the king's coronation, and was one of the hostages for his ransom.

Fordun, lib. XVI. cap. 10.

He was one of the *magnates Scotia*, that sat on the trial of Murdoch, duke of Albany, *anno* 1424.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 491.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

Fordun, lib. XVI. cap. 25.

Dispensation penes marchionem de Tweeddale, ad ann. 1425.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors to treat with the English, *anno* 1430, and was made warden of the middle marches by a special commission from the king, *anno* 1433, and had the chief command of the army at the battle of Piperdain, where the Scots obtained a compleat victory over the English, commanded by the brave Percy, *anno* 1436.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Hay of Locharret, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had a son and successor,

Rymer's fed.

XI. JAMES, third earl of Angus, who was one of the conservators of the peace with England, in the reign of king James II. and married lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king James I. but, dying without issue, the estate

and honours devolved upon his uncle George, to whom we return.

X. GEORGE, fourth earl of Angus, second son of George, the first earl, and brother-german of William, the second earl, was a man of eminent loyalty, a true patriot, and of great ability, both in the cabinet and the field.

In 1449, he was one of the Scotch commissioners that concluded a treaty with the English at Berwick, and was made warden of the east and middle marches.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254.

He was again appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1451.

Ibid. p. 286.

He had the chief command of the king's forces during the earl of Douglas's rebellion, which he effectually suppressed, *anno* 1455; and upon the forfeiture of that great branch of this illustrious family, he obtained a grant of the whole lands and lordship of Douglas, being next heir-male, as before observed, upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, 8th April *anno* 1457.

Ibid. et chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

In the year 1459, he was again appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English; a truce was concluded, and he was made one of the wardens of the marches on the borders.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 426, 434, &c.

About the year 1461, king Henry VI. of England, being dispossessed of his kingdom by Edward duke of York, retired to Scotland, and was kindly received by the states, in the minority of king James III. and finding the earl of Angus, the greatest man then in the kingdom, entered into an indenture with him, wherein he binds himself to erect into a dukedom or lordship, as much land betwixt Humber and Trent, as would yield two thousand merks Sterling of yearly rent, to the earl and his heirs for ever; and that for his assistance to restore him to his kingdom, &c. The earl immediately began to perform his part of the contract by a singular gallant action, viz.

Indenture in archiv. fam. de Douglas, ad ann. 1462.

Mr. Brisac, with the French troops under his command, being then closely besieged in the castle of Alnwick, the earl raised an army of ten thousand horse, marched into England the length of Alnwick, and brought off the French troops in sight of the whole English army, and marched with them into Scotland, to the great satisfaction of king Henry.

Lives of the officers of state, p. 53.

Upon the death of king James II. he was appointed one of the governours of king James III. which office he discharged with honour and reputation.

Simson's essay on the family of Douglas.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie, in *viccom. de Fife*, by

by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Angus.
2. *George*, ancestor of the Douglasses of Bonjedworth.

1st Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to William lord Graham, ancestor of the duke of Montrose.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir Robert Graham of Fintry, which appears from the foundation of a chaplainry in the church of Strathdighty.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy.

4. Lady *Isabel*, married to sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie.

And dying in 1463, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. ARCHIBALD, fifth earl of Angus, commonly called the great earl, who was a man of many eminent qualities, and no less a great statesman than a brave soldier. He was warden of the east and middle marches, and one of the privy council to king James III. He got a grant of the lands and castle of Tantallon, all erected into a free barony, anno 1479.

There is one stain upon this great man's character, viz. he was one of many more of the nobility that consented to the execution of two of the king's servants upon Lauder bridge, without legal trial, anno 1481. It is said they had given the king bad council, and had put him upon many wrong measures in the management of public affairs; but we find this earl soon in favour with his majesty, and appointed warden of the marches the very year thereafter in very ample form, and with many singular privileges, anno 1482. He was also appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English, anno 1483.

In the beginning of king James the IV.'s reign, he was again appointed warden of the east marches by act of parliament; one of the privy council to his majesty; and in 1493, was constituted lord high chancellor of Scotland; all which offices he discharged with honour, fidelity, and reputation.

1496, he obtained from John earl of Crawford a right to the lordship of Crawford, in vicecom. de Lanark, (for which he gave him an equivalent in Angus,) and was infest in the said lordship, anno 1499. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, renewed and confirmed anno 1509.

The earl being a man of great experience and knowledge in military affairs, the king asked his advice and opinion the day before the

battle of Flowdon, which he gave honestly, and with great judgment, and alledged it was highly imprudent to fight the English at that time, for which he advanced many strong arguments; but this wholesome council has been most unjustly censured by some historians, as proceeding from cowardice or disloyalty, he not being in the action himself, tho' it appears from good authority, that nothing but his great age and infirmities hindered him from going on with the rest; for his two sons, and about two hundred of his name and family, were killed on the spot in that fatal field, on 9th September 1513.

At length, oppressed with years and sorrow for the loss his country had sustained, in the death of their sovereign, the flower of the nobility, the fate of his two sons, and so many of his family, at that unfortunate battle, he retired to a religious house, and died in the beginning of the year thereafter, viz. 1514.

He married thrice: 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert lord Boyd, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *George*, master of Angus.
 2. Sir *William Douglas* of Braidwood or Glenbervie, who carried on the line of the family, of whom afterwards.
 3. *Gavin Douglas*, bishop of Dunkeld, a man of exemplary piety and great learning.
- 1st Daughter, lady *Marjory*, married to Cuthbert earl of Glencairn.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Robert lord Lyle.
 3. Lady *Janet*, married to Robert lord Herries of Terreagles.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of sir William Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Archibald*, whose son, sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, was lord high treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James the V.

He married, 3dly, Jean, daughter of John lord Kennedy, by whom he had no issue.

XII. GEORGE, master of Angus, eldest son and apparent heir of Archibald, the fifth earl, was in great favour with king James IV. from whom he obtained a charter of the lands, castle, and barony of Tantallon, upon his father's resignation, anno 1489.

Also of the lands of Boncle and Preston. He was likewise infest in the lordship and barony of Crawford, anno 1510.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had three sons, and six daughters.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Angus.

2. Sir

Lives of the officers of state, &c.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Lives of the officers of state.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem. Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Char. in pub. archiv. et chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

Ibidem.

Rymer's feed. tom. XII. p. 172.

Lives of the officers of state

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 268.

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son's essay the family Douglas.

2. Sir *George*, whose son, David, succeeded to the earldom; of whom hereafter.

3. *William*, prior of Coldinghame, and abbot of Holyroodhouse.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Yester, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale.

2. *Janet*, married to John lord Glamis, ancestor of the earl of Strathmore.

3. *Margaret*, married to sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry.

4. *Alison*, married to Robert Blackadder of that ilk.

5. *Jean*, married to David Home of Wedderburn.

6. *Isabel*, married to Robert Crawford of Auchinames.

He accompanied the king to the fatal field of Flowdon, and there lost his life, with his royal master, on 9th September 1513.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. ARCHIBALD, who succeeded also to his grandfather, *anno* 1514, and was sixth earl of Angus.

He was a man of many noble accomplishments; was highly honoured at foreign courts in the course of his travels, and was made a knight of St. Michael by king Henry II. of France.

Immediately upon his return home, he applied himself to the business of the state, sat in the parliament, was one of the Scotch nobles that confirmed a treaty with England, 7th October 1517, and was, by a special act, made one of the counsellors to king James V. *anno* 1521.

In 1525, he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English; and in the year 1527, he was made lord high chancellor of Scotland, guardian, and lieutenant of the east and middle marches, and, by act of parliament, was joined in commission with some others to negotiate a peace with England, which they happily concluded, *anno* 1528.

He afterwards assumed the sole management of all affairs; and, it is said, kept the king little better than a prisoner: However, his majesty made his escape from him, went to Stirling, was joyfully received by the queen-mother, and was immediately attended, and congratulated by the chief of the nobility.

Soon thereafter, the earl of Angus was turned out of all his employments, was accused of several misdemeanors, outlawed, and attainted of treason.

He retired to England, where he was kindly entertained by king Henry, and remained

there till 1543, that his attainder was repealed by act of parliament, and he was amply restored to all his estates and honours.

He then returned to Scotland, where he shewed himself a true patriot, and afterwards performed many brave actions in the service of his country. Lives of the
offic. of state,

He was a zealous promoter of the match betwixt our young queen and prince Edward of England, as judging it might put an end to the great animosities that still subsisted betwixt the two crowns; but it was so strongly opposed by others of the nobility and great men, that his endeavours proved fruitless.

When the king of England found that the marriage could not be brought about by fair means, he invaded Scotland with an army, under the command of sir Ralph Ivers and Brian Layton, in hopes of accomplishing it by force.

The earl of Angus immediately joined the governor, with a great party of his friends and followers, to oppose the enemies of his country, and the victory obtained over the English at Ancrum muir, was chiefly ascribed to this earl's conduct and resolution, for which the king of England, his brother-in-law, taxed him with ingratitude; but nothing could prevent him from doing his duty in defence of his country. Ibidem.

He commanded the van of the army at the unfortunate battle of Pinky, where his brave and gallant brother, sir George, lost his life, and where the earl behaved himself with remarkable courage and intrepidity, though the English obtained the victory, *anno* 1547. Ibidem.

He was now much in favour at court, and continued to concur with the queen and governor, in every measure that was for the good of his country, as long as he lived.

He made a resignation of his estate and honours in the queen's hands; upon which he got a new charter under the great seal, in favours of himself in liferent, and James Douglas his son and apparent heir, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his own heirs-male, or assigneys, &c. &c. *anno* 1547. Chart. in archiv. familiae de Douglas.

He married Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. sister of king Henry VIII. of England, and widow of king James IV. of Scotland, by whom he had a son,

James, master of Angus, who died before himself, without issue;—also a daughter,

Lady *Margaret Douglas*, who, with the consent and approbation of her uncle, king Henry VIII. of England, married Matthew earl of Lennox, and was mother of Henry lord Darnly and duke of Albany, who was father of king James VI. so that of this earl of Angus, not only the royal family of Great Britain, Rymer tom; XV. p. 29.

Rymer, tom.
XIII. p. 600.

Ibid. tom.
XIV. p. 91.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. and
lives of the of-
ficers of state.
Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 276.

Britain, but most of the crowned heads in Europe are descended.

He died at his castle of Tantallon, *anno* 1556, and having no surviving male-issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew and heir-male,

David Douglas of Pittendreich, son of his brother George, to whom we now return.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad an.
1535.

XIII. Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, second son of George the Master, and brother of Archibald sixth earl of Angus, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of David Douglas of Pittendreich, by whom he had two sons and two daughters:

1. *David*, afterwards earl of Angus.

2. *James*, who married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of James third earl of Morton. He succeeded to the earldom of Morton by entail, and was regent of Scotland, &c. but died without issue. *Vide* title Morton in this work, and lives of the officers of state, page 94.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Carmichael of that ilk.

2. *Mary*, married to sir George Auchinleck of Balmano.

Sir George was killed at the battle of Pinkie, as before observed, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. DAVID, who succeeded also to his uncle Archibald the sixth earl, as before noticed, and was seventh earl of Angus.

Crawford's
peerage.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Clydsdale, brother-german of James duke of Chattelherault, by whom he had a son,

Archibald, earl of Angus, ——— and two daughters.

1st, Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to sir Walter Scot of Buckcleugh; 2dly, to Francis Stewart earl of Bothwell, and had issue to both.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Maxwell, (ancestor of the earl of Nithsdale) afterwards earl of Morton; and, dying in 1588, was succeeded by his son,

XV. ARCHIBALD, eighth earl of Angus, a man of great honour and probity, surnamed the good earl.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Douglas.

In 1573, he was constituted sheriff of Berwick, and warden of the marches. He was afterwards appointed lord lieutenant of the borders, which he gallantly defended for many years.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar; 2dly, lady Margaret Lesly, daughter of George earl of

C c c

Roths; 3dly, Jean, daughter of John lord Glamis; and dying without any surviving issue in 1588, the male line of George master of Angus thus ended, and the estate and honours devolved upon the next heir-male, viz. sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, lineally descended of the first sir William; to whom we now return.

XII. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Braidwood or Glenbervie, second son of Archibald fifth earl of Angus, was killed at the battle of Flowdon, with his brother George the master, *anno* 1513, having married Elizabeth Auchinleck, heiress of Glenbervie, by whom he had a son and successor,

Crawford's
peer. of Scot-
land, Scots
compen. Sim-
son's essays,
&c.

XIII. Sir ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS of Glenbervie, who was knighted by king James V. and married, 1st, lady Agnes Keith, daughter of William Earl Marishal, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in ar-
chiv. familiae
de Marishal.

William, afterwards earl of Angus.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

1. *James*, who was parson of Glenbervie, and ancestor of the Douglasses of Whytrigs, Fuchel, Brighton, &c.

2. *John Douglas*.

His daughter *Elizabeth*, married to sir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton, ancestor of lord Halkerton.

He was succeeded by his eldest son William, who succeeded also to the earldom of Angus, *anno* 1588, as heir-male to Archibald the eighth earl, as above noticed.

XIV. WILLIAM, ninth earl of Angus, formerly designed sir William of Glenbervie, was at first strongly attached to the interest of queen Mary. He accompanied her majesty in her expedition to the north, and behaved gallantly at the fight of Corrichie, where the earl of Huntly was slain, *anno* 1562, but afterwards, inclining to the protestant religion, he became a great promoter of the reformation.

In the beginning of 1591, he obtained from king James VI. a charter, confirming all the ancient privileges of the family of Douglas, viz. the first vote in council or parliament; to be the king's hereditary lieutenant; to have the leading of the van of the army in the day of battle; and to carry the crown at coronations, &c. &c. all to him and his heirs-male, which was again confirmed by a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1602.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Douglas.

Ibid. et chart.
in pub. arch.

He married Giles, daughter of sir Robert Graham of Morphy, by whom he had six sons and four daughters.

Crawford's
peerage, Sim-
son's collecti-
ons, &c.

1. Wil-

1. *William*, earl of Angus.

2. Sir *Robert Douglas* of Glenbervie, great-grand-father of the late sir Robert, father of the present sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, who is now the last cadet, and nearest heir to the family in the male line, except the descendents of William earl of Selkirk, son of the first marquis, who married the dutchess of Hamilton.

3. *Gavin Douglas* of Bridgeford.

4. *John Douglas* of Barras.

5. *Archibald*.

6. *Duncan*.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir John Forbes of Monimusk.

2. *Sarah*, married, 1st, to sir John Strachan of Thornton; and, 2dly, to sir George Auchinleck of Balmanno.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Gordon of Clunie.

4. *Jean*, married to sir James Wishart of Pittarrow.

And, dying in 1591, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. WILLIAM, tenth earl of Angus, a man of great learning and knowledge, and particularly well versed in the antiquities of our country, upon which he wrote several treatises.

He was made the king's lieutenant, to suppress an insurrection, which he managed with great conduct and dexterity, to the satisfaction of all parties: But as, about that time, he began to make publick profession of the Roman catholick religion, he was never employed in public business afterwards, but retired to France, died a *religieuse*, and was buried in the church of St. Germans, under a magnificent monument, anno 1616, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence lord Oliphant, by Margaret, daughter of George earl of Errol, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

Crawford's
peerage, Sim-
son's collecti-
ons, &c.

1. *William* earl of Angus.

2. *James*, lord Mordington, whose male line is now extinct. *Vide* Title Mordington.

3. Sir *Francis Douglas* of Sandilands, who married a sister of the earl of Wigton, without succession.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Alexander earl of Linlithgow.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Alexander Campbell of Calder.

XVI. WILLIAM, eleventh earl of Angus, (afterwards marquis) succeeded his father in 1616.

In the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. he was appointed commander in

chief, and lieutenant of the borders; and being in great favour with his majesty, was further dignified with the title of marquis of Douglas, by letters patent, to his heirs-male whatever, dated 17th June 1633. Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas, hæred. masc. quibuscunque.

He was a great loyalist, though he did not engage in the beginning of the civil war; but he no sooner discovered the measures the parliament were taking, and the hardships his majesty was like to be put to, than he took up arms in defence of his king and country, joined the marquis of Montrose, and remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Philiphaugh, where he was taken prisoner, but sometime afterwards obtained his liberty.

After the murder of the king, he continued steady in his loyalty to king Charles II. for which he suffered many hardships, and had a heavy fine imposed upon him by Oliver Cromwell, anno 1654. Cromwell's act of indemnity, Home, Scotscompen. Simson's essays, &c.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Claud Hamilton lord Paisley, sister of James earl of Abercorn, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters. Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Angus.

2. Lord *James Douglas*, whose genius leading him to a military life, he served in the French wars under Lewis XIV. and signalized himself upon several occasions; particularly at the siege of Doway, where he lost his life the day he was to have been made a marshal of France.

1st Daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to William, lord Alexander, eldest son and heir of the earl of Stirling.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to John lord Bargeny.

3. Lady *Grizel*, married to William lord Carmichael.

The marquis married, 2dly, lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by lady Henrieta Stewart, daughter of Esme duke of Lennox, by whom he had three sons, and six daughters.

3d Son, and 1st of the second marriage, *William*, earl of Selkirk, afterwards duke of Hamilton. *Vide* Title Hamilton.

4. *George*, earl of Dunbarton, whose male-line is extinct. *Vide* Title Dunbarton.

5. Lord *James*, a colonel in the army, and a brave foldier, who died without issue.

4th Daughter, and 1st of the second marriage, lady *Henrieta*, married to James earl of Annandale.

5. Lady *Catharine*, married to sir William Ruthven of Dunglass, to whom she had two daughters; the eldest married to sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, and was mother of the present sir William: the second married

to

to sir Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn, and was mother of the present sir Hugh, &c.

6. Lady *Isabel*, married to William duke of Queensberry.

7. Lady *Jean*, married to James earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland.

8. Lady *Lucy*, married to Robert earl of Nithsdale.

9. Lady *Mary*, died unmarried.

He died in the beginning of the year 1660.

XVII. ARCHIBALD, earl of Angus, first son and apparent heir of William marquis of Douglas, was engaged on the parliament's side in the beginning of the civil war; but when he discovered the measures they were pursuing, he returned to his duty, and continued a faithful and loyal subject till his death.

He assisted at the coronation of king Charles II. anno 1651, and was appointed lord high chamberlain at that solemnity.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Stewart, daughter of Esme duke of Lennox, the king and the earl of Angus (afterwards marquis of Douglas) being the parties contractors; and by the marriage-articles, which are dated in November 1629, and May 1630, the whole estate is settled upon the issue-male of that marriage; which failing, to return to the marquis, this Archibald's father, and his heirs-male, &c. &c.

By the said lady Anne he had a son,

James, afterwards marquis of Douglas, — and two daughters, who perished at sea in a voyage to France.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean, daughter of David earl of Wemyss, by whom he had a son,

Archibald, earl of Forfar, of whom there is now no succession, — and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander viscount of Kingston.

He died in 1655, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. JAMES, who succeeded also to his grandfather, anno 1660, and was second marquis of Douglas.

He was appointed one of the lords of the privy-council to his majesty king Charles II. anno 1670, and continued in that office all his reign, and that of his brother king James VII.

He married, 1st, lady Barbara Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar, by whom he had a son,

James, earl of Angus, a youth of many excellent qualities, and a rare military genius. He engaged himself early in the wars, and

signalized his bravery and courage upon several occasions, but was unfortunately slain at the battle of Steinkirk, in the 21st year of his age, universally lamented, anno 1692.

The marquis married, 2dly, lady Mary Ker, daughter of Robert marquis of Lothian, by whom he had a son,

Archibald, afterwards duke of Douglas, — and a daughter,

Lady *Jean Douglas*, married to John Stewart, Esq; now sir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. by whom she had two sons. 1. *Archibald*, now heir of line of the family. 2. *Sholto*, who died young.

The marquis died anno 1700, and was succeeded by his son,

XIX. ARCHIBALD, third marquis, who was created duke of Douglas by queen Anne, 18th April 1703, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body.

He married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Douglas of Mains, Esq; an antient cadet of the house of Morton, but died without issue on 21st July 1761.

Archibald Stewart, Esq; only surviving son of his sister lady Jean, was served and retoured heir of line and provision to his uncle Archibald duke of Douglas, on the 9th day of September 1761, and is now designed *Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Esq;*

The late duke dying without issue-male, as before observed, the title of duke became extinct; but that of marquis of Douglas, &c. devolved upon his grace the present duke of Hamilton, his undoubted heir-male; he being lineally descended of William earl of Selkirk, eldest son of the second marriage of William first marquis of Douglas.

The duke of Hamilton was accordingly, upon the 1st of December 1761, served and retoured heir-male to the said Archibald duke of Douglas, and is now designed *George James duke of Hamilton and Brandon, marquis of Douglas, earl of Angus, &c. &c. &c.*

Vide Title duke of Hamilton.

A R M S.

The armorial bearing of the late duke of Douglas was, quarterly, 1st, *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned with an imperial crown *or*, for the earldom of Galloway. 2d, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted of a ribband *sable*, for lord Abernethy. 3d, *argent*, three piles *gules*, for Wishart of Brechin. 4th, *or*, a fess cheque *azure* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *gules*, charged with three buckles

Cart. in arch.
fam. de Dou-
glas.

Contract a-
mongst the
charters of the
family of Dou-
glas, et in pub.
archiv.

buckles of the first, for Stewart of Bonkle : over all, on an escutcheon *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown proper ; and on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, the paternal coat of Douglas : above the shield a crown, helmet, and vollets, befitting their dignity ; and in place of a wreath, a *chapeau* or cap of state *gules*, turned up *ermine*, and upon it for a

CREST ; a salamander *vert*, in the middle of flames of fire.

SUPPORTERS ; on the dexter side a savage proper, holding a baton crested, and

wreathed about the middle with laurel *vert* ; and on the sinister, a stag proper, armed and unguled, *or* ; both which supporters stand within a pale of wood, wreathed and impaled, for a compartment,

MOTTO : *Jamais arriere.*

C H I E F S E A T S .

The castles of Douglas and Bothwell, both in the shire of Lanerk ; and Dudhope in Angus-shire, an antient noble pile of building, in the middle of a park, within a mile of Dundee.

S U T H E R L A N D Lord D U F F U S .

THAT the barony of Duffus was first the property of the Murrays, then of the Cheynes, is clearly set forth, under the titles of Murray duke of Athole. page 51, and Moray lord Bothwell, page 80 of this work.

And as the rise and descent of the ancient and illustrious name of Sutherland, is to be found under the title, earl of Sutherland ; to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor, *viz.*

Kenneth, sixth earl of Sutherland, who flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and lost his life in the service of his country, at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333. By a daughter of Donald earl of March, he left issue two sons,

1. *William*, seventh earl of Sutherland, his successor.
2. *Nicholas Sutherland*, the first of this family.

I. NICHOLAS, second son of the sixth earl of Sutherland, obtained from his brother earl William, a grant of the forty pound land of Therbol, *anno* 1360, which is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, from king David Bruce, (the lands being erected into a free barony) to him, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, holding of the said earl, &c. The confirmation is dated at Edinburgh, 17th day of October, 1364.

He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Reynald de Cheyne, by whom he got the lands and barony of Duffus, which afterwards became the chief title of his family ; and in consequence of this marriage, he added the arms of Cheyne, to his paternal coat of Sutherland, *viz. gules*, three cross crosslets *or*, which is still a part of the armorial bearing of Sutherland of Duffus.

By the said Mary Cheyne, he left issue a son,

II. HENRY SUTHERLAND, second baron of Duffus, who succeeded him. He got a charter, upon his father's resignation, of the lands and barony of Therbol, from the earl of Sutherland, superior thereof, in the reign of king Robert III.

He was father of

III. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, third baron of Duffus, who got a new charter from his chief, John earl of Sutherland, of the lands and barony of Therbol, &c. proceeding upon the resignation of his grandfather Nicol, in favours of his son Henry, father of this Alexander, dated 12th July 1444.

He married Morella, daughter of Chisholm of that ilk, with whom he got the barony of Quarrelwood, and several other lands ; whereupon he added to his armorial bearing, a boar's head erased, &c. being part of the arms of Chisholm.

By her he had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander* his heir.

2. *William*, who succeeded to the lands of Quarrelwood, in right of his mother, and carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter *Isabel*, married to sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, who got with her the lands of Clunie, Clava, &c. being part of her mother's estate.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, fourth baron of Duffus, who married daughter of _____, by whom he had only one daughter,

Christian

Ford. lib. xii.
cap. 27.

Char. in arch.
regis David.

Nisbet, vol. I.
p. 259.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Sutherland.

Information
for the earl
of Sutherland
against the
earl of Craw-
furd, &c. and
Charta penes
comitem de
Sutherland.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad
ann. 1433.

Nisbet, vol. I.
p. 260. and
vol. II. p. 20.

Writs of the
family of
Westfield,
penes Mac-
farlane.

Char.in arch. *Christian Sutherland*, married to William
Jacobi IV. ad Oliphant of Berrendale.
ann. 1507.

He dying without issue male, the estate of Duffus devolved upon his nephew William, his heir male, being son of his brother William, to whom we now return.

IV. WILLIAM SUTHERLAND of Quarrelwood, second son of Alexander, third baron of Duffus, flourished in the reign of king James III. and was father of

V. WILLIAM, who succeeded to his uncle Alexander, as before observed, and was fifth baron of Duffus.

Chart.in pub. He got a charter under the great seal, from
archiv. king James IV. *Willielmo Sutherland de Quarrelwood, terrarum baronia de Duffus, &c. anno 1507.*

Ibidem. Also charters from king James V. of several other lands, *inter 1516 et 1520.*

Chartul. of He married Janet, daughter of sir Alexander
Murray, Innes of that ilk, by whom he had two sons.
penes Mac-
Farlane.

1. *William* his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who being bred to the church, was rector of Duffus, dean of Caithness, &c. and was designed *frater germanus Willielmi de Duffus.*
Ibid. p. 597.

Hist. of the This William was slain at Thurso, by the
earls of Sutherland, in the beginning of the year 1529.
P. 77. His lady survived him, which appears by a
Chartulary of sasine, *Joneta Innes, relicta nobilis viri, Willielmi de Duffus, &c. in August 1529.*
Murray, p. 551.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. WILLIAM, sixth baron of Duffus, who, in an instrument of sasine of the lands of Quarrelwood, is designed *legitimus heres Willielmi Sutherland de Duffus, &c., 12th June, 1529.*
Ibid. 549.

Chart.in pub. He got afterwards charters under the great
archiv. seal, from king James V. *Willielmo Sutherland de Duffus*, of several lands and baronies, *inter 1535, et 1540.*

By ——— his wife, he left issue a son,

William his Heir, ——— and a daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald Douglas of Pittendreich.
Ibid. ad annum 1596.

He died *inter 1580 et 1585*, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. WILLIAM, seventh baron of Duffus, who got charters under the great seal, from king James VI. *Willielmo Sutherland de Duffus*, of several lands and baronies, *inter 1585, et 1592.*
Ibidem.

He got also charters of the lands of Duffus, Brounton, Saltcoats, &c. *inter 1602, et 1606.*
Ibidem.

He died, *inter 1635 et 1640*, leaving issue a son and successor,

VIII. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND of Duffus, who got charters under the great seal, *Ibidem.* from king Charles I. *domino Alexandro, &c.* of the lands and barony of Duffus and others, *inter 1642 et 1646.*

He was appointed one of the committee of estates by the parliament, 20th March 1647, and, after the murder of the king, was nominated one of the colonels for arming the kingdom, 15th February 1649. *Rescinded acts of parl.*

And being a man of great parts and merit, was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by king Charles II. on 8th December 1650, a little before his coronation. *Crawford's peerage, and writs of the fam. of Duffus.*

After the restoration, he got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Duffus, heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque, terrarum de Kersgill, &c. &c. anno 1668.* *Chart.in pub. archiv.*

He married, first, lady Margaret MacKenzie, daughter of Colin, first earl of Seaforth, widow of John master of Berrendale, and mother of George, sixth earl of Caithness; but by her he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of sir Robert Innes of that ilk, also without issue.

He married 3dly, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Murray, by whom he had a son,

James, his heir; ——— and a daughter, *Henrietta*, married to George earl of Linlithgow.

He died *anno 16 . .* and was succeeded by his son,

IX. JAMES, second lord Duffus, who married lady Margaret MacKenzie, daughter of Kenneth, third earl of Seaforth, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Kenneth*, his heir.

2. *James*, who was created a baronet, *anno 1706*, and married Mary, daughter and heiress of sir George Dunbar of Hemprigs, who thereupon changed his name to Dunbar.

3. *William Sutherland* of Roscommon, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of William lord Forbes.

He died *anno 1705*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. KENNETH, third lord Duffus, whose genius leading him to a seafaring life, he soon acquired such great skill and knowledge in maritime affairs, that her majesty queen Anne gave him the command of the Advice, a 50 gun ship of war, in which station he so remarkably distinguished himself in several expeditions, that he did honour to himself and

his

his country, by his conduct, undaunted courage and resolution.

He had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, but got beyond the seas, and was attainted by parliament. He was afterwards apprehended at Hamburgh, brought to London, and committed prisoner to the tower, *anno* 1716, but was released the year thereafter by the act of grace. He withdrew into foreign parts, and served as a flag-officer in the Russian fleet.

He married Charlotte, daughter of Eric de Sioblede, governor and admiral of Gottenburgh in Sweden, by whom he had a son,

Eric his successor,——and two daughters married in Sweden.

XI. *ERIC*, who, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been fourth lord Duffus.

He married his cousin Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of his uncle sir James Dunbar of

Hemprigs, Bart. before mentioned, by whom he hath two sons and three daughters.

1. *James* his heir.
2. *Axle Sutherland*, Esq;
- 1st daughter *Elizabeth*.
2. *Charlotte*.
3. *Anne*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st, *gules*, three stars or: 2d, *azure*, three cross crosslets fitchy *argent*: 3d, *azure*, a boar's head erased, *argent*: 4th, as the first.

CREST; on a wreath, a cat sejant, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two savages proper, each wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and armed with a batton.

MOTTO; *Without fear*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Skelbo in the county of Sutherland, and Elgin-house in the county of Elgin.

C R I C H T O N Earl of D U M F R I E S and S T A I R.

THE traditional accounts of the origin of this ancient and illustrious surname are various. Some deduce them from a noble Hungarian, that came to Scotland with queen Margaret, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.

Others are of opinion, that it is a local surname, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Crichton in Mid-Lothian.

Certain it is they were settled, and had possessions in that county, when surnames began to be used in Scotland.

Dalrymple's historical collect. p. 418.

Thurstanus de Crichton was witness to the foundation charter of the abbay of Holyroodhouse, by king David I. *anno* 1128.

And though we cannot connect this noble family with Thurstanus, yet we shall deduce their descent from one of his posterity, who was their immediate ancestor, and proprietor of the lands and barony of Crichton, above five hundred years ago, which is fully instructed under the title of lord Crichton, and hereafter by authentic documents.

Chartul. of Levenax, penes MacFarlane, p. 44.

WILLIELMUS dominus CRICHTON, is particularly mentioned in a charter of Maldwin earl of Lennox, in the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1214, and died in 1249.

William was succeeded by his son,

I. THOMAS dominus de CRICHTON, who was one of the great barons of Scotland, that were forced to swear fealty to king Edward 1st of England, for his lands lying in Mid-Lothian, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III.

By Eda his wife, he left issue three sons.

1. *Nicolaus de Crichton*, ancestor of lord Crichton, and viscount Frendraught.

2. *William de Crichton*, first of the family of Sanquhar, progenitor of the earl of Dumfries.

3. *Thomas de Crichton*, &c. These three brothers, with their father and mother, are all mentioned in a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, made by sir William Crichton, rector of Crichton, son of this Thomas, *anno* 1388.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 67.

II. WILLIAM, second son of *Thomas dominus de Crichton*, flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and of his son king David, and was a faithful and loyal subject to both these princes.

He married Isabel de Ross, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Ross, lord of Sanquhar, with whom he got the half of the lands and barony of Sanquhar. This is confirmed by a charter from king Robert Bruce,

Ricardo

Chart. in archiv. Roberti I. rotul. I.

Ricardo dicto Edgar, &c. cum medietate totius baronia de Sanquhar, sicut dicta baronia inter Willielmum de Crichton et Isabellam sponsam suam, portionarios ipsius baronia, ratione dicta sponsa ex parte una, et ipsum Ricardum ex altera, per literam de capella nostra, nuper fuit divisa, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Dalrymple's collections, p. 419.

The other half of the barony of Sanquhar, was afterwards acquired by this family, and became their chief title; and in consequence of this marriage, they have continued to quarter the arms of Rofs with their own.

He died about 1360, leaving issue by the said Isabel Rofs his wife, a son and successor.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane p. 53.

III. WILLIAM de CRICHTON, designed *dominus de Sanquhar*, who is a witness to a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle by *Alexander de Ramsay, dominus de Dalwolsy*, together with William earl of Douglas, James lord Dalkeith, Henry his brother, Thomas de Hope-Pringle, &c. about the year 1380.

He lived after the year 1400, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir ROBERT de CRICHTON, third baron of Sanquhar, who being a man of fine parts, was in great favour with king James I. and II. was of the privy-council to both these princes, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the latter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Sanquhar, *Roberto Crichton domino de Sanquhar militi*, dated anno 1433.

Ibidem.

This sir Robert, lord of Sanquhar, and his cousin sir William Crichton, lord of that ilk, made a mutual entail; whereby, failing heirs-male of any one of their bodies, their estates were to go to the others. Which was afterwards confirmed by a charter under the great seal, dated anno 1439.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of sir William Erskine of Kinnoul in the shire of Perth, by whom he got a large accession to his estate, and by her had issue five sons and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Sir Robert.

Ibidem.

2. *Alexander de Crichton*, who got from his father the lands of Kilpatrick, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, containing an entail, viz. *Alexandro Crichton, filio Roberti Crichton domini de Sanquhar, militis, terrarum de Kilpatrick, &c.* and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Laurence, then to Thomas, and fourthly, to Patrick, &c. brothers german, &c. dated anno 1463. This Alexander, was ancestor of the Crichtons of Crawfordstoun, and of several other families in Nithsdale.

Ibidem.

tons of Crawfordstoun, and of several other families in Nithsdale.

3. *Laurence de Crichton*, who got from his father the lands of Burmuchty, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, dated anno 1467.

Ibidem.

4. *Thomas de Crichton*, who died without issue.

5. *Patrick de Crichton*, who, failing heirs of his brother Laurence his body, was to succeed to the lands of Burmuchty, by the aforementioned charter.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the Duke of Queensberry.

Chart. penes ducem de Queensberry.

2. *Margaret*, married to sir David Herries of Terreagles, which appears by a charter under the great seal, dated anno 1458.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died anno 1462, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir ROBERT, afterwards lord Crichton of Sanquhar, a man of great merit, loyalty and intrepidity, who remarkably distinguished himself in the service of king James III. in his wars against the duke of Albany and the earl of Douglas, particularly at the battle of Kirkconnel, &c. In recompence whereof, king James rewarded him with grants of several of the forfeited lands; upon which he got charters under the great seal, wherein his great and faithful services are fully narrated.

Ibid. ad annum 1464, & 1465.

He got a charter from king James III. appointing him *vicecomes de Dumfries*, dated anno 1464, and another charter, *officii coronatoris de Nithsdale*, dated anno 1468.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

In the same year, he granted a tack of the two-merk-land of Little-Corko, to sir Charles Murray of Cockpool, wherein he is designed sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, sheriff of Dumfries.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

And being now possessed of a vast estate, and in great favour with the king, his majesty was pleased to dignify him with the title of lord Crichton of Sanquhar, about the year 1485.

Crawford's peerage, and Scots comp.

He married lady Marian Stewart, daughter of John, first earl of Lennox, by whom he had a son,

Hist. of the Stewarts, p. 153.

Robert lord Sanquhar, — and a daughter, *Marian*, married to Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirnie, ancestor of the Viscount Garrock.

He died anno 1502, and was succeeded by his only son,

VI. ROBERT, second lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who got a charter under the great seal, *terrarum de Crawfordstone, Balmachune, &c.* dated anno 1506.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Also a charter, *Roberto domino Crichton*

Ibidem. de

*de Sanquhar, terrarum baronia de Sanquhar, Pan-
bride, &c.* dated anno 1507.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He likewise got a charter from king James V. of the lands of Kilpatrick, Irongray, &c. to him, and Elizabeth Murray his spouse, &c. dated 1516.

Charta penes
vicecom.de
Stormont.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool, by whom he had a son and successor,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

VII. WILLIAM, third lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who got a charter from queen Mary, of the lands and barony of Kinnoul in Perthshire, *Willielmo domino Crichton de Sanquhar, et Elizabetha Fleming sua sponse, &c.* dated 1548.

Ibid. ad an.
1540.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. Robert his heir.
2. Edward, who succeeded his brother.
3. John Crichton of Rayhill, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter Agnes, married to sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the duke of Roxburgh, and of the marquis of Lothian.

He was killed by lord Semple, according to Buchanan, anno 1550, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

VIII. ROBERT, fourth lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto, domino Crichton de Sanquhar, et Margareta Cunningham sponse sua*, of the eight-merk-land of Glenmucklochis, the two-merk-lands of Farding, &c. dated anno 1558.

Ibid. ad ann.
1558.

He married Margaret Cunningham, daughter of ———, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Chart. penes
James Veitch
of Elliock,
one of the fe-
nators of the
college of ju-
stice.

VIII. EDWARD, fifth lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who married Margaret, daughter of sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had a son and successor,

Chart.in pub.
arch.

IX. ROBERT, sixth lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Catlack, easter and wester Mountberringer, &c. dated anno 1581.

Ibidem.

Also charters of the lands, lordship and barony of Sanquhar, *in vicecomitatu de Dumfries*, and of several other lands, too numerous to be here inserted, *inter ann. 1609 et 1611*.

He was much at court, and being very dexterous at all manly exercises, was taken particular notice of by king James VI.

He was a great master of the art of fencing, and was engaged in a trial of skill, with one Turner a fencing-master, in which encounter he had the misfortune to get his eye

put out; in revenge whereof he had Turner murdered, for which he was executed at London, on 29th June 1612. He married Mary, daughter of sir George Farmer of Easton, in the county of Northampton, ancestor of the earl of Pomfret, by whom he had no issue, whereby his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin-german William Crichton, son of his uncle John of Rayhill, to whom whom we now return.

Peerage of
England, vol.
III. p. 502.

VIII. JOHN CRICHTON of Rayhill, second son of William, third lord Crichton of Sanquhar, got a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, of the lands of Rayhill, &c. dated 16th May, anno 1611.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married Mary, daughter of sir John Carmichael of Crawford, by whom he had a son,

IX. WILLIAM CRICHTON of Rayhill, who succeeded as heir-male to his cousin Robert, 6th lord Crichton of Sanquhar, as before noticed.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Crichton de Sanquhar, terrarum baronia de Glencairn*, dated anno 1614.

Ibidem.

And another charter, *terrarum baronia et dominii de Sanquhar, &c.* dated 15th July 1619, proceeding upon a retour, wherein he is designed *filius patris, et legitimus et propinquior haeres quondam Roberti domini Crichton de Sanquhar, &c.*

Ibidem, and
Retour in
Chancery:

He was in great favour with king James VI. who created him viscount Ayr, anno 1622.

And being no less esteemed by king Charles I. was by that prince raised to the dignity of earl of Dumfries, viscount Ayr, lord Crichton of Sanquhar, Cumnock, &c. by letters patent, to him, and the heirs-male of his body, dated 10th June 1633.

Dipl. in pub.
archiv. Har.
masc. ex cor-
pore suo, ad
ann. 1633.

He got also a charter under the great seal, *de officiis vicecomitis et coronatoris vicecomitatus de Dumfries*, dated anno 1640.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married Eupheme, daughter of James Seton of Touch, Esq; by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. William.
2. Sir James Crichton of St. Leonards.
3. John, who was a brave soldier, and a colonel in the German wars.

1st daughter lady Mary, married to Edward Swift, viscount Carlingford, in the kingdom of Ireland.

2. Lady Catharine, married to sir John Charteris of Amisfield.

He died in the year 1641, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. WILLIAM, second earl of Dumfries,
a man

a man of great worth and honour, who was one of the lords of the privy council to king Charles II.

He married Penelope, daughter of sir Robert Swift, of the county of York, knight, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. Robert, lord Crichton, who died young.
2. Charles, lord Crichton, who carried on the line of this family.

1st daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to Alexander earl of Eglington.

2. Lady Penelope.

3. Lady Mary.

These both died unmarried.

He made a resignation of his honours into the king's hands, and got a new patent, to him and his heirs whatsoever, male or female, with the precedence of the former creation, dated anno 1690, and died anno 1691.

Dipl. in pub. archiv. hæred. mafe. feu femellis, &c.

XI. CHARLES lord Crichton, son and apparent heir of William second earl of Dumfries, married Sarah Dalrymple, daughter of James first viscount Stair, by whom he had a son,

William, earl of Dumfries, ——— and four daughters,

1st Penelope, afterwards countess of Dumfries.

2. Margaret.

3. Mary.

4. Elizabeth.

Charles lord Crichton, dying before his father, was succeeded by his only son,

XII. WILLIAM, who succeeded also to his grandfather, anno 1691, and was third earl of Dumfries; but dying unmarried, anno 1694, his estate and honours, according to the tenor of the last mentioned patent, devolved upon his eldest sister,

XII. PENELOPE, countess of Dumfries, who married colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmure, Esq; son of John earl of Stair, by whom she had issue six sons and two daughters.

1, William, now earl of Dumfries and Stair.

2. John, a youth of great hopes, who betook himself to a military life, and was a captain of dragoons, but died unmarried.

3. James, afterwards earl of Stair, but died without issue, anno 1761.

4. Charles.

5. Hugh.

6. George.

1st daughter, lady Betty, married to John MacDowal of Freugh, Esq; and hath issue four sons and two daughters.

2. Lady Penelope.

The countess died anno 1742, and was succeeded by her son,

XIII. WILLIAM, fourth earl of Dumfries, who, when a youth, went into the army, served in the earl of Stair's Inniskilling regiment of dragoons; and in the third regiment of foot guards twenty-six years.

He was aid-de-camp to the said earl at the battle of Dettingen, anno 1741; was created a knight of the most noble order of the thistle, anno 1752; and was appointed the king's high commissioner for investing James, late duke of Hamilton, with the same order in March 1755.

Upon the death of his brother, James late earl of Stair, he succeeded also to these honours, anno 1761, and is the fourth earl of Stair.

He married lady Anne Gordon, daughter of William earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had a son,

William, lord Crichton, a boy of a fine genius, who died at Marybone school, in the 10th year of his age, much regreted.

The countess died anno 1755, and the earl is still a widower.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, on a saltire azure, nine lozenges of the first, for Dalrymple: 2d and 3d, or, a chevron cheque argent and sable, between three water budgets of the last, for Ross: and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon argent charged with a lion rampant azure, for Crichton.

CREST; on a wreath, a dragons head couped vert, spouting fire.

SUPPORTERS; two lions azure, each crowned with an earl's coronet or.

MOTTO; God send grace.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Sanquhar in the county of Dumfries, and at Dumfries-house in Ayr-shire.

H O M E Earl of D U N B A R.

AS the rise and descent of the noble and ancient surname of Home, is to be found under the title of earl of Home, we proceed directly to the immediate ancestor of the earl of Dunbar, viz.

Godscroft's
hist. of the
Homes.
Martin's ge-
nealog. col-
lec. vol. II.
p. 238, &c.
p. 248.

I. Sir DAVID HOME of Wedderburn (one of the oldest cadets of the family of Home) married Isabel, daughter of — Pringle of Gallashiels, and was killed, with his royal master, king James IV. at the fatal battle of Flowdon, anno 1513. He had issue several sons.

1. *George*, who was killed with his father in the field of Flowdon, without issue.

2. *David*, who succeeded his father, and carried on the line of the family of Wedderburn.

3. *Alexander*, ancestor of the earls of Dunbar, to whose issue we shall confine this narration.

II. ALEXANDER HOME, third son of sir David Home of Wedderburn, got from his father the lands and barony of Manderston, and left issue a son,

Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

He is also said to have had another son,

Patrick of Renton, of whom sir John Home, now of Renton, is lineally descended.

Ibidem.

III. Sir ALEXANDER HOME of Manderston succeeded his father, and married Janet, daughter of George Home of Spot, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir, whose grandson, sir Alexander, became earl of Dunbar, as will be shown hereafter.

2. *John Home* of Slegden, who will also be mentioned afterwards.

3. Sir *George*, who was created earl of Dunbar.

IV. Sir GEORGE HOME, third son of sir Alexander of Manderston, was a man of great parts, learning, and judgment, and a mighty favourite of king James IV. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, anno 1585.

Johnston's
hist. Melvil's
memoirs.
Lives of the
officers of
state, &c.

In 1590 he was knighted, and made master of the wardrobe, and was likewise constituted lord high-treasurer of Scotland, anno 1601.

Dugdale's
baronage of
Eng. vol. II.

He accompanied his majesty into England, anno 1603, was made one of his privy council, and created a peer of England by the title

of lord Home of Berwick, on 7th July anno 1604, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

He was also created a peer of Scotland by the title of earl of Dunbar, on 3d March, anno 1605, by patent to his heirs-male-general. Chart. in pub. archiv. hared. masc. regist. ann. 1363.

He was employed in several negotiations of importance by the king, particularly about settling Episcopacy in Scotland, and always acquitted himself with fidelity and honour, and greatly to his majesty's satisfaction. Lives of the officers of state.

He got charters, under the great seal, of several lands, *Georgio comiti de Dunbar, domini no Home, &c. inter 1606 et 1609.* Char. in pub. arch.

He got also a charter, under the great seal, to him and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his nearest lawful heirs-male or assignees whatsoever, bearing the surname of Home, all and hail the six pound land of Smallholm, &c. dated 15th January 1610, with a sasine following thereon, dated 18th April thereafter. Chart. penes vicecomitem de Stormont.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir Alexander Gordon of Gight, by Mary his wife, daughter of cardinal David Bethune, bishop of St. Andrews, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to sir James Home of Coldingknows, and was mother of James third earl of Home. Lives of the officers of state

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Theophilus earl of Suffolk, in the kingdom of England, and had issue four sons and five daughters. Colin's peerage of England, tom. II. p. 172.

The earl dying without male issue, 29th January 1611, the title of lord Home of Berwick became extinct; but that of earl of Dunbar appears to have devolved upon sir Alexander Home of Manderston, as next heir-male, though the title was not claimed for several years thereafter.

Soon after the earl's death, John Home of Slegden, his immediate elder brother, was infeft in the six pound land of Smallholm, as nearest and lawful heir-male to the earl, on 20th June 1611, and got a sasine thereon, 29th of the same month; but dying without issue, anno 1614, we therefore return to the next heir-male. Precept and retour from chancery penes vicecom. de Stormont.

IV. Sir ALEXANDER HOME of Manderston, eldest brother of George earl of Dunbar was father of

V. Sir GEORGE HOME of Manderston, who, as taking burden on him for John Home of

Monast.
P. 253.

Penes vice-comitem de Stormont.

of Slegden his uncle, entered into a contract with John Murray of Rampatrick in 1611, registrate in the books of council and session, 6th June 1612.

Ibidem.

There is also a procuratory of resignation by sir George Home of Manderston, and John Home of Slegden, in favours of John Murray of Rampatrick, dated 9th February 1613.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great seal, domino *Alexandro Home de Manderston* of a great many lands, inter 1618 et 1621.

Ibidem.

By Helen Arnot, his spouse, he had issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

VI. Sir ALEXANDER HOME, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great seal, domino *Alexandro Home juniori de Manderston*, of several lands, anno 1621.

He went abroad, settled in Holland, where he made a considerable figure, and was go-

vernor of Embden: he claimed the title of Dunbar as heir-male to the last earl; was sent over by the states of Holland to congratulate the prince of Orange upon his being made king of England; and was acknowledged to be earl of Dunbar by king William, anno 1689.

He died soon thereafter in an advanced age, in Westfriezland, and having no male-issue, the honours of earl of Dunbar have lain dormant ever since.

A R M S.

Three coats: quarterly, 1st and 4th, *vert*, a lion rampant, *argent*: 2d, *argent*, three papingoes *vert*: 3d, *argent*, three escutcheons *vert*; and in furtout *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a border, charged with eight crosses of the 2d.

Godscroft's hist. of the Homes, and Sir Ja. Dalrymple's historical coll. p. 409.

CONSTABLE Viscount of DUNBAR.

Genealogical coll. by D. J. Burton, author of Monast. Ebor. & Monast. glia.

WE have good authority to affirm, that no surname or family in England can boast a more noble descent, than that of the Constables. A learned and judicious antiquary, by good vouchers, deduces their pedigree from the Saxon kings of England, the kings of Scotland, dukes of Normandy, &c. But we shall only here briefly deduce their descent, from the Norman conquest of England.

Hist. of Normandy, and Burton's coll.

I. ——— de CONSTABLE, who appears to have been a man of the first rank in Normandy, came over to England with William the conqueror, (to whom he was nearly related,) anno 1066, had a considerable command in his army, and is mentioned in the roll of Battle-abbay, tho' his christian name is omitted. He obtained from that great prince, in reward of his merit and faithful services, a share of the conquered lands in England, where he settled, and was father of

Monast. Ebor. p. 253.

II. ULBERT de CONSTABLE, who flourished in the reigns of king William II. and Henry I. of England, and married ——— de Burton, with whom he got several lands; and, by her donations to the religious in Swyne-abbay, she appears to have had large possessions.

By her he had issue a son and successor,

III. Sir ROBERT CONSTABLE, designed

of Halsham in Holderness, &c. There is a charter still preserved in the family, wherein he gave four oxgangs of land in Halsham, to William, son of Utrid, his servant; and on his seal is represented the figure of a man on horseback, properly accoutered, brandishing his drawn sword in his right hand, &c. which denotes his being of the equestrian order.

Ibid. chart. 144.

This sir Robert got from William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, five pound rent charge, &c. 10th Henry II. anno 1164, which was afterwards confirmed to the family by Hawise the countess, anno 1205.

Ibid. chart. 134, and 138.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir Robert, his heir.
2. William Constable, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

IV. Sir ROBERT CONSTABLE of Halsham succeeded his father, and was one of the English knights that accompanied William de Mandeville, earl of Albemarle, to the holy war. Before he set out on that expedition, he borrowed 160 merks from the monks of Meaux abbay, and gave a mortgage on his lordship of Thurlesthorne and town of Halsham, until the sum should be repaid; but dying at Acon without issue, anno 1181, was succeeded by his nephew Robert, son of his brother William, to whom we now return.

Monast. Ebor.

IV. WILLIAM CONSTABLE, brother-german of the last sir Robert, married Julian, sister

Burton's gen. collections.

sister of Thomas de Aloft, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Robert*.

Ibidem.

2. *Simon Constable*, who married ——— Bertram, and had issue.

William died before his elder brother, and was succeeded by his son,

Monast. Ebor.

Monast. Anglican. p. 200.

V. ROBERT, who succeeding also to his uncle sir Robert, *anno* 1181, confirmed his mortgage to the monks of Meaux, and made a donation to the monks of Thornton out of his lands of Halsham, &c.

He married Adelisa, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Fulco de Oyri, lord of Gedney in Lincolnshire, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. Sir *Fulco de Constable*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Monast. Ebor. chart. 137, 583, &c.

VI. Sir WILLIAM CONSTABLE, designed lord of Halsham and Burton, in several original charters, in the reign of king Henry III. who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1216, and died 1272.

Monast. Ebor.

He claimed the Grange of Thurlesthorne; but afterwards quitted it to Meaux abbey, which is confirmed by several charters still extant.

Monast. Anglican.

He got a grant from king Henry III. of a fair or market at Holme, *anno* 1241.

Monast. Ebor. chart. 172 and 147.

He married Cecilia, daughter of Marmaduke de Twenge, with whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, by a charter from her brother Robert de Twenge, *Willielmo Constabulario de Burton, et hered. suis*, &c. and to Cecily his spouse, sister of the said Robert, &c. By her he had issue two sons.

1. Sir *Simon*, his heir.

2. *Galfred Constable*, who got from his father several lands; but dying without issue, *anno* 1297, his estate returned to the family.

Burton's col.

Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son,

Monast. Ebor. chart. 53, 173, and 137.

VII. Sir SIMON CONSTABLE, lord of Halsham and Burton, who is witness in a charter of king Henry III. *anno* 1259, and to another of king Edward I. *anno* 1287.

Chart. in the tower of London 13 Edw. I. No. 53.

He had grant of free-warren in Pagula, Holme, Kaynham, Otteringham, Thurlesthorne, West-halsham, Punchaugh, Burton-constable, Merton, Benningholm, and many others, *anno* 1285.

Ibid. No. 53. and Burton's escheats, p. 62.

It appears, by an inquisition after his death, that he had been possessed of an immense estate of lands, lying in many different counties, of all which Robert, his son and heir, was in possession *anno* 1294.

He married Catharine, relict of sir John Dantly, by whom he had several sons and daughters; and dying *anno* 1293, was succeeded by his son,

VIII. ROBERT CONSTABLE, lord of Halsham, &c. who married Avicia, daughter and co-heiress of sir Robert de Lascels, by whom he got a considerable estate, *viz.* some lands in Ellerton, Essex, Kyrby under Knol, &c.

Copy from the pipe rolls, penes doctor Burton.

By her he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *William Constable*.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married William, son of Philip de Melfa.

He died *anno* 1337, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halsham and Burton, who also held a vast estate of lands, all particularly mentioned in several different charters.

Book of escheats, p. 359.

He married Albreda, daughter of ——— Bulmer, relict of ——— St. Quintin, by whom he had a son,

X. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halsham, Burton-Constable, &c. who succeeded him, *anno* 1351, and married Maud, daughter of Robert Hilbon, Esq; by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

Burton's col.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *Thomas Constable* who married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Manly, knight, and had issue.

Ibid. ad ann. 1410.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir John Copledike of Harrington, *in com. Lincoln.* knight, and had issue.

Archer's hist. of Lincolnshire, p. 73.

He died *anno* 1394, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir WILLIAM of Halsham, Burton-Constable, &c. who, *anno* 1400 married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Metham, by whom he had a son and successor,

Burton's col.

XII. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halsham, &c. who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of sir Thomas Umfraville, knight, of Harbottle in Northumberland, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Sir *John*, ——— and three daughters,

1. *Elizabeth*, married to sir William Elmen.

2. *Janet*, married to sir Thomas Lambert.

3. *Maud*, married to sir William Ryther.

He died *anno* 1447, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. Sir

Mon. Ebor.
Burton's coll.
&c.

XIII. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halsham, &c. who was made a knight banneret by the duke of Glocester, anno 1448, and married Lora, daughter of lord Fitz-Hugh of Ravenworth-castle, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
 2. Sir *Ralph*, who succeeded his brother.
 3. *William*, who died without issue.
- 1st daughter, *Marjory*, married to Robert Holme of Persilholme, Esq;
2. *Margaret*, married to John Roos, Esq;
3. *Jean*, married to William Mallory, Esq;
He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XIV. JOHN CONSTABLE of Halsham, &c. who married Margaret, daughter of—Mallory, Esq; but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

XIV. Sir RALPH CONSTABLE of Halsham, &c. who married, 1st, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Earl, Esq; by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Ralph Constable* of Thorntoft, in Richmond-shire, who married, 1st, Christian, daughter of — Lazenby of Whitewell, in comitatu de Richmond, by whom he had several children. He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Grimston, Esq; by whom he also had issue.

Ibidem.

3. *William*, who died without issue.
- 1st daughter, *Lora*, married to John Hotham of Scarborough, Esq;
2. *Jean*, married to Christopher Hildyard, Esq;

Sir Ralph married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Tempest, Esq; by whom he had no issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halsham, &c. who made a considerable figure in England in the reign of king Henry VII.

Ibid. and several charters in Monast. Ebor.

Anno 1505, he married, 1st, Agnes, daughter of sir Thomas Metham, by whom he had six sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Ralph Constable* of St. Sepulchres, Esq;
3. *William*.
4. *Robert Constable* of Esington, in Holderness, who married Joan, daughter of Edmund Frothingame, of South-Frothingame, and had issue, of whom the Constables of Bently and several others are descended.
5. *Francis*.
6. *Brian*.

The above Francis and Brian both died without issue.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, married to Ralph Ellerker of Risby, Esq;

2. *Marjory*, married to Brian Napleton of Wighill.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Hedlam, relict of sir John Hotham, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Brian Palmer of Naburn, Esq;
2. *Elizabeth*, married to Christopher Frodingham, Esq;

He married, 3dly, Margaret, daughter of Thomas lord Clifford, by whom he had no issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JOHN CONSTABLE of Halsham, Burton, &c. who married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Nevil of Thornbrigs, Esq; by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Ralph* of Burstnic-Northpark, who married Frances, daughter of William Skipnith of Skipnith in Lincoln-shire, and had issue.
3. *Christopher* of Westead, who also married, and had issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Burton, Halsham, &c. who married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of John lord Scroop of Bolton, by whom he had four sons.

1. *Henry*, his heir.
2. *Joseph* of Upsal, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Crathorne of Crathorne, and had issue a son, John Constable, &c.
3. *Ralph*.
4. *John*.

The above Ralph and John died without issue.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Henry earl of Westmorland, by whom he had a son,

John, who died without issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. HENRY CONSTABLE lord of Burton, &c. who married Margaret, daughter of sir William Dormer of Ethorp, in Buckingham-shire, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Henry*, afterwards viscount of Dunbar; — and four Daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to sir Thomas Fairfax of Wilton.
2. *Dorothy*, married to Roger, son of sir Ralph Leinston of Brough, knight.
3. *Margaret*, married to sir Edward Stanhope, knight of the bath.
4. *Mary*, married to Thomas, son of sir William Blackston, knight.

F f f

He,

He, dying *anno* 1608, was succeeded by his only son,

Crawford's Peerage, &c. XIX. Sir HENRY CONSTABLE of Burton, Halfham, &c. who, being a man of great parts and learning, was highly esteemed by king James VI. who created him a peer of Scotland by the title of lord viscount of Dunbar, on 14th November 1620, by patent, *heredibus masculis e corpore suo, &c.*

Colin's peerage of England, vol. II. p. 351. He married Mary, daughter of sir John Tufton of Heathfield in Kent, Bart. and sister of Nicholas, first earl of Thanet, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Matthew*.
3. *Henry*.

The above Matthew and Henry both died without issue.

Ibid. p. 388. 1st daughter, *Mary*, married to Robert Brudenell earl of Cardigan.

2. *Catharine*, married to William Middleton of Stockeld, Esq;

He died *anno* 1645, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem: XX. JOHN, second lord viscount Dunbar, who married lady Mary Brudenell, daughter of Thomas earl of Cardigan, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, who died before his father unmarried.
 2. *Robert*, who became his father's heir.
 3. *William*, who succeeded his brother.
- 1st daughter, *Cecily*, carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.
2. *Catharine*, married to John Moor, Esq; of Kirkington in Nottinghamshire.
 3. *Mary*, who became a nun.

He died *anno* 1665, or 1666, and was succeeded by his son,

Extinct peerages of England, vol. II. p. 345. XXI. ROBERT, third lord viscount Dunbar, who married Mary, daughter of John lord Bellasis of Worlaby in Line, by whom he had one daughter,

Anne, married to Simon Scroop of Danby,

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, relict of the earl of Westmorland, by whom he had no children.

And dying without male-issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XXI. WILLIAM, fourth lord viscount Dunbar, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh lord Clifford of Ugbrooke-Devon.

He dying without issue, the peerage became extinct; but his estate, by entail, went to his nephew Cuthbert, son of his sister Cecily, to whom we now return.

XXI. CECILY CONSTABLE, eldest daughter of John, second lord viscount of Dunbar, married to Francis Tunstall, Esq; of Shargill-castle, by whom he had three sons, and four daughters.

1. *Cuthbert*.
2. *Marmaduke*.
3. *Matthias*.

The above Marmaduke and Matthias both died without issue.

1st daughter, *Mary*.

2. *Anne*.
3. *Cecilia*.
4. *Catharine*.

These four daughters were all nuns.

XXII. CUTHBERT, eldest son of Cecilia Constable, succeeding to the estate of his uncle William lord viscount Dunbar, as before observed, thereupon assumed the surname of Constable, and married, 1st, Amy, daughter of Hugh lord Clifford, by whom he had a son, *William*, — and two daughters.

1. *Cecilia*, married to Edward Skeldon, Esq; of Winchester.
2. *Winifred*.

Cuthbert dying *anno* 1747, was succeeded by his son,

XXIII. WILLIAM CONSTABLE, Esq; of Burton-Constable.

A R M S.

The armorial bearing of Constable viscount of Dunbar was, *or*, three bars *azure*, supported on the dexter with a bull *sable*, and on the sinister with a lion rampant *gules*.

CREST; a dragon's head.

MOTTO; *sans mauvaise desire*.

DOUGLAS Earl of DUNBARTON.

WILLIAM, first marquis of Douglas, married to his second wife lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by lady Henriette, daughter of Esme

duke of Lennox, by whom he had several sons and daughters.

1. *William*, afterwards duke of Hamilton.
2. *George*, afterwards earl of Dunbarton.

Lord

Lord George Douglas, second son of the second marriage of William first marquis of Douglas, a man of a rare military genius, was created earl of Dunbarton by king Charles II. on the 9th March 1675, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

In his younger years he went to France, and was appointed one of the pages of honour to Lewis XIV. but soon went into the army, where, for his remarkable good behaviour, he rose gradually to the rank of a major-general, was present in most of the sieges and actions betwixt the French and the confederates, and, by his valour and conduct, gained immortal honour.

After the treaty of Nimeguen, he was called over to Britain by king Charles II. and resided mostly at court during the remainder of that prince's reign, with whom he was in great favour.

Upon the accession of king James VII. to the crown, *anno* 1685, he was appointed commander in chief of all the forces in Scotland; and, in that station, went against Archibald ninth earl of Argyle, upon his invasion of this country, and soon put an end to that rebellion, by dispersing the earl's troops, and taking himself prisoner.

Anno 1687, king James revived the order

of St. Andrew, which had lain dormant for 145 years, and the earl of Dunbarton was elected one of the knights of that most noble order.

He had the command of the Scotch royal regiment, which then consisted of 5000 men, and adhered firmly to the interest of king James, as long as he staid in Britain. He afterwards followed him to France, and died at St. Germain, *anno* 1692, leaving issue, by a sister of the dutchess of Northumberland, a son,

George, second earl of Dunbarton, who succeeded him. He also betook himself to a military life, and rose to the degree of a colonel in the British service.

In March 1716, he was appointed envoy extraordinary, by king George I. to the court of Russia; but dying without issue, the honours became extinct.

A R M S.

The four quartered coats of the family of Douglas, with the paternal arms over all in a shield of pretence; for distinction, within a border quartered, 1st *azure*, three flowers de lis or: 2d *gules*, three lions *passant guardant* or: 3d as 2d: 4th as 1st.

OSBURN Viscount DUNBLAIN.

Colins's peerage of Engl. vol. I. page 249.

AS the descent of this noble family is to be found at large in the peerage of England, under the title of Osburne duke of Leeds, we shall proceed directly to their immediate ancestor,

Ibid. p. 250.

I. Sir EDWARD OSBURN, who was created a baronet by king James VI. on 13th July 1620, was vice-president of the council to king Charles I. for the north of England, and lieutenant general of the forces raised for his majesty in that part of the country, upon the breaking out of the civil war, *anno* 1641.

He married, 1st, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas viscount Falconberg, by whom he had a son,

Edward, who died in infancy.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of Thomas Walmsly of Dunkelhalgh, in the county of Lancaster, Esq; by whom he had a son,

II. Sir THOMAS, his successor, who, adhering to the royal interest, and co-operating with many others, in order to the happy restoration of king Charles II. was afterwards,

by that king, made treasurer of the navy, *anno* 1671, and one of the privy council, *anno* 1672; and, as a further testimony of his majesty's esteem, was, by letters patent, dated 19th July 1673, created viscount of Dunblain in Scotland; also lord high treasurer of England, baron of Kiveton in *com. Ebor.* and viscount Latimer in that kingdom, by patent to his heirs-male, *anno* 1674; and, by another patent, was created earl of Denbigh, *anno* 1675, and knight of the garter *anno* 1677.

Crawford's peerage.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 251.

He was a great promoter of the revolution in 1688; wherefore, upon king William's accession to the crown, he was constituted president of the council, *anno* 1689, marquis of Caermarthen, and duke of Leeds, *anno* 1694.

Ibidem.

He married lady Bridget, second daughter of Montague Bertie earl of Lindsay, by whom he had three sons and six daughters.

1. Edward lord Latimer, who was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. and married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Simon Bennet of Beauchampton in *com. Bucks*, Esq; by whom he had two sons, who

Ibid. p. 253.

who died young ; and he died before his father, without any surviving issue.

2. *Thomas*, who died an infant.

3. *Peregrine*, who became his father's heir.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried.

2. Lady *Anne*, married, 1st, to Robert Coke of Holkam, in Norfolk, ancestor of the present earl of Leicester; she married, 2dly, Horatio Walpole, uncle to the first earl of Orford.

3. Lady *Bridget*, married, 1st, to Charles Fitz-Charles earl of Plymouth; she married, 2dly, doctor Philip Biss, bishop of Hereford, and had no issue to either.

4. Lady *Catharine*, married to James Herbert of Kingley, in Bucks, Esq; son and heir of James Herbert, a younger son of Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

5. Lady *Martha*, married to Charles, son and heir of John earl of Bath.

6. Lady *Sophia*, married, 1st, to Donatus lord Obrien, grandson and heir to Henry earl of Thomond; 2dly, to William Fermer lord Lemster, by whom she was mother of the present earl of Pomfret.

He died in the 81st year of his age, anno 1712, and was succeeded by his son,

III. PEREGRINE, second duke of Leeds, who, being called by a writ to the house of peers in England in March 1689, took his place by the title of lord Osburne of Kiveton, and was created viscount of Dunblain in Scotland, upon the surrender of his father's patent, 14th March 1694.

He, commanding as an admiral in several expeditions at sea, and, on many occasions, distinguishing himself by his gallant behaviour, was made rear admiral of the red squadron, and colonel of the first regiment of marines.

He married Bridget, only daughter and heir to sir Thomas Hyde of North Mymins, in the county of Hereford, knight, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

Peerage of
England, vol.
I. p. 254.

1. *William-Henry*, who died before his father, without issue.

2. *Peregrine-Hyde*, his father's heir.

1st daughter, lady *Bridget*, married to the reverend Mr. Williams, prebendary of Chichester.

2. Lady *Mary*, married, 1st, to Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort; 2dly, to William Cochran earl of Dundonald in Scotland.

He dying anno 1729, was succeeded by his son,

IV. PEREGRINE-HYDE, third duke of Leeds, and viscount Dunblain, who was summoned to parliament as lord Osburne of Kiveton, anno 1712.

He married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Harley, daughter of Robert earl of Oxford and Mortimer, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, by whom he had a son,

Thomas, marquis of Caermarthen, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Seymour, third daughter of Charles duke of Somerset, by whom he had another son, who died young.

He married, 3dly, Julian, daughter and co-heir of Roger Hale of Halewell, in the county of Devon; but by her he had no issue; she survived him, and married Charles earl of Portmore.

The duke dying anno 1731, was succeeded by his son,

V. THOMAS, fourth duke of Leeds, viscount Dunblain, &c. who was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his late majesty king George II. warden, and chief justice in eyre, of all his majesty's forests and chaces south of Trent, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, &c.

He married lady Mary, daughter of Francis earl of Godolphin, by whom he hath issue two sons.

1. *Thomas*, marquis of Caermarthen, born 5th October 1747.

2. Lord *Francis*, born the 29th January 1750-1.

A R M S.

Ermine and *azure*, a cross *or*.

CREST, on a wreath of his colours, a tyger passant, *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side a griffin *or*, and on the sinister a tyger *argent*, each gorged with a ducal coronet *azure*.

MOTTO, *Pax in bello*.

SCRIM-

SCRYMGEOUR Earl of DUNDEE.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that one fir Alexander Carron, a brave and valiant knight, was the first who enjoyed the surname of Scrymgeour in Scotland; but our historians differ a little about the æra in which he lived. Buchanan, &c. places it in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore; but Fordun, the best and most ancient author, says, "That in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander I. anno 1107; there was a plot laid by the Mearns and Murray men, (then in rebellion,) to seize the king's person; that a party of them actually beset his palace in the night; that fir Alexander Carron, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, having timeously discovered it, got his majesty, by some private passage, safely conveyed away."

"The king immediately raised what forces he could, went in pursuit of the rebels, and came in sight of them on the banks of the river Spey, where they were encamped in a very great body on the other side."

"The water being then extremely high, it was thought impossible, at least, very hazardous for the king's troops to pass: however, the king being incensed at the audaciousness of the rebels, and eager to attack them, though they were far superior in numbers, gave his standard to his trusty friend fir Alexander Carron, (*quia noverat in viribus et audacia prevalere*, says Fordun) who, with it, immediately jumped into the river, got safe through, fixed the royal standard, and displayed the king's colours on the other side, in sight of the enemy; upon which the whole body passed. The rebels seeing a royal army so near, and ready to attack them, were seized with a panick, took to their heels, and fled with great precipitation, whereby the king obtained a compleat and easy victory; but did not forget to reward the brave and faithful fir Alexander Carron: he made him a grant of some lands, and constituted him heretable standard-bearer to the kings of Scotland, the office to him and his heirs-male for ever. He also gave him the surname of Scrymgeour, (a hardy fighter) which his posterity have enjoyed ever since."

He got likewise a part of the royal arms of Scotland for his armorial bearing, viz. *gules*, a lion rampant *or*, armed and langued *azure*, with a sword in his dexter paw proper, hilted and pommelled of the 2d; and to

G g g

perpetuate the memory of the above action, he took for motto, *Dissipate*.

Buchanan, in his account of the affair on the water of Spey, says, "*Verum rex a suis retentus, Alexandro Carroni, Alexandri, cujus supra meminimus, filio, partem exercitus dedit, qui subito cum suis amnem ingressus, audacia miraculo adeo conterruit hostes, ut passim in fugam statim se conjecerint, &c. &c.*" Buchanan, lib. 7. page 199.

This fir Alexander Scrymgeour was son of Alexander Carron, often mentioned with honour in the Scotch history. Ibid. and Abercrom. vol. I. p. 238.

And though we can give no particular account of his marriage and issue, yet, as all our historians agree that fir Alexander Scrymgeour, who flourished in the end of the reign of king Alexander III. was his lineal representative, therefore we deduce the descent of this noble family from him.

I. Sir ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR, heretable standard-bearer of Scotland, inheriting the valour and virtue of his ancestors, joined the brave fir William Wallace, in defence of the liberties of his country. Abercrombie, p. 529.

He was also amongst the first who took the field with king Robert Bruce, and faithfully adhered to him as long as he lived; and obtained from that great prince, in reward of his faithful services, several lands about Inner-keithing in Fyfe, &c. Nisbet's appendix, p. 50.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir JOHN SCRYMGEOUR, heretable standard-bearer, &c. who, like his father, was a staunch loyalist, and, upon every occasion, exerted his valour against the enemies of his country, and at last lost his life at the fatal battle of Duplin, anno 1332, leaving issue an infant son, Ibidem.

III. ALEXANDER, heretable standard-bearer, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Scrymgeour, &c.* of several lands about Dundee, anno 1357. Origin. chart. penes Georg. Constab. scrib. Edin.

We find him employed as one of the commissioners in negotiating a treaty with the English, anno 1366. Rymer, tom. VI. p. 497.

He got a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, of the lands of Glastre, and castle thereof, to him and Agnes his spouse, upon the resignation of Gilbert de Glastre, dated 3d May 1374. Chart. in archiv. Rob. II.

In another charter, dated the same year, we find him designed Alexander Scrymgeour of Dudhope, &c. Chart. penes MacFarlane.

He

Fordun, vol. I. page 285.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 50.

He died *anno* 1383, and, by the said Agnes, left issue a son and successor,

IV. Sir JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, &c. who was, by king Robert II. made heretable constable of Dundee, which was afterwards always used as one of the chief titles of the family.

Chart. in ar-
hiv. Rob. II. He got a charter under the great seal, upon his own resignation, confirming to him, and Ægidia his spouse, the lands of Innerkeithing, &c. dated *anno* 1384, which were formerly given, by king Robert Bruce, to his predecessor, as before observed.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray. In a deed in favours of sir Patrick Gray lord of Broxmouth, sir James Scrymgeour constable of Dundee is a witness, and his seal is thereto appended, 16th May 1406.

By the said Ægidia, he had issue a son, Sir John, his heir, ——— and a daughter, Ægidia, married to James Maitland, Esq; second son of sir Robert Maitland of Lethington, ancestor of the family of Lauderdale, who got a charter, under the great seal, of several lands, to him and Ægidia Scrymgeour his spouse, *anno* 1451.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. He was slain fighting against Donald lord of Fordun. vol. II. p. 445. the Isles, at the bloody battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411, and was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, &c.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray. There is an indenture, entered into by sir Andrew Gray lord of Foulis and sir John Scrymgeour constable of Dundee, wherein they submitted all differences betwixt them to the arbitration of John abbot of Balmerinoch, Alexander Ogilvie sheriff of Angus, &c. 22d February 1422.

Char. in pub.
arch. He got charters under the great seal, *domino Johanni Scrymgeour, militi, constab. de Dundee*, of several lands, *anno* 1444.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray. There is a donation, made by Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, and sir John Scrymgeour constable of Dundee, to the abbacy of St. Anthony, *anno* 1443; and the said lord Gray obtained a decret before a spiritual court against the said sir John, about the patronage of the church of ———, *anno* 1447.

Chartul. of
Scoon penes
vicecom. de
Stormont, fol.
45. This sir John, together with Thomas, bishop of Dunkeld, Malcolm and John, abbots of Arbroath and Lindores, &c. were arbiters in a submission betwixt Thomas, abbot of Scoon, on the one part, Andrew lord Gray and sir Andrew Ogilvie of Inchmartin on the other, *anno* 1456.

Sir John dying before 1468, was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dud-

hope, constable of Dundee, &c. who, in the year 1456, became bound to resign the lands of Cuthil, &c. in favours of Andrew lord Gray, upon payment of fourscore merks, and is then designed son and heir apparent of sir John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, &c.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Scrymgeour, militi, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis Scrymgeour, militis, constab. de Dundee, terrarum de Glastre, &c.* dated 27th January 1459.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got afterwards charters under the great seal, *Jacobo Scrymgeour, militi constabul. de Dundee*, of the lands of Ballegarno, and others, *inter* 1468 et 1476.

Ibidem.

He entered into an indenture with Andrew lord Gray, who is thereby bound to give the constable a piece of land near Dudhope, in excambion for an equivalent parcel lying on the west side of Craigdale, &c, 20th May 1468.

Indent. penes
dom. Gray.

He married Isabel, daughter of Andrew, third lord Gray, as appears by a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Scrymgeour, constab. de Dundee, et Isabella Gray sue sponsa, terrarum de Dudhope, &c.* dated *anno* 1495.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

By her he had issue three sons and one daughter.

1. Sir James his heir.
2. John, who got from his father the lands of Glastre, by several charters under the great seal, &c. of whom afterwards.

3. Alexander, who was ancestor of the Scrymgeours of Kirkton, of whom David Scrymgeour, Esq; now of Birkhill, is the representative, &c. as will be shown hereafter.

His daughter, Marjory, married to John Graham of Balargus, ancestor of the viscount of Dundee.

He died about the year 1503, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir JAMES, who, in a sasine of Andrew lord Gray, is designed son and heir of sir James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, 20th February 1504, and got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Scrymgeour, militi, constabul. de Dundee, filio quondam Jacobi, &c.* of the lands of Sonayhard, and others, in the shire of Aberdeen, dated 9th June 1507.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray.

He got also charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Dudhope, Kirkton, and a great many others, *inter* 1526 et 1530.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Mariot Stewart, daughter of ———, by whom he had three daughters.

Martin's ge-
nealog. col.
vol. II. page
338.

1. Elizabeth, married to her cousin James Scrymgeour of Kirkton, son of her uncle Alexander before mentioned, who carried on the line of this family; of whom more afterwards.

2. Agnes,

2. *Agnes*, married to sir William Bruce of Earlshall.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

3. *Janet*, married to James, third lord Carlyle of Torthorald, by a charter under the great seal, &c.

This sir James, finding he had no male-issue, made a resignation of his estate of Dudhope, constabulary of Dundee, &c. to himself in life, and "to and in favours of" John Scrymgeour of Gafstre, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his grandson John, son of James Scrymgeour of Kirkton, by his eldest daughter Elizabeth, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to James Scrymgeour of Fordel, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to ——— Scrymgeour of Myres, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. &c. which all failing, to his own nearest heirs whatsoever;" and this deed is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, dated 2d May 1541.

Ibidem.

Sir James dying without issue-male, anno 1546, was accordingly succeeded by John Scrymgeour of Gafstre, who was then his next heir-male, being son of his brother John, to whom we now return.

VII. JOHN, second son of sir James of Dudhope, by Isabel Gray, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Scrymgeour de Gafstre, et Janeta Ogilvie sponsa sua*, of several lands, anno 1508,

Ibidem.

He got also charters, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Panbride, and others, inter 1511 et 1513.

Ibidem.

By the said Janet Ogilvie he left issue two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James Scrymgeour*, whose son James is the first person named in an entail by James the constable, anno 1587, hereafter narrated.

Ibidem.

John dying before the year 1541, was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Gafstre, who, anno 1546, succeeded to the above sir James, in his estate of Dudhope, constabulary of Dundee, &c. according to the resignation in 1541, before mentioned.

He was one of the arbiters appointed to determine some differences betwixt the abbot and convent of Scoon on the one part, Andrew lord Gray, and sir Andrew Ogilvie of Inchmartin on the other; and he is then designed sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, &c. 7th February 1556.

Chartul. of
Scoon, penes
vicecom. de
Stormont, fol.
45.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.

2. *Gilbert*, mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated, but left no succession.

He died about 1575, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, second constable of the house of Gafstre, who succeeded him; and, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great seal, to James, son and apparent heir of sir John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, and the heirs-male to be procreate betwixt him and Margaret Carnegie, his future spouse, &c. &c. dated the last day of June 1565.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got another charter under the great seal, containing a *novo damus* to and in favours of "James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable" and provost of Dundee, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to James Scrymgeour, son of his uncle James, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John Scrymgeour of Kirkton, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Gilbert Scrymgeour, his brother-german, &c. then to James of Fordel, then to David of Fordie, then to James of the Myres, &c. which all failing, to his own nearest and lawful heirs-male whatever," dated 15th November 1587.

He got also charters, under the great seal, of several other lands and baronies, *Domino Jacobo Scrymgeour de Dudhope, militi, constab. de Dundee, &c.* dated in the years 1605 and 1609.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, ancestor of the earl of Southesk, by whom he had a son,

Sir *John*, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Jean, married to sir Thomas Thomson of Duddingston, and had issue.

He was succeeded by

X. Sir JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, third constable of the Gafstre family, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Scrymgeour, ap- parent. de Dudhope*, of the mill and mill-lands of Kellie, &c. acquired from William Auchterlony of that ilk, and dated 22d June 1609.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters, *domino Johanni Scrymgeour de Dudhope, militi*, of the lands and barony of Dudhope, constabulary of Dundee, lands of Camno, and many others, dated in December 1617, and January 1618.

Ibidem.

He got also a charter of the salmon-fishing in the water of Ericht, in the barony of Rat-tray, and shire of Perth, dated 5th February 1622.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret Seton, a daughter of the

the family of Parbroath in Fife, a cadet of the noble and ancient house of Winton, by whom he had a son and successor,

Crawf. Nif-
bet, &c.

XI. Sir JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, &c. He was a man of great worth and merit, and highly esteemed by king Charles I. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Scrymgeour, viscount of Dudhope, &c. anno 1641.

Chart. penes
Mr. Constable
scrib. Edin.

There is a procuratory of resignation of John viscount Dudhope, in favour of James master of Dudhope, his son and heir, of the lands of Dudhope, &c. dated 14th May 1642.

He died soon thereafter, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibid: and fa-
fine in cancel.

XII. JAMES, second lord viscount Dudhope, who was served heir to his father in May 1643.

Chart. penes
ducem de
Roxburgh.

He accepted of a command in the forces that went to the assistance of the parliament of England against the king, and was slain at the battle of Marstonmoor, anno 1644, leaving issue, by lady Mary Ker, daughter of Robert first earl of Roxburgh, a son,

Retour penes
Mr. Constable
et in cancel.

XIII. JOHN, third viscount Dudhope, who succeeded him, and was served heir to his father, James viscount Dundee, 4th November 1644.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, a firm and steady friend of the royal family.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

He was colonel of the Forfar-shire horse that were raised for duke Hamilton's engagement, anno 1648, and accompanied king Charles II. to the battle of Worcester, anno 1651; and though he had the good fortune to make his escape, yet he suffered great and many hardships on account of his loyalty during the usurpation: But the king, in reward of his constant loyalty and sufferings, was pleased to create him earl of Dundee, anno 1661, and appointed him one of his privy council.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

He married lady Margaret Ramsay, daughter of William earl of Dalhousie, but dying without issue, anno 1668, in him ended the male line of John of Glastre, second son of sir James the constable, who died circa annum 1503.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

The representation therefore certainly devolved upon John Scrymgeour of Kirkton, who was not only heir-male, and of line, but also heir of entail, by two solemn deeds, confirmed by charters under the great seal, in 1541 and 1587, before recited.

Yet the duke of Lauderdale had interest enough with king Charles II. to procure a

gift of *ultimus haeres* in favours of his brother sir Charles Maitland of Hatton, and thereafter got a gift of recognition, whereby Kirkton was deprived of his just right.

And as David Scrymgeour, now of Birkhill, is the undoubted representative of that ancient family, we must return to his immediate predecessor,

VI. Sir JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, who married Isabel, daughter of Andrew lord Gray, and left issue three sons.

1. Sir James.
2. John.
3. Alexander.

We have already shown, that the male line of the first two are extinct, we therefore proceed to deduce the descent of,

VII. ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR, third son of the said sir James, &c. He flourished in the reigns of king James IV. and V. and left issue a son and successor,

VIII. JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, so designed in sir James the constable's entail, already narrated, confirmed by a charter under the great seal, anno 1541. Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, with whom he got the lands of Ballegarno, &c. which she, with consent of her said husband, accepted of in full of all right or title she had, or might have, to any part of the unentailed estate of Dudhope, constabulary, &c. as eldest daughter and heir of line to her father, by charter, dated at Dundee 24th October 1539.

Chart. penes
David Scrym-
geour de Birk-
hill, Esq.

He died anno 1554, and, by the said Elizabeth Scrymgeour, left issue a son,

IX. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, who succeeded him, and was undoubted heir of line of the family, his mother being sir James's eldest daughter, as above.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married his cousin-german, Agnes, daughter of sir William Bruce of Earlshall, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

Martin's col.
lect. and Nif-
bet's append.

1. John, his heir.
2. Gilbert, who is named in the constable's entail, anno 1587, before mentioned, but left no succession.
3. George, who died without issue.

1st daughter, Margaret.

2. Isabel.

3. Giles.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, who was the second person in the substitution of sir

sir James the constable's entail, confirmed by a charter, under the great seal, anno 1587, before narrated.

Martin's coll.
Nisbet's ap-
pend. &c.

He married Marian, daughter and heiress of Mr. James Fotheringham, brother of the laird of Powrie, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, who married Elizabeth Graham, daughter of George, bishop of Orkney, but died before his father without male-issue.

2. *John*, his father's heir.

3. *Gilbert*.

4. *William*.

1st daughter, *Magdalene*, married to Mr. Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, clerk of Dundee, and had issue.

2. *Margaret*, married to William Hunter of Balgay, and had issue.

3. ———, married to Robert Kinloch in Dundee.

He died anno 1629, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibid. et chart.
penes David
Scrymgeour
de Birkhill.

XI. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, who married Jean, daughter of James McGill of Rankeillor, Esq; by Agnes Clephan, a daughter of Carllogie, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*.

3. Mr. *James*, who was parson of Currie, and had a son, Mr. Henry Scrymgeour of Wester-Lochgelly, father of Mr. Henry Scrymgeour, now writer to the signet in Edinburgh, and of a daughter, Janet, married to John Bethune of Blebo, Esq;

1st daughter, *Marian*, married to James Clayhills of Innergowrie, and had issue.

2. *Anne*, married to John Craigie of Dumbarrie, Esq; grand-father of John Craigie now of Halhill, Esq, &c.

3. *Margaret*, married to Laurence Craigie of Kilgraston, Esq; ancestor of John Craigie, now of Kilgraston, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, who was nearest and lawful heir-male of line and entail to John earl of Dundee, and ought to have succeeded to the lands and barony of Dudhope, constabulary, &c. in virtue of the deeds of entail, charters under the great seal, &c. above narrated; but was most unjustly set aside, as before observed, though he sold his estate of Kirkton, and spent his whole fortune in prosecution of his just right; but without success.

He married Magdalene, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Easter-Powrie, afterwards called Wedderburn, by whom he had a son,

XIII. DOCTOR ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR, a man of great learning and knowledge in the liberal arts and sciences. He was professor first of humanity, then of philosophy, and lastly of theology, in the university of St. Andrews; and married Janet, only daughter of doctor David Falconer, professor of divinity in the same university, by whom he had a son,

XIV. DAVID SCRYMGEOUR of Birkhill, Esq; advocate, sheriff-depute of the county of Inverness, who is now representative of the ancient family of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, constables of Dundee, standard bearers to the kings of Scotland, &c. &c.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, by whom he has four sons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*.

2. *John*.

3. *David*.

4. *Henry*.

1st daughter, *Janet*.

2. *Elizabeth*.

GRAHAM Viscount of DUNDEE.

THE immediate ancestor of this branch of the great and ancient family of Montrose was,

Sir William Graham of Kincardin, who flourished in the reigns of king Robert III. and king James I. and married, 1st, a daughter of lord Oliphant; 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. widow of George earl of Angus, and James Kennedy of Dunnure, by which last lady he had a son,

I. Sir ROBERT GRAHAM of Strathcarron, who had issue two sons.

1. *Robert*, ancestor of the Grahams of Fintray.

2. *John*, the first of this family.

II. JOHN GRAHAM, second son of sir John Graham of Strathcarron, obtained from Archibald earl of Angus, a grant of the lands of Balargus in Forfar-shire, to him and Marjory his

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

his wife, upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, *Johanni Graham, terrarum de Balargus, &c. anno 1482.*

He there fixed his residence, and by Marjory his wife, daughter of sir James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

III. JOHN GRAHAM of Balargus, who got a charter, under the great seal, to him and Margaret Bethune his spouse, of the ten merk land of Kirkton of Strathdightie, in Forfar-shire, *anno 1529.*

He also acquired the lands of Claver-house, which afterwards became the title of his family.

By the said Margaret, daughter of John Bethune of Balfour, in Fife-shire, he had a son,

Ibidem.

IV. JOHN GRAHAM of Claver-house, who succeeded him, and in his father's lifetime got charters, under the great seal, *Johanni Graham juniori de Claver-house et Balargus*, of several lands, *anno 1541 and 1542.*

He died about 1580, and was father of

V. GEORGE GRAHAM of Claver-house, who married Anne daughter of Robert Lundie of Balgony, in the county of Fife, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. Thomas, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Potento, *Thoma filio quondam Georgii Grame de Claver-house, &c.*

Ibidem.

He died before the year 1620, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

VI. Sir WILLIAM, who got a charter, under the great seal, *domino Willielmo Graham de Claver-house*, of the lands of Gotterstoun, Claypotts, and others, *anno 1625.*

Ibidem.

Also charters of the lands of Tealing, Lundie, &c. *inter 1627 et 1630.*

He married Marian, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, Esq; in the county of Forfar, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. Walter, ancestor of the Grahams of Duntroon.

He died about 1660, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

VII. Sir WILLIAM, who got charters, under the great seal, *domino Willielmo Graham de Claver-house, militi, ejusque filio et nepoti*, of the lands and barony of Ogilvie, and several others, *inter 1661 et 1664.*

He greatly improved his estate, and married lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of John

earl of Ethie, sister of David first earl of Northesk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. John, afterwards viscount of Dundee.

2. Mr. David Graham, who succeeded his brother.

1st daughter, Margaret, married to sir Robert Graham of Morphy.

2. Anne, married to Robert Young of Auldbar.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JOHN of Claver-house, who, after he had finished the course of his studies at the university of St. Andrews, greatly improved his excellent parts, by travelling into foreign countries; and betaking himself to a military life, he soon discovered an uncommon genius for the art of war.

He was first a volunteer in the French service; but in 1672, he went into that of the States of Holland, got a cornet's commission in the prince of Orange's guards of horse, and eminently signalized himself at the battle of Senefe, where William prince of Orange commanded the confederates, and the prince of Conde the French, in August 1674. — He immediately got the command of a troop of horse, and served with great reputation as long as he stayed in that country.

When he came over to Britain, he had particular recommendations from the prince of Orange to king Charles II. and the duke of York.

The king immediately nominated him captain of one of the three independent troops, which were raised to bring the dissenters in the western counties into a compliance with the constitution of the church established by law, *anno 1678*; the other two were commanded by the earls of Home and Airly.

In 1682, he was appointed sheriff of Wigton, in Scotland; and in 1683, his brother David was joined in commission with him.

In 1684, he was constituted captain of the royal regiment of horse.

Upon king James's accession to the crown, in 1685, he was sworn of the privy council to his majesty.

In the beginning of 1686, he was made a brigadier-general, and had the constabulary of Dundee, and barony of Dudhope conferred upon him.

When the prince of Orange landed in England, he marched against him at the head of his regiment, king James having first made him a major-general, then raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viscount of Dundee, by patent to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his heirs-male

what-

Crawford's
peerage, p.
117. where
the patent is
printed at
large.

whatever, dated 12th November, the fourth year of the king's reign.

In the beginning of 1689, he came to Scotland, and sat in the convention of estates, till he saw a great majority were for forfeiting king James; and having got private information, that the mob had a design to assassinate him, he made a complaint to the house; but it not being regarded, and justice denied him, he thought proper to retire to his house in the country, whereupon the convention voted him an intercommun'd person, and sent a messenger to require him to appear before them at Edinburgh; but his lordship did not think it safe to comply; upon which they sent a party to apprehend him. This forced him to go to the Highlands for refuge, where, by king James's authority, he raised about 15 or 1600 of the clans, and being joined by about 300 Irish, under the command of colonel Cannon, he was marching south with his little army, when he was informed that general MacKay was marching against him, with more than double his number of regulars.

On the 27th of July 1689, they met, and fought at Killcrankie in Athole, where the Highlanders obtained the victory, tho' their brave general lost his life in the action.

By Jean his wife, daughter of William

lord Cochran; son and heir of William, first earl of Dundonald, he had a son,

James, who died an infant.

And leaving no other issue, the honours devolved upon his brother,

Mr. DAVID GRAHAM, second viscount of Dundee; who, having been with his brother at the battle of Killcrankie, was outlawed and forfeited, anno 1690.

He followed king James to France, and was made knight of the order of St. Andrew at St. Germain, anno 1692. But dying without issue anno 1700, the estate and honours, had it not been for the forfeiture, would have devolved upon

William Graham of Duntroon, his cousin-german and heir-male, being son of his uncle Walter before-mentioned.

The posterity of William of Duntroon are still subsisting; but by engaging in the rebellions 1715 and 1745, where they assumed the titles of viscounts of Dundee, &c. are now outlawed.

A R M S.

Or, three pyls wavy within a double tressure, counterflowered, sable; on a chief of the second, three escalops of the first.

COCHRAN Earl of DUNDONALD.

THE surname of Cochran, is certainly local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Cochran in Renfrew-shire, soon after surnames began to be used in Scotland.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family, was

ful services, &c. but as we cannot connect him with that noble family, we shall only add here, that of this John, Harry Cochran, now of Barbachly, Esq; is lineally descended.

The above William, was father of

Chart. penes Harry Cochran de Barbachly; and Nisbet, vol. I. p. 327.

III. JOHN de COCHRAN, who is witness to the election of James abbot of Paisley, the 17th year of the reign of king David Bruce, anno 1346.

He left issue a son and successor,

Chartul. of Paisley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

IV. GOSLINE de COCHRAN, who made a considerable figure in the reign of king David Bruce.

He appears to have been in great favour with king Robert II. when earl of Strathern, and was witness to many of his charters before he succeeded to the crown of Scotland, particularly to a donation he made to the monastery of Paisley, of the lands of Sanquhar, Cambuslang, Dularigs, &c. anno 1367.

Ibid. p. 127.

He died in the beginning of 1368.

V. WILLIAM de COCHRAN, son and apparent

I. WALDEVUS de COCHRAN, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. and is witness to the charter which *Dungallus, filius Swayn*, gave to Walter Stewart earl of Menteith, of the lands of Skipnish in Argyle-shire, anno 1262.

He died before 1296, and was succeeded by his son,

II. WILLIAM de COCHRAN, who was one of the Scotch barons, that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, anno 1296.

Soon after this æra, there was a man of rank named John of Cochran, who made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and got a charter from that great prince, of the lands of Barbachly, for his good and faith-

Chart. penes duces de Argyle. Dalrymple's collection, p. 80, &c.

Fryne's collections, vol. III. p. 663.

parent heir of Gofeline, got a charter in his father's lifetime, from *John de Lindsay, dominus de Dunrod*, of the lands of Long-newton, &c. *Willielmo de Cochran, filio Gofelini*, &c. anno 1360.

He died before his father, leaving issue a son,

VI. ROBERT de COCHRAN, who succeeded to his grandfather, and made a resignation of all right and title he had to part of the lands of Kilmahew, in favours of Donald Nap, son and heir of William Nap, and his attornies, Malcolm Fleming lord of Biggar, &c. to which Richard Kinnaird of that ilk, and Alexander Abercrombie are witnesses. And the resignation, in which this Robert is designed *dominus ejusd.* or lord of that ilk, is dated anno 1368.

He died before the year 1389, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. WILLIAM de COCHRAN, *dominus ejusd.* who got a charter from king Robert II. upon his own resignation, of the lands and barony of Cochran, in *vicecom. de Renfrew*, to be held as freely, and in as ample a manner, as any of his predecessors held the same, dated at Kilwinning, the 22d September, 1389. And being in great favour with king Robert III. obtained from that prince, for his good and faithful services, an annuity of forty shillings sterling, out of the profits of the burgh of Ruglane, dated the 24th day of February, 1391.

About this time, there was one Gilbertus de Cochran, witness to a charter of Duncan earl of Lennox, to sir Robert Kennedy of Dunnure, dated anno 1391, supposed to be the brother of this William, but we can give no account of his posterity.

William died in the beginning of 1392, and left issue a son,

VIII. ROBERT COCHRAN *dominus ejusd.* who succeeded him, and, immediately upon his father's death, sold his barony of Long-newton, which appears by a charter of vendition of these lands, to sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven, from Robert, son and heir of William de Cochran, &c. dated anno 1392.

He lived to a great age, died about 1450, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. ALANUS de COCHRAN, who is witness in a charter of a donation, by Robert lord Lyle, to the monks of Paisley, of a fishing on the river Clyde at Crokshot, *pro salute anime sue*, &c. anno 1452, in which he is designed *Alanus de Cochran, armiger.*

He got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Grugfate, &c. anno 1468.

He married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had a son,

X. ROBERT de COCHRAN, his apparent heir, who died before his father, leaving issue a son,

XI. JOHN de COCHRAN, *dominus ejusd.* who succeeded his grandfather, and was in- feft and seized in his lands of Cochran, Corseford, &c. anno 1498.

He obtained a licence under the great seal, from king James IV. empowering him to dispose of his lands of Easter-cochran, in Renfrew-shire, or the lands of Pitfour in Perth-shire, dated at Edinburgh, 31st October 1509.

He accordingly sold part of his lands of Cochran, to James archbishop of Glasgow, anno 1519, by a deed, to which his seal is appended, bearing three boars heads erased, and circumscribed, *sigillum Johannis de Cochran*, &c.

He died anno 1538, leaving issue by Elizabeth, daughter of John Semple of Fulwood, his wife, a son and successor,

XII. JOHN COCHRAN of that ilk, who was served and retoured heir to his father, 12th May, 1539.

He married Mary, daughter of ——— Lindsay of Dunrod, an ancient family in Renfrew-shire, and died anno 1557, leaving issue a son,

XIII. WILLIAM COCHRAN of that ilk, who succeeded him, and got charters under the great seal from queen Mary, of the lands and barony of Cochran, and several others, inter 1558 et 1560.

He was a man of great sagacity, œconomy and prudence, and greatly adorned and beautified the ancient seat of the family of Cochran with large plantations and buildings.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, in the shire of Ayr, by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert lord Semple, by whom he had three daughters.

Whether the two eldest (whose names are not come to our knowledge) had any succession, we cannot pretend to determine; but he was succeeded by

Elizabeth his third daughter, as will be shown hereafter.

William having no appearance of any male issue, made a resignation and entail of his whole estate, in favours of his daughter Elizabeth, and the heirs-male of her body, whom failing,

failing, to several others particularly specified in the deed of entail, which is dated, *anno* 1593, any person so succeeding being obliged to carry the name and arms of Cochran, &c.

XIV. ELIZABETH, daughter and heiress of William Cochran of that ilk, married to her cousin Alexander Blair, a younger son of John Blair of that ilk, (an ancient and honourable family in the shire of Renfrew) by Grizel his wife, daughter of Robert lord Semple, who, immediately after his marriage, assumed the name and arms of Cochran, according to the above entail; all which appears from a charter under the great seal of king James VI. of the lands and barony of Cochran, &c. to and in favours of Alexander Cochran, *alias* Blair, third lawful son of John Blair of that ilk, and Elizabeth Cochran his spouse, third lawful daughter of William Cochran of that ilk, dated 7th February 1601.

He got also a charter under the great seal, of several other lands, *Alexandro Cochran de eodem*, dated *anno* 1618.

He was a man of singular virtue and probity, and greatly improved the estate of the family.

By the said Elizabeth Cochran, he left issue seven sons and two daughters.

1. Sir John his heir.

2. Sir William of Cowdon, who succeeded his brother.

3. Alexander, a great loyalist, and a colonel in the army of king Charles I. whose grandson was laird of Manshiel.

4. Hugh, ancestor of the Cochrans of Ferguslee, also a great loyalist, who first served in the wars abroad, under the great general Gustavus Adolphus, was afterwards a colonel in king Charles I. his army, and was particularly excepted from pardon by the parliament, *anno* 1646.

5. Sir Bryce Cochran, who was likewise a colonel in the royal army, from the beginning of the civil war, till he lost his life in the king's service, *anno* 1650.

6. Arthur, also a captain in the royal army.

7. Captain Gavin, ancestor of the Cochrans of Craigmuir.

1st daughter Elizabeth, married to John Lennox of Woodhead, Esq;.

2. Grizel, married to Thomas Dunlop of House-hill.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir JOHN COCHRAN of that ilk, a man of singular worth and honour, a firm and steady friend to king Charles I. was a colonel in his army, and in great favour with his majesty.

In 1644, he was sent ambassador to solicit assistance from several princes in behalf of the king, and acquitted himself with great prudence, conduct and fidelity.

Dr. Wishart's life of Montrose.

After the murder of the king, he attended king Charles II. to foreign parts, who having great confidence in his abilities and loyalty, sent him on a particular embassy into Poland, *anno* 1650; but before his return, the king and his army were overthrown at Worcester.

Sir John remained with his majesty during his exile, and married ——— Butler, a daughter of the family of Ormond; but dying a little before the restoration, without issue, his estate devolved upon his brother,

XV. Sir WILLIAM COCHRAN of Cowdon, before-mentioned, a man of great parts and learning, and though, in the beginning of the civil war, he appeared to be on the parliament's side, and was for some time employed in their service, yet he was inviolably attached to the interest of the royal family. He eminently distinguished himself in their service upon every occasion; particularly in the parliament 1647, of which he was a member, and none was more forward than Sir William in raising forces for the relief of the king, who, on account of his great merit and faithful services, was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Cochran, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated at Scarborough, 27th December 1647.

Minutes of the rescinded acts of parl.

Chart. penes comitem de Dundonald, et diploma in Mill's collect.

Some little time thereafter he acquired the lordship of Paisley, which became one of the chief seats of the family, and where he afterwards lived in great splendor and magnificence; and though it is alledged by bishop Guthrie, that he was one of the Scotch lords who voted for the delivering up of the king to the English, yet it appears he continued steady in his loyalty, for which the commonwealth of England imposed no less a fine upon him than five thousand pounds Sterling, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

And as none had contributed more heartily and sincerely to bring about a restoration than lord Cochran, so it was no sooner accomplished than he was made one of the lords of the privy council to his majesty, *anno* 1660, and got charters, under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Cochran de Paisley et Dundonald*, of several lands and baronies, *inter* 1660 et 1668.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was also constituted one of the commissioners of his majesty's treasury and exchequer, and having discharged his duty in every station of life to the satisfaction of the king

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Hist. of the shire of Renfrew.

Ibidem.

Guthrie's memoirs.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. Hær.
masc. e cor-
pore suo.

king and the whole nation, he was further dignified with the title of earl of Dundonald, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 12th of May 1669.

He married Eupheme, daughter of sir William Scot of Ardross, in Fife-shire, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *William* lord Cochran.

2. Sir *John Cochran* of Ochiltree, ancestor of the present earl of Dundonald, of whom more hereafter.

His daughter, lady *Grizel*, married to George lord Ross, and had issue.

The earl died *anno* 1686.

Hist. of Ren-
frew, p. 60.

XVI. WILLIAM lord Cochran, eldest son and apparent heir of William first earl of Dundonald, married lady Catharine Kennedy, daughter of John earl of Cassilis, by lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Had-dington, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards earl of Dundonald.

2. *William* of Kilmaronock, whose son, Thomas, succeeded to the earldom, as will be shown hereafter.

3. *Thomas* of Pollskelly, who married Diana, daughter and heiress of sir David Cunningham of Robertland, without issue.

4. *Alexander* of Bonshaw, whose male-line is extinct.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Alexander earl of Eglington, and had issue.

2. *Helen*, married to Hugh earl of Sutherland, and had issue.

3. *Jean*, married, 1st, to John viscount of Dundee; 2dly, to William viscount of Kilfyth.

And dying *anno* 1679, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JOHN, who succeeding also to his grand-father, *anno* 1686, was second earl of Dundonald.

Ibid. Craw-
furd's peer-
age.

He was a man of great probity and honour, and married lady Susanna, daughter of William and Anne duke and dutchess of Hamilton, by whom he had two sons.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

He died in the flower of his age, *anno* 1691, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. WILLIAM, third earl of Dundonald, who dying unmarried, *anno* 1705, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XVIII. JOHN, fourth earl of Dundonald, who was elected one of the sixteen peers for

the British parliament, called to meet in November 1713, and was made colonel of the fourth troop of horse guards, by her majesty queen Anne.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Murray, daughter of Charles earl of Dunmore, son of John marquis of Athole, by lady Amelia Stanly, daughter of James earl of Derby, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to James duke of Hamilton, and was mother of James the late duke.

2. Lady *Susan*, married to Charles earl of Strathmore, without issue.

3. Lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander earl of Galloway, to whom she hath a numerous issue.

He died *anno* 1720, and was succeeded by his only son,

XIX. WILLIAM, fifth earl of Dundonald, who dying unmarried, *anno* 1724, in him ended the male-line of John second earl of Dundonald, eldest son of William lord Cochran, whereby the honours devolved upon the next heir-male, Thomas, son of William of Kilmaronock, to whom we now return.

XVII. WILLIAM COCHRAN of Kilmaronock, second son of William lord Cochran, eldest son of William first earl of Dundonald, was member of parliament for the burghs of Wigton, &c. and one of the commissioners for keeping his majesty's signet, &c.

He married lady Grizel Graham, daughter of James marquis of Montrose, by whom he had a son,

Thomas, his heir, — and five daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to David Smith of Methven, Esq; in the shire of Perth, and hath issue a son, David, now of Methven, and a daughter, Christian, married to John Craigie of Dumbarnie, Esq;

2. *Isabella*, married to Mr. John Ogilvie of Balbegno, advocate.

3. *Anne*, died unmarried.

4. *Christian*.

5. *Grizel*, married to John Cochran of Ferguslee.

He was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. THOMAS COCHRAN of Kilmaronock, who, upon the death of William the fifth earl, succeeded to the estate and honours as heir-male, *anno* 1724, before noticed, and was the sixth earl of Dundonald.

He married Catharine, daughter of lord Basil Hamilton of Baldoon, by whom he had a son,

William,

William, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. *Lady Mary*.

2. *Lady Catharine*, married to captain Wood.

He died *anno* 1737, and was succeeded by his son,

XIX. WILLIAM, seventh earl of Dundonald, who betook himself to a military life, and was a captain in general Forbes's regiment, with which he went to America, *anno* 1757.

He was in the expedition against Cape-Breton, commanded by admiral Boscawen and major-general Amherst, where he lost his life in the service of his country at the siege of Louisburgh, which surrendered on 26th July 1758.

He having no issue, in him ended the male-line of William lord Cochran, eldest son of the first earl of Dundonald, whereby the estate and honours devolved upon Thomas Cochran, lineally descended of sir John Cochran of Ochiltree, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVI. Sir JOHN COCHRAN of Ochiltree, second son of William first earl of Dundonald, who, in a charter, under the great seal, is designed *filius legitimus secundo genitus Willielmi comitis de Dundonald, &c.* *anno* 1669.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Strickland of Boynton, in York-shire, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *John Cochran* of Waterside, who married Hannah, daughter of — de Worth of London, Esq; by whom he had eight sons, and seven daughters, and who is now represented by his grand-son, William Cochran, Esq; judge-advocate for Scotland.

Sir John's daughter, *Grizel*, married to John Ker of Morriston, Esq; in the shire of Berwick.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. WILLIAM COCHRAN of Ochiltree, who married lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of Alexander earl of Kincardin, by whom he had nine sons, and four daughters.

1. *William*, who died before his father, without issue, *anno* 1707.

2. *Charles*, his heir.

3. *John*, a lieutenant in the fleet, perished at sea with sir Cloudsley Shovel.

4. *Alexander*, a captain in the army, who was cast away coming from Holland, without issue.

5. *George*, a captain in the army, killed in Spain, *anno* 1709, without issue.

6. *James*, a lieutenant-general in the British service.

7. *Thomas*, now earl of Dundonald.

8. *Robert*, died unmarried, *anno* 1721.

9. *Basil*, formerly a captain in the army, and deputy-governor of the Isle of Man under the duke of Athol, now one of the commissioners of excise for Scotland.

1st daughter, *Eupheme*, married to colonel John Erskine, brother to sir Charles Erskine of Alva.

2. *Mary*, died unmarried.

3. *Elizabeth*.

4. *Anne*, married to sir George Preston of Valleyfield.

William of Ochiltree, dying *anno* 1728, was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. CHARLES COCHRAN of Ochiltree, Esq; a man of great honour and hospitality, who, dying unmarried *anno* 1752, was succeeded by his next surviving brother,

XVIII. Lieutenant-general JAMES COCHRAN, who married —, daughter of —, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Mary-Anne*, married to Robert Sibthorp, Esq; counsellor at law in the kingdom of Ireland.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to — Cary-Hamilton, Esq; in the same kingdom; but dy- without issue-male in the beginning of 1758, was succeeded by his brother,

XVIII. THOMAS, who, upon the death of William seventh earl of Dundonald, in July 1758, succeeded to the estate and honours as heir-male, as before observed, and is eighth earl of Dundonald.

In his younger years he served in the army, and soon rose to the degree of a major.

In 1722, he was chosen member of parliament for the shire of Renfrew; and in *anno* 1730, was appointed one of the commissioners of excise, which office he enjoyed for several years.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of James Ker of Morriston, Esq; by whom he had a son,

William, who died young, — and a daughter,

Lady Grizel.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Torrence, Esq; son of Alexander Stewart of Torrence, Esq; grand-son of sir Archibald Stewart of Castle-milk, by whom he hath six sons, and one daughter.

1. *Archibald*, lord Cochran.

2. *Charles*.

3. *John*.

4. *James*.

4. *James.*5. *Basil.*6. *Alexander.*His daughter, lady *Betty.*

A R M S.

A cheveron, *gules*, between three boars heads erased, *azure*.CREST; on a wreath a horse *passant*, *argent*.SUPPORTERS; two grey hounds of the last, collared and leashed, *or*.MOTTO; *Virtute et labore.*

C H I E F S E A T S

Of the family of Dundonald were, at the castle of Dundonald, in the shire of Air, and the abbay of Paisley, in the shire of Renfrew.

S E T O N Earl of DUNFERMLINE.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

GEORGE, seventh lord Seton, who married Isabel, daughter of sir William Hamilton of Sorne, and left issue four sons.

1. *Robert*, his successor, afterwards earl of Winton.2. Sir *John Seton* of Barns, of whom more hereafter.3. *Alexander*, first of this family.4. Sir *William Seton*, whose only son died without issue.

I. ALEXANDER, third son of George seventh lord Seton, was a man of good natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education.

In the course of his travels, he staid a considerable time in Italy, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of the laws, in which he was a great proficient, and on that account, and his other rare accomplishments, he became a great favourite of king James VI. who appointed him one of the extraordinary lords of session, *anno* 1585, and one of the senators of the college of justice, *anno* 1587, by the title of lord Pluscarty; the priory whereof had been bestowed upon his father, the lord Seton, by queen Mary, *anno* 1565.

Sometime thereafter he was made president of the session, upon the death of William Baillie, the former president, where he displayed his talents and knowledge of the laws in a most conspicuous manner.

Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, he had a grant of the whole lands and tythes of the rich priory of Pluscardin in Murray, to him and the heirs of his body for ever; and was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Fyvie, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of sir John Seton of Barns, his im-

mediate elder brother, by patent dated in *Ibidem.* August 1591.Upon the birth of prince Henry, in 1593, he was intrusted with his tuition till he went to England, *anno* 1603.In 1595, he was made one of the commissioners of the treasury, and was appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland, upon the resignation of the earl of Montrose, *anno* 1604, and was further dignified with the title of earl of Dunfermline, by patent, to him and his heirs-male, dated 4th March 1605. *Ibidem.*

And being a man of great skill in the management of state affairs, was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a nearer union with England, which at that time took no effect.

In 1609, he was made a privy-counsellor for both kingdoms; and in 1612, he was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland, &c. *Ibidem.*He was possessed of a vast estate, which appears by his charters under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1603 et 1620. *Chart. in pub. archiv.*

He was chancellor of Scotland for the space of eighteen years, and acquitted himself in that, and all his other employments, with universal applause.

He married, 1st, Lilius, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, by Anne his wife, daughter of David earl of Crawford, and by her had issue four daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to Thomas, second earl of Kelly, and had issue.2. Lady *Isabel*, married to John earl of Lauderdale, and was mother of John duke of Lauderdale.3. Lady *Margaret*, married to Colin earl of Seaforth, and had issue.4. Lady *Sophia*, married to David lord Balcarras, and had issue.

This great man married, 2dly, Grizel Lesly, daughter

*Register of the privy seal.**Ibidem, and lives of the officers of state.*

daughter of James, son and apparent heir of Andrew earl of Rothes, by whom he had a son,

Charles, who died young, ——— and a daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to John earl of Tweeddale.

He married, 3dly, Margaret Hay, daughter of John lord Yester, by whom he had a son,

Charles, his heir, ——— and a daughter, *Grizel*, who died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1622, and was succeeded by his son,

II. CHARLES, second earl of Dunfermline, who got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, *inter* 1635 *et* 1641.

In the beginning of the troubles in king Charles I. his reign, he was engaged with the covenanters, and was one of the committee of parliament, *anno* 1640.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat with the king's, in order to a peace, and was made a privy counsellor for life by the parliament *anno* 1641. He was also one of the committee of estates, in the years 1644, 1645, and 1646; but at last returned to his duty, became a faithful and loyal subject, was trusted by his majesty, and continued steady in the interest of the royal family ever after.

When he was commissioner to the general assembly, he behaved with great prudence and moderation, and endeavoured all he could to bring the people to a true sense of their duty.

After the murder of the king, he retired to the country, and lived privately all the time of the usurpation.

But, upon the first appearance of a restoration, none was more zealous and forward in expressing their loyalty, and contributing their utmost endeavours to bring it about; of which king Charles II. was so sensible, that he appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, immediately after his restoration.

Upon the death of William earl Marishal, he was appointed lord privy seal, *anno* 1671.

He married lady Mary Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by lady Agnes Keith, daughter of George earl Marishal, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Charles*, who, betaking himself to a maritime life, was killed in one of his Majesty's ships of war in an engagement against the Dutch, *anno* 1672.

3. *James*, afterwards earl of Dunfermline.

His daughter, lady *Henriet*, married, 1st, to William earl of Wigton, and was mother of John and Charles, earls of Wigton; she married, 2dly, William earl of Crawford, to whom she had a son and six daughters.

The earl died in 1674, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ALEXANDER, third earl of Dunfermline, who dying unmarried, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

III. JAMES, fourth earl of Dunfermline; a man of great loyalty, honour and probity, who, being bred in the army, was engaged in several memorable expeditions, in the service of the States of Holland, where he always behaved with remarkable conduct and resolution; but, upon his brother's death, he quitted the service, and returned home, where he lived in great splendor and magnificence, till the revolution in 1688; but being sincerely attached to the interest of king James VII. never deserted or forsook him in his greatest distress.

When lord Dundee declared for king James, and began to raise the Highlanders for his service, he immediately joined him with a troop of horse, and fought on their head at the battle of Killcranky, where he behaved with the courage and conduct becoming so experienced an officer, for which he was outlawed and forfeited by parliament, *anno* 1690.

When he found there was no prospect of any thing being done effectually for the restoration of king James, he followed him to the court of St. Germain in France, where he had the honour of the most noble order of the thistle conferred upon him by that prince, and died at St. Germain, *anno* 1694, having married lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had no issue, whereby the estate and honours (had it not been for the forfeiture) would have devolved upon George Seton of Barns, his next heir-male, being lineally descended of sir John Seton of Barns, to whom we now return.

I. Sir JOHN SETON, second son of George seventh lord Seton, and immediate elder brother of Alexander first earl of Dunfermline, in whose favours the honours of Fyvie were limited, failing heirs-male of the patentee's body, as before observed, got from his father the lands and barony of East-barns, which were given by king Robert Bruce to the family of Seton, for their good and faithful services.

He was a man of excellent parts, and in his travels visited most of the courts in Europe,

rope, where he was remarkably distinguished for his polite behaviour and fine accomplishments. He was so highly esteemed at the court of Spain, that king Philip II. made him master of his household, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and afterwards created him one of the knights of the order of St. Jago; in memory whereof, he and his successors added to their armorial bearing a sword, which is the badge of that order. King Philip also settled a pension of 2000 crowns *per annum* on him and his heirs.

He was at last called home by king James VI. who did not like to be deprived of the services of a subject of so much merit; but, immediately upon his return, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and comptroller of his exchequer and treasury in Scotland.

He married Anne, daughter of William sixth lord Forbes, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *George Seton*, Esq;.

His daughter, *Anne*, died without issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir *JOHN SETON* of Barns, a man of singular honour and loyalty, a firm and steady friend of the royal family.

He was one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber to king Charles I. and never deserted his interest during all the time of the civil war.

He went over to Ireland with the forces that were sent to suppress the rebellion there, where he purchased a considerable estate from sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar.

After his return, he joined the marquis of Montrose, for which he was fined and imprisoned by the covenanters, *anno* 1646.

He married, 1st, *Isabel*, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, widow of Kenneth lord Kintail, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. *Isabel*, married to ——— Hepburn of Berford.

2. *Margaret*, married to ——— Sutherland, tutor of Duffus.

3. *Lilias*, married to James Ramsay of Benholme.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of sir John Home of Northberwick, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *George*, who carried on the line of the family.

2. *Charles Seton*, Esq;.

His daughter, *Anne*, married to John Hay of Aberlady.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. *ALEXANDER SETON* of Barns, who married a lady of the noble family of O'Farrel in Ireland; but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

III. *GEORGE SETON* of Barns, who married a daughter of sir George Suttie of Balgone, by whom he had a son,

Colonel *James Seton*, — and four daughters.

1. *Marian*.

2. *Anne*, married to John Don, Esq;.

3. *Catharine*.

4. *Martha*.

IV. Colonel *JAMES SETON*, only son of George Seton of Barns, heir-male and representative of the earls of Dunfermline, &c. who, betaking himself to a military life, is now a colonel in the British service.

He married Susan, daughter of James Murray of Abercairny, Esq;.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th *or*, three crescents *gules*, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, *or*; 2d and 3d *argent*, on a fess *gules*, three cinque foils of the first.

SUPPORTERS; two horses, *argent*.

CREST; a crescent, *gules*.

MOTTO; *Semper*.

GALLOWAY Lord DUNKELD.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

I. Mr. *PATRICK GALLOWAY*, who was bred to the church, and was minister of the gospel, first at Perth, then in Edinburgh, in the reign of king James VI.

He married Mary, daughter of Mr. James Lawson, one of the ministers of the city of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son,

Sir *James*.

And dying *anno* 1624, was succeeded by,

II. Sir *JAMES GALLOWAY*, who, having acquired

acquired the lands and barony of Carnbee in Fife, was designed by that title.

Dalrymple's
Cambden.

He was a man of fine parts, and became a great favourite of king James VI. who appointed him master of requests, when but a young man.

Minutes of
parliament.

He was continued in the same office by king Charles I. to whom he was a faithful and loyal subject, and was also one of the secretaries of state.

He was afterwards made clerk to the bills for life; which office was disjoined from the registers, annexed to his as master of requests, and ratified in parliament in November 1641.

Ibidem, and
rescinded acts
of parl.

He had also the nomination of all commissary clerks, procurator fiscals, &c. confirmed to him that same year.

Chart.in can-
cellaria:

The king, in reward of his constant fidelity and faithful services, was pleased to create him a peer, by the title of lord Dunkeld, by patent, dated 15th May 1645.

He married a daughter of sir Robert Norther, knight, by whom he had a son,

III. THOMAS, second lord Dunkeld, who succeeded him.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Thomson of Dudlington, by Jean, daughter of sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John Galloway*, Esq;.

3. *Andrew Galloway*, Esq;.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, married to Thomas Forbes of Watertoun, Esq; in Aberdeenshire.

2. *Margaret*, married to Thomas Rattray, Esq; of Craighall, in Perthshire, and had issue.

3. *Mary*, married to the reverend doctor John Falconer, a clergyman, and had issue.

4. *Grizel*, married to Patrick Crichton of Ruthven, Esq; in Perthshire, and had issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. JAMES, third lord Dunkeld, who was bred to the army, and was accounted a very good officer. He joined lord Dundee, when he raised forces in favours of king James VII. was with him at the battle of Killcranky, for which he was outlawed. He retired to the court of St. Germain; was afterwards a colonel in the French service, and was killed in action, leaving issue a son,

James, his heir, — and a daughter,

Mary, who became a nun in the nunnery of the Val de Grace, Paris.

V. JAMES, who still takes upon him the title of lord Dunkeld, like his father, betook himself to a military life in the service of France, where he has risen to the degree of a lieutenant-general, and has the reputation of a brave and gallant officer.

He is married, but has no issue.

MURRAY Earl of DUNMORE.

JOHN marquis of Athole, the seventeenth generation of that illustrious family, in a direct male line, married lady Amelia Stanly, daughter of that worthy patriot James earl of Derby in England, by whom he had a numerous issue.

1. *John*, his heir, afterwards duke of Athole.
2. Lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Dunmore.

I. Lord CHARLES MURRAY, second son of John marquis of Athole, when young, betook himself to a military life. He was lieutenant colonel to general Dalziel's regiment of horse, anno 1679; and, upon the death of that general, got the command of the regiment, and was master of horse to princess Anne, afterwards queen of Great Britain.

Upon the accession of king James VII. to the throne, he was made master of horse to queen Mary, and was created earl of Dun-

more, viscount Fincaſtle, baron Murray of Blair, &c. by patent, dated 16th August 1686, *heredibus masculis e corpore suo, in perpetuum.*

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was deprived of all his offices at the revolution, whereupon he retired to the country, and led a private life all the reign of king William.

Soon after queen Anne's accession to the crown, he was made one of the lords of her privy council, the 4th February 1703; and was constituted captain of the castle of Blackness, upon the removal of the earl of Buchan, anno 1707.

He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Watts of the county of Hereford, Esq; by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *William*, who carried on the line of this family.
4. *Robert*, member of parliament for Wotten

ten

ten Basset, in the last parliament of king George I. and for Bedcoin in the second parliament of king George II. He was also brigadier-general, and colonel of a regiment of horse, and died *anno* 1738, without issue.

5. *Thomas*, who is colonel of a regiment of foot.

1st daughter, Lady *Henriet*, married to Patrick lord Kinnaird.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Dundonald.

3. Lady *Catharine*, married to John lord Nairn.

He died *anno* 1710, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. *JAMES*, second earl of Dunmore, who, died soon after his father, without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

II. *JOHN*, third earl of Dunmore, who was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the fourth British parliament, *anno* 1713, and was appointed colonel of the third regiment of guards.

But dying also without issue, *anno* 1752, was succeeded by his brother,

II. *WILLIAM*, fourth earl of Dunmore, who married Catharine, daughter of his uncle William lord Nairn, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Dunmore.

2. *Charles*.

3. *William*, an officer in the army.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to John Drummond of Logyalmond, Esq; and hath issue a daughter.

3. Lady *Jean*.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. *JOHN*, fifth earl of Dunmore, who, in May 1761, was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers, to sit in the British parliament, &c.

He married lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by whom he hath issue two daughters.

1. Lady *Catharine*.

2. Lady *Augusta*.

A R M S .

The coat of the duke of Athole, *viz.* the arms of the Stewarts earls of Athole, quartered with the paternal coat of Murray, earl of Tullibardine; and, in an escutcheon over all, a proper difference, taken from his relation to the noble family of Stanly, earls of Derby, lords of the Isle of Man, &c.

T A L M A S H Earl of DYSART.

THIS title was first conferred upon a cadet of the illustrious house of Tullibardine.

Patrick Murray, third son of sir Walter, fifth baron of Tullibardine, was ancestor of the Murrays of Woodend, in Perthshire.

William Murray, a younger son of that family, was bred to the church, and was parson of Dysart, in the county of Fyfe, in the reign of king James VI.—He had a son,

William Murray, (afterwards earl of Dysart) a promising boy, and of a fine genius. His uncle, Mr. Thomas Murray, who was preceptor, and afterwards secretary to king Charles I. introduced the youth to his majesty. They were much about an age. He had his whole education along with the king; and being of a lively and sprightly disposition, his majesty conceived a mighty friendship and affection for him.

Soon after his accession to the crown, he

appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, *anno* 1626.

He was greatly trusted by the king, and employed in several negotiations of importance, during the troubles of that reign; but it appears he was not faithful to him, having got no less than forty thousand merks from the parliament, for being in their interest.

The king, however, not being sensible of his infidelity, still continued his friendship for him, and raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Dysart, lord Huntingtower, &c. *anno* 1646, by patent to his heirs-male.

In the year 1650, he, with the earl of Carnwath, were sent with instructions to the Scotch commissioners at Breda, who were treating with king Charles II. in order to bring about a restoration, and he conducted himself in that affair with diligence and fidelity.

Minutes of
parl. ad ann.
1633, Gu-
thrie's me-
moirs, &c.

Scots comp.
Crawford's
Peerage, &c.

Life of king
Char. II. &c.

He

He married Elizabeth Bruce, a daughter of the family of Clackmannan, by whom he had only two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards countess of Dyfart.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to William lord Maynard of the kingdom of England.

The earl dying without male issue, the honours became extinct, but were afterwards conferred upon his eldest daughter,

Lady ELIZABETH MURRAY, who being in great favour with king Charles II. was by that prince created countess of Dyfart, baroness of Huntingtower, &c. with her father's precedence, by a new patent, whereof the *no-vo damus* bears "to her, or, any of her children" she thinks fit to name, by a writ under her "hand, any time of her life, and in case of no such nomination, to her heirs-general, the eldest to be preferred, &c." dated 5th December, 1760.

She was married, 1st, to sir Lionel Talmash of Hemlingham, in the county of Suffolk, by whom she had three sons and two daughters, of whom more hereafter.

She married, 2dly, John Duke of Lauderdale, to whom she had no issue.

As the family of Talmash (now Earls of Dyfart) have made a considerable figure in England for several centuries past, it will not be improper here to give an account of their pedigree, for some generations backwards, taken from English historians, and briefly narrated in the Scots compendium, printed at London, anno 1752, page 293, &c.

HUGH TALMASH of Bently, in the county of Suffolk, held that manor of the crown, and had summons among the knights of that county, to attend king Edward I. at Berwick, anno 1299. Of him was lineally descended,

I. Sir LIONEL TALMASH of Bently, who flourished in the reigns of king Henry VI. and Edward IV.

He married Anne, daughter and heiress of the family of Hemlingham, of Hemlingham-hall in Suffolk, with whom he got that inheritance, and by her had a son,

II. JOHN TALMASH of Bently and Hemlingham, who succeeded him.

He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Lowth of Santry, in Huntingdon-shire, by whom he had a numerous issue, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. LIONEL TALMASH of Bently, who,

in the reign of king Henry VIII. was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, anno 1518.

He married Edith, daughter and heiress of Joice of Creekshall in Suffolk, by whom he had a son,

IV. Sir LIONEL TALMASH of Bently, who succeeded him, anno 1553, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by queen Elizabeth.

He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Wentworth of Nettlested in Suffolk, by whom he had a son and successor,

V. Sir LIONEL TALMASH of Bently, who was sheriff of Norfolk, anno 1592.

He married Susanna, daughter of sir Ambrose Jermyn of Rushbrook in Suffolk, by whom he had a son,

VI. Sir LIONEL TALMASH of Bently, who succeeded him, and was created a baronet by king James VI. anno 1611.

He married Catharine, daughter of George lord Cromwell, by lady Mary Powlet, daughter of John marquis of Winchester, and by her he had a son and heir,

VII. Sir LIONEL TALMASH, second baron of Bently, who was greatly esteemed in his county, and was member of parliament for the town of Orford.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Stanhope of Harrington, in the county of Northampton, by whom he had a son

Sir *Lionel*, ——— and seven daughters.

He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Sir LIONEL TALMASH, third baronet of Bently, who married the foresaid Elizabeth, countess of Dyfart, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Murray earl of Dyfart, to whose heirs the peerage and honours of Dyfart were limited, as before observed. By her he had issue, three sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Lionel*, afterwards earl of Dyfart.

2. *Thomas*, the brave general in the reign of king William.

3. *William Talmash*, Esq;

1st daughter lady *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald duke of Argyle.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married, first, to James Stewart lord Down, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Murray; secondly, to John earl of Sutherland.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir LIONEL, who, in right of his mother, became earl of Dyfart, lord Huntingtower, &c.

&c. He was knight of the shire in three parliaments, in the reign of king William, for the county of Suffolk.

Upon queen Anne's accession to the crown, he was constituted lord-lieutenant, *custos rotulorum*, and vice-admiral of that county. He was also, by her majesty, offered a baron's patent; but he declined that honour, and was again elected to serve in parliament; in which post he continued till the union of the two crowns; but afterwards, being a Scotch peer, he could be no longer a member of the house of commons.

He married Grace, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, in the county of Chester, Bart. by whom he had a son,

Lionel, lord Huntingtower, his apparent heir, ——— and four daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir Robert Cotton of Cumbermore, in the county of Chester, Bart.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to John Bridges, marquis of Caernarvon, heir apparent to James duke of Chandos.

3. Lady *Mary*.

4. Lady *Grace*.

The last two daughters both died without issue.

He died *anno* 1726.

X. *LIONEL*, lord Huntingtower, only son and heir apparent of *Lionel* earl of Dyfart, married ———, by whom he had a son, *Lionel*, afterwards earl of Dyfart.

He dying before his father, *anno* 1712, was

succeeded by his said son,

XI. *LIONEL*, lord Huntingtower, born *anno* 1707, who, upon the death of his grandfather, succeeded to the earldom of Dyfart, *anno* 1726, and was made one of the knights of the most noble order of the thistle in 1743.

He married lady Grace Carteret, eldest daughter of John earl of Granville, by whom he hath six sons and four daughters.

1. ———, lord Huntingtower, &c. born 1734.

2. ———, born 1739.

3. ———, born 1740.

4. ———, born 1743.

5. ———, born 1750.

6. ———, born 1751.

1st daughter, lady ———, born 1732, and died unmarried, *anno* 1744.

2. Lady *Harriot*, who died also unmarried.

3. Lady *Grace*, born *anno* 1736.

4. Lady ———, born *anno* 1745.

A R M S.

Argent, a fret *sable*.

CREST; on a wreath, a nag's head coupéd, *argent*, between two wings erect, *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two antelopes proper attired and unguled, *or*.

MOTTO; *Confido conquiesco*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Ham in the county of Surry, at Harrington in the county of Northampton, at Helmingham in the county of Suffolk, and at Woodhey in the county of Chester.

MONTGOMERY Earl of EGLINGTON.

Hist. de Normandie, Cambden, p. 195. Hollinshed, &c.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that the name of Montgomery is originally from France: we shall therefore deduce the descent of this illustrious family from a noble Norman,

I. *HUGH* de MUNDEGUMBRIE, a man of the first rank, and a near relation of Robert duke of Normandy, was father of

II. *ROGER* de MUNDEGUMBRIE, (designated, by sir William Dugdale, *filius Hugonis*,) who came over to England with William the conqueror, *anno* 1066; and, being one of his most experienced generals, had the command of the vanguard of his army at the memorable battle of Hastings, where king Harold was slain.

He there behaved with remarkable courage and conduct, for which the conqueror nobly rewarded his faithful services, by bestowing upon him the territories of Arundel and Shrewsbury, of which last he was created earl.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

He settling with his family in these parts, founded and largely endowed the abbay of St. Peter's in Salisbury, where he died *anno* 1094, having married Mabel, daughter of William de Talvaife, a great baron in Bolesm, by whom he had five sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Hugh*.

2. *Roger*.

3. *Robert*.

4. *Philip*.

5. *Arnulph*.

Hugh first son died before his father, without issue.

III. *ROGER*,

III. ROGER, second son, succeeded his father in the earldom of Shrewsbury, and was also created earl of Arundel by king Henry I. immediately upon his accession to the crown, anno 1100.

But he and his brother Robert having afterwards joined their cousin, Robert duke of Normandy, king Henry's elder brother, who invaded England with a considerable army, anno 1101, they, thereby incurring king Henry's displeasure, were both banished, and, with their families, retired to Wales, where they were kindly received by the prince of that country, and, settling there, 'tis said the county of Montgomery in Wales took its name from them; but their posterity are long since extinct.

I. PHILIP, fourth son of Roger earl of Shrewsbury, was the undoubted ancestor and the first of this noble family, who having contracted a friendship with king David I. when residing in England, came to Scotland with that prince, and, according to Mr. Crawford, settled in Teviotdale, but, according to others, in the shire of Renfrew, where he obtained a fair inheritance, which is still possessed by his posterity.

He married Margaret, daughter of Cospatrick, earl of March, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. Robert.

2. Alan de Mundegumrie, who is witness to a donation of Henry, de Sto. Martino to the monastery of Paisley, *tempore regis Malcolmi*, ante 1165, in which year king Malcolm died.

And dying about 1140, was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ROBERT de MUNDEGUMRI, who is a witness to the foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley, anno 1160.

In a charter of a donation to the said monastery, by Walter lord high steward, the founder, Robertus de Mondegumbri, Richard bishop of St. Andrews, Engelram bishop of Glasgow, Alexander de Hastings, &c. are witnesses, inter 1164 et 1174, in which year the bishop of Glasgow died.

And to another charter of the said Walter, inter 1173 et 1177.

He died betwixt 1177 and 1180, leaving issue a son and successor,

III. Sir JOHN de MUNDEGUMRI, who married Helen, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Robert de Kent, in Innerwick, with whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, which appears by a charter on the division of his lands, to which T. prior of Col-

dinghame, T. de Colville, Alan de Mundegumri, son of the above sir John, William de Heriz, &c. are witnesses, circa ann. 1190.

By said Helen Kent he left issue three sons.

1. Sir Alan.

2. Robert de Mundegumbri, who is witness to many donations to the monastery of Paisley, betwixt 1200 and 1230.

3. William de Mundegumbri, who is witness to a donation of the church of Dunfyre, to the abbot and convent of Kelso, by Helias, brother to Joceline bishop of Glasgow, betwixt 1180 and 1199.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir ALAN de MUNDEGUMRI, who was designed miles in the chartulary of Kelso, and, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of divers lands in tenemento de Innerwick, and is witness to many donations to the monastery of Paisley, circa 1200.

In a donation to that monastery, by Walter, son of Alan lord high steward, Alanus de Montegumbri, William bishop of St. Andrews, Walter bishop of Glasgow, Walter and William de Lindefay, Malcolm Lockhard, &c. are witnesses, ante 1230, in which year the bishop of Glasgow died.

He died before 1234, and left issue three sons.

1. Sir Robert.

2. Sir John, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. Alan de Mondegumry, who is mentioned in the register of Paisley.

V. Sir ROBERT MONTEGOMERY succeeded sir Alan, and is likewise designed miles.

In a charter of Alan, son of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, upon an excambion of the lands of Inglifton, with the lands of Innerurie, &c. the witnesses are, Robert de Montgomry, knight, John his brother, Malcolm Lockard, Malcolm, son of Maldwin earl of Lennox, David de Lindefay, Alanus de Insula, &c. inter 1240 et 1248.

In a charter of Patrick earl of Dunbar, of a donation to the monks of Coldingham, dominus Robertus de Montgomery, dominus David de Graham, vicecomes de Berwick, &c. are witnesses, circa 1258.

And dying without issue, ante 1260, was succeeded by his brother,

V. Sir JOHN de MONTEGOMERY, who was witness to a donation of Walter lord high steward, together with Walter Olifard, justiciar of Lothian, David his brother, Malcolm Lockard, and Malcolm his son, and several others, inter 1240 et 1250.

He

Salmon's
chronology,
p. 10.

Dugdale's
baronage.

Scots compen-
dium, p. 194.
Nisbet, vol. I.
p. 383.

Chartul. of
Paisley, penes
MacFarlane,
p. 22.

Ibidem.

Ibid. p. 5.

Ibid. p. 22.

Chartul. of
Kelso, penes
MacFarlane,
p. 244.

Chartul. of
Paisley, p. 19,
90, &c.

Chartul. of
Kelso, p. 308.

Ibid. p. 232.
Chartul. of
Paisley, p. 37.
57.
Chartul. of
St. Andrews,
p. 317.

Chartul. of
Paisley, p. 46,
67, 142, &c.

Ibid. p. 49.

Chartul. of
Coldingham
penes Mac-
Farlane, p. 59.

Chartul. of
Paisley, p. 104.

He left issue three sons.

1. Sir *John*.

Prynne vol.
III. p. 658.
Remarks up-
on Ragman's
roll, p. 3.

2. *Murthauch de Montgomery*, who swore allegiance to king Edward I. of England, and is designed *del conte de Air*.

Ibidem.

3. Sir *Thomas de Montgomery*, knight, who also swore fealty to king Edward I. anno 1296, but joined king Robert Bruce afterwards, and continued faithful to his interest ever after.

And dying about 1285, was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir JOHN de MONTGOMERY, designed by the title of Eglesham, in the barony of Renfrew; also *del conte de Lanark*, in Prynne's collections.

Ibidem.

He was one of the great barons of Scotland summoned to appear at Berwick, anno 1291, and was afterwards, with many of his countrymen, obliged to swear fealty to king Edward I. anno 1296.

But being a man of great worth and merit, and a true lover of his country, he joined king Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown, and was engaged with him in many dangerous encounters, where he always behaved with courage and resolution.

He died anno 1316, leaving issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Roberti
I.
Nisbet, vol.
I. 383.

2. *Alan de Montgomery*, who, in a charter of king Robert I. of the lands of Stahar, (now Stair,) is designed *Alanus filius quondam Joannis*, &c. and his son Alan obtained from the same prince a charter of the lands of Stair, upon his father's resignation.

Chart. conf.
David II.

His daughter, *Marjory*, is designed *filia Joannis de Montgomery*, in a vendition of part of the lands of Cassilis, to sir John Kennedy of Dunnure.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir ALEXANDER de MONTGOMERY, who was knighted by king Robert Bruce, to whose interest he always adhered with great fidelity, and was no less faithful to his son king David II.

Ibidem, and
Remarks on
Ragman's
roll, p. 2.

In a charter of that prince, he is designed *Alexander de Montgomery, de Eglisham, filius Joannis*, &c. anno 1357.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 82.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the English, anno 1358.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a son and successor,

VIII. Sir JOHN MONTGOMERY of Egilshame, who married ———, daughter and sole heiress of sir Hugh Eglington of that ilk, by Giles his wife, daughter of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, and sister of

king Robert II. by which marriage he became possessor of the lordships of Eglington, Ardrossan, &c. in Cunningham.

Crawford,
Nisbet, Scots
compend, &c.

This sir Hugh de Eglington was the lineal representative of an ancient and honourable family of that name, who made a considerable figure in the west of Scotland for many ages, and sir Hugh himself was justiciar of Lothian, anno 1361; but dying without male issue, his great and opulent fortune went with his daughter to sir John de Montgomery of Egilshame, who thereupon quartered the arms of Eglington with his own, and afterwards was designed by that title.

He was a great patriot, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his courage in the service of his country; particularly he and his son sir Hugh were engaged with James earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn, where the Scots obtained the victory, tho' the brave earl was slain, anno 1388.

Sir John signalized himself in a remarkable manner in that engagement, having, with his own hands, taken prisoner sir Henry Percy, son of the earl of Northumberland, with whose ransom he built the castle of Punoon, which was afterwards his chief seat in the lordship of Egilshame.

Ibidem.

By his said wife he had issue three sons.

1. Sir *Hugh*, a youth of remarkable courage and intrepidity, who was slain with his general, the earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn, without issue.

2. Sir *John*, his father's heir.

3. *Alexander*, designed of Bonnington.

He was succeeded by his son,

Chart. penes
comitem de
Lauderdale.

IX. Sir JOHN MONTGOMERY, promiscuously designed of Eglington, Egilshame, and Ardrossan, who became one of the hostages for the earl of Douglas, anno 1407, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, anno 1402. He was also appointed one of the hostages for king James I.'s ransom, anno 1423, and is then designed *dominus Montgomery de Ardrossan*, &c. He returned next year, and received the honour of knighthood at his majesty's coronation, anno 1424.

Rymer, tom.
VIII. p. 519.
and tom X.
p. 286.

He was raised to the dignity of a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Montgomery, anno 1427, and was one of the lords who sat on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, &c.

Rolls of parlt.
in 1429.
Remarks on
Ragman's
Roll, p. 3.

He died ante 1430, having married Margaret, daughter of Robert lord Maxwell, by whom he had issue a son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad
ann. 1422.

X. ALEXANDER, second lord Montgomery, who succeeded him, and being a man of great parts, was in high favour with king James I. who appointed him one of his privy council

council, in the year 1425, when but a young man.

In 1430, he was made governor of Kintyre and Knapdale, jointly with sir Alexander Cunningham.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great seal, of a vast number of lands and baronies, *Alexandro domino Montgomery, inter 1430 et 1450.*

Rymer, tom. X. p. 681, & 688.

In 1441, he was joined in commission with sir Alexander Gordon, and Mr. John Methven, secretary of state, to treat of a peace with the English, which they happily concluded also in 1437 and 1438.

After the horrid murder of king James I. he became no less in favour with his son king James II. and was also one of his privy council.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 128.

He obtained from that prince several beneficial grants, in consideration of his great loyalty and faithful services, &c.

Rymer tom. XI. p. 229, & 235.

He was again appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English in 1444, and also in 1447; and in all these commissions he is designed *Alexander dominus Montgomery, &c.*

Ibid. p. 254.

He was also sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1451.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, by whom he had issue three sons, and five daughters.

1. *Andrew*, his heir, by Scotch authors called Alexander.

2. *George*, ancestor of the Montgomeries of Skelmorly.

3. *Thomas*, parson of Eglisham.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to John earl of Lennox.

2. *Janet*, married to sir John Cunningham of Kilmawers, ancestor of the earl of Glencairn.

3. *Mary*, married to sir Alexander Home of that ilk.

4. *Jean*, married to John lord Kennedy.

5. *Agnes*, married to William Cunningham of Glengarnock.

He died *inter 1451 et 1454*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 365.

XI. *ANDREW*, third lord Montgomery. In the year 1445, James bishop of St. Andrews, George bishop of Brechin, *Andreas dominus Montgomery*, lord Hamilton, &c. were named ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, 20th May in the said year.

Ibid. p. 397.

And, under the same designation, he was one of the *conservatores treugarum*, and wardens of the marches, 11th June anno 1457.

This lord Montgomery married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Robert Montgomery* of Breadstane, of whom the Earl of Mount-Alexander in Ireland is lineally descended. Lodge's peerage of Ireland vol. I. p. 356.

3. *Hugh Montgomery* of Hislot.

He died before 1459, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. *ALEXANDER*, fourth lord Montgomery, who was appointed one of the wardens of the marches, 25th July 1459.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 426.

And the year thereafter, Andrew bishop of Glasgow, Thomas bishop of Aberdeen, Andrew lord Avendale, Alexander lord Montgomery, &c. were appointed commissioners to treat with the English, 2d June 1460.

Ibid. p. 453.

He got charters, under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Montgomery*, of several lands, *inter 1465 et 1469.* Chart.in pub. archiv.

He married Catharine, daughter of Gilbert lord Kennedy, by whom he had three sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *James Montgomery* of Smithston.

3. *John Montgomery*, Esq;.

He died anno 1487, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. *HUGH*, fifth lord Montgomery, who was in high favour with king James IV. and made one of his privy council upon his accession to the crown, anno 1488.

He obtained a grant of the constabulary of the royal castle of Rothsay, in 1489. Ibidem.

He got charters, under the great seal, *Hugoni domino Montgomery, inter 1492 et 1500.* Ibidem.

And, in consideration of his great merit and faithful services, his majesty was pleased to raise him to the dignity of earl of Eglington, anno 1503. Ibidem, and Crawfurd's peerage.

He got charters, under the great seal, *Hugoni, comiti de Eglington*, of many lands, *inter 1507 et 1510.* Chart.in pub. archiv.

He married lady Helen Campbell, daughter of Colin first earl of Argyle, by whom he had five sons, and six daughters.

1. *John*, master of Eglington.

2. Sir *Neil Montgomery* of Linshaw, who got from his father a grant of a great many lands, which are all mentioned in his charter. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Quintin Mure of Skeldoun, by whom he got a considerable estate, and added the arms of Mure to his own. He was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Linshaw, of whom Robert Montgomery, Esq; late provost of Edinburgh, now one of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, is the male representative. *Vide* title Linshaw in the II. Vol. of this work.

Chart. penes Mr. Montgomery of Linshaw.

3. *William Montgomery* of Greenfield, who married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress

M m m

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi IV. ad ann. 1508.

heirefs of Robert Frances of Stane, by whom he got the lands of Stane, &c. He was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Auchenhood and others.

4. *Hugh*, married Jean, daughter and heirefs of Robert lord Lyle.

5. *Robert*, bishop of Argyle.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to William lord Semple.

2. *Marjory*, married to William lord Somerville.

3. *Maud*, married to Colin Campbell of Ardkinlafs.

4. *Isabel*, married to John Muir of Caldwell.

5. *Elizabeth*, married to John Blair of that ilk.

6. *Agnes*, married to John Ker of Kerland.

Stewart's history of the royal family: p. 87.

Chart. penes comitem de Eglington.

XIV. JOHN lord MONTGOMERY, commonly called master of Eglington, first son and heir apparent of Hugh first earl of Eglington, was unfortunately killed in a scuffle betwixt the earls of Angus and Arran, on the street of Edinburgh on 13th April 1520, his father being then alive.

He left issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath, one son,

Hugh,——and a daughter.

Christian, married to sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 509.

Hollinshed's history.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XV. HUGH, second earl of Eglington, only son of John the master, succeeded his grandfather, and was at a meeting of the estates when they sent an embassy to the king of France, to endeavour to get Scotland comprehended in their treaty with the English, anno 1515; and being a man of extraordinary parts, had the tuition of the young king James V. entrusted to him by John duke of Albany, when he went to France to concert measures about carrying on the war with England, anno 1520. He acquitted himself so much to his majesty's satisfaction, that he held him in high esteem ever after.

He got charters, under the great seal, *Hugoni, comiti de Eglington*, of many lands and baronies, inter 1520 et 1540.

In 1536, when king James went to France, to espouse Magdalen, daughter of king Francis I. he and the earl of Huntly were appointed governors of Scotland.

He married Marian, daughter of George lord Seton, by whom he had a son,

XVI. HUGH, third earl of Eglington, who

succeeded him. He was a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of queen Mary, in her greatest distress. He raised forces, was personally engaged for her majesty at the battle of Langside, where he was taken prisoner, and suffered many hardships on account of his loyalty; but he afterwards submitted to king James VI. was received into favour, and lived peaceably at home ever after.

He got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, between 1578 and 1584. Ibidem.

He married Agnes, daughter of sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, widow of sir Hugh Campbell of Lowdon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *Robert Montgomery* of Giffen, who married Margaret, daughter of sir Matthew Campbell of Lowdon, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, his sole heirefs, who was married to her cousin Hugh earl of Eglington.

Lady *Margaret*, the earl's eldest daughter, was married to Robert earl of Winton, and carried on the line of this family; of whom afterwards.

Lady *Agnes*, his second daughter, was married to Robert lord Semple.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter of Gilbert lord Kennedy, but by her had no issue. After his death, she married Thomas Graham of Knockdolon. Ibidem.

He died anno 1585, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. HUGH, fourth earl of Eglington, a youth of great hopes and singular endowments; but had the misfortune to be murdered, in the flower of his age, by John Cunningham of Colnheath and his accomplices, on the 12th April 1589, leaving issue by Giles his wife, daughter of Robert lord Boyd, only one son, Dr. Johnston's Scots heroes.

XVIII. HUGH, fifth earl of Eglington, who succeeded him.

He obtained a grant to himself, his heirs and assignies, upon the resignation of Mr. William Melvil, of all the lands and tythes that belonged to the dissolved abbay of Kilwinning, erecting them into a temporal lordship, together with the patronages of sixteen parish churches; all which is fully narrated in the charter. Ibidem.

He married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter and sole heirefs of his uncle Robert Montgomery of Giffen, by whom, it is said by former historians, he had no issue; but this is certainly

certainly a mistake; for by her he had one son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XIX. ROBERT, designed master of Eglington, and son of Hugh the fifth earl, who was put in possession of the lands and barony of Eastwood in his father's lifetime, and got two charters of these lands, &c. under the great seal, *Roberto, magistro de Eglington, &c.* but he died before his father, anno 1602, leaving issue only one daughter,

XX. Lady MARGARET MONTGOMERY, who succeeded her father in the lands and barony of Eastwood, as will be shown hereafter.

Ibidem.

In a charter under the great seal, granted to Alexander, sixth earl of Eglington, she was designed *Domina Margareta Montgomerie, unica filia et haeres quondam Roberti Montgomerie, magistri de Eglington, &c.* dated the penult day of July 1613.

She was married to Robert lord Boyd, but died without issue. Though she survived her grandfather several years, and immediately after his death assumed the titles of Eglington, as his heir of line, yet she afterwards yielded them to Alexander, the sixth earl of Eglington. This appears by a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, to the said sixth earl; wherein are these words: *Domina Margareta Montgomery, olim comitissa de Eglington, nunc domina de Boyd, &c.* dated 4th March 1615.

Ibidem.

Robert, master of Eglington, being now dead, and no appearance of his daughter lady Boyd's having any children; and lady Margaret Montgomery, countess of Winton, being heir of line of the family, failing heirs of Hugh, the fifth earl of Eglington's body, whereby the estates and honours of Eglington and Winton would both devolve upon the eldest son of lady Margaret; the old earl therefore made a resignation and entail of his estate and honours (which was afterwards confirmed by the king) to and in favours of sir Alexander Seton, second son of the said lady Margaret his aunt, dated anno 1603.

Ibidem.

The earl dying in 1612, was accordingly succeeded by the said sir Alexander; we must therefore return to his mother lady Margaret, who was undoubted heir of line of the last earl, failing issue of the body of his grandchild the lady Boyd, as before observed.

XVII. Lady MARGARET MONTGOMERY, eldest daughter of Hugh, third earl of Eglington, was married to Robert earl of Winton, to whom she had several sons.

1. George, who succeeded to the earldom of Winton.

2. Alexander, who succeeded to the earldom of Eglington, in virtue of the above resignation and entail.

XVIII. ALEXANDER, sixth earl of Eglington, grandson of Hugh the third earl, thus succeeding, got a charter, under the great seal, ratifying and confirming all the honours, dignities, and precedency, enjoyed by any former earl of Eglington. The confirmation is signed by the king, *apud palatium de Whitehall, March 4th 1615*; and in the clause of *novo damus*, is granted the earldom, *una cum omnibus et singulis dignitatibus, honoribus, privilegiis et immunitatibus quibuscunque, comitibus de Eglington spectan. per dictum dominum Alexandrum Montgomery, nunc comitem de Eglington, dominum Montgomery, et haeres suos masculos, talia et provisionis antedict. omnibus temporibus futuris, tenend. gaudiend. et possidend. similiter adeoque libere sicuti aliqui alii comites de Eglington, ejusdem perprie possiderunt et gauderunt, &c.* This earl afterwards acquired from Margaret, only child of Robert, master of Eglington, the lands and barony of Eastwood, to which she had succeeded as heir to her father; whereupon he got a charter, under the great seal, *viz. Jacobus, &c. dedisse, &c. prae dilecto nostro consanguineo Alexandro Montgomery comiti de Eglington, domino Montgomery, haeredibusque suis masculis et talia, in infeofamento suo comitatus de Eglington specificatis, cognomen et insignia de Montgomery gerentibus, totas et integras terras viginti librat. terrarum antiqui extentus de Eistwode, &c. quae quidem terra perprie haereditarie pertinuerunt ad dominam Margaretam Montgomery, filiam unicam et haerem quondam Roberti, magistri de Eglington, &c.* dated the 15th November 1615.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He also got a charter of confirmation, *Alexandro, comiti de Eglington, terrarum baronia de Kilwinning, &c.* which were formerly resigned to Hugh the fifth earl, as before noticed, dated the same year 1615.

Ibidem.

This earl was a man of great valour, undaunted courage and intrepidity, and was nicknamed Grey-steel.

In the beginning of the unhappy civil war in king Charles I.'s time, he was engaged on the parliament's side in 1638, and had the command of a regiment that was sent to Ireland, to suppress the rebellion of the native Irish, in 1642.

Guthrie's memoirs.

But as he was truly loyal in his heart, and had a just abhorrence of the murder of his majesty, he joined the loyalists, and was made captain of king Charles II.'s guard of horse, anno 1650.

Kingston's history of the fam. of Winton.

The year thereafter, when he was raising forces

forces in the west country, for his majesty's service, he was surpris'd near Dunbarton by a party of English horse, taken prisoner, and sent to Hull, from thence to Berwick, where he continued confined till the year 1660; during all which time his estate was sequestrate, and he suffered many other hardships; all which he bore with a constancy of mind becoming a great man, till the restoration, when king Charles II. who was perfectly sensible of his great sufferings, reponed him immediately to all his estates and honours, anno 1660.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Livingston, daughter of Alexander first earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
2. Sir *Henry Montgomery* of Giffen, who died without issue.
3. Colonel *Alexander Montgomery*, who died in Ireland.
4. Colonel *James Montgomery* of Coalsfield.
5. General *Robert Montgomery*, a man of singular courage and resolution, who was first engaged on the parliament's side; but having the utmost detestation to king-killing principles, he became a great loyalist, and gave many eminent proofs of his valour and conduct in the king's service, particularly at the battle of Dunbar, on the 3d of April 1650, where he performed the part of a brave and gallant commander; also at the fatal battle of Worcester, in 1651, where he was major-general of the royal army, and behaving like a hero, received many wounds, was taken prisoner, and confined in Edinburgh castle, but made his escape in 1659, got beyond seas to king Charles II. was made one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and returned with him at the restoration. He married Margaret, daughter of James viscount of Kilfyth, by whom he had James Montgomery, Esq; his son and heir.

The earl's first daughter, lady *Margaret*, was married, 1st, to John earl of Tweeddale; and, 2dly, to William earl of Glencairn.

His second daughter, lady *Anne*, died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Walter lord Buckcleugh, but by her he had no issue.

He died in the 73d year of his age, anno 1661, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. *HUGH*, seventh earl of Eglington, who was a man of untainted loyalty, and continued steady in the interest of king Charles I. from the very beginning of his troubles to the end.

He raised a troop of horse upon his own charges, when only lord Montgomery, and marched into England with them, to his majesty's assistance, and fought valiantly on their head at Longmarston-muir. He was personally engaged in several other battles and skirmishes in his majesty's service, for which the lord Montgomery was particularly excepted out of Cromwell's act of indemnity, anno 1654: However, he lived to see the restoration happily accomplished, and had a large share of king Charles II.'s favour, on account of his great loyalty.

He married, 1st, lady Anne, daughter of James marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Finlater.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Lesly, daughter of John earl of Rothes, by whom he had two sons and five daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Francis Montgomery* of Giffen, who was one of the lords of the privy council, and one of the commissioners of the treasury, in the reigns of king William and queen Anne. He married, 1st, lady Margaret Lesly, daughter and sole heiress of Alexander earl of Leven, by whom he had no issue. He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. 1. John Montgomery, Esq; member of parliament for the county of Air. 2. Colonel Alexander Montgomery, who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Almanza, anno 1711. His daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Patrick Ogilvie of Lonmay.

The earl's 1st daughter, lady *Mary*, was married to George earl of Winton.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Lowdon.

3. Lady *Christian*, married to John lord Balmerinloch.

4. Lady *Eleanora*, married to sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, baronet.

5. Lady *Anne*, married to sir Andrew Ramfay of Abbotshall, baronet.

He died anno 1669, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. *ALEXANDER*, eighth earl of Eglington, who came early into the revolution, and was named one of the lords of the privy council to king William, on the 1st of May 1689.

He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of William earl of Dumfries, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Ibidem.

1. *Alexander* his heir.

2. Major *Hugh Montgomery*.

3. Major

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Bishop of
Dunkeld's
memoirs.

Original act
of indemnity.

Crawford's
peerage.

3. Major *John Montgomery*.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, was married to sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart.

And dying in 1701, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. ALEXANDER, ninth earl of Eglington, a man of good parts and solid judgment.

In the year 1700, while his father was alive, he obtained a patent to sit and vote in the Scotch parliament, as lord high treasurer of Scotland. He was one of the privy council to king William, and one of the commissioners of the treasury.

He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the British parliament in 1710; also to the parliament in 1713.

He was one of queen Anne's privy council, and one of the commissioners of the chamberlain court, &c.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of William lord Cochran, son and heir of William earl of Dundonald, by whom he had two sons, who died young, and four daughters.

1. Lady *Catharine*, married to James earl of Galloway.

2. Lady *Eupheme*, married to George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq;.

3. Lady *Grace*, married to Robert earl of Carnwath.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith. They all had issue.

The earl married, 2dly, lady Anne Gordon, daughter of George earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to sir David Cunningham of Milncraig, and hath issue.

He married, 3dly, Susanna, daughter of sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, Bart. by whom he had three sons, and seven daughters.

1. *James*, lord Montgomery, who died unmarried.

2. *Alexander*, now earl of Eglington.

3. *Archibald Montgomery*, Esq; colonel of a highland regiment of foot, now in America, and lately appointed governor of Dunbarton castle.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Cunningham of Caprington, Bart. and hath issue.

2. Lady *Helen*, married to the honourable Francis Stewart, Esq; son of the earl of Murray, and had issue.

3. Lady *Susan*, married to John Renton of Lamerton, Esq; and had issue.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Alexander MacDonald of MacDonald, Bart. and had issue.

5. Lady *Frances*.

6. Lady *Christian*, married to James Murray of Abercairny, Esq; and had issue.

7. Lady *Grace*, married to — Boyne, Esq;.

The earl died anno 1729, and was succeeded by his son,

XXII. ALEXANDER, tenth earl of Eglington, one of the lords of the bed chamber to his majesty, and one of the sixteen Scotch peers elected to sit in the British parliament in May 1761.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *azure*, three flowers de lis, *or*; 2d and 3d, *gules*, three annulets, *or*, stoned *azure*; all within a border, *or*, flowered and counterflowered, *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two dragons *vert*, vomiting fire.

CREST; a maid, holding in her dexter hand a man's head, and in the sinister an anchor.

MOTTO; *Garde bien*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Eglington, in the county of Air; Ardrossan, in the same county, &c. &c.

BRUCE Earl of ELGIN.

THE origin, grandeur, and antiquity of the great and illustrious name of BRUCE being fully set forth under the title of Bruce lord of Annandale and earl of Carrick, to that we shall refer our readers. All the families of that surname now in Scotland are descended of the Bruces of Clackmannan, (of which this is the chief and principal branch.) Their immediate ancestor, according to some historians, was,

JOHN de BRUCE, third son of Robert [N n n]

fifth lord of Annandale, competitor for the crown, grand-father of the immortal king Robert, and great grand-father of sir Robert of Clackmannan, who flourished in the reign of king David Bruce. From him, therefore, we deduce the descent of this noble family, by authentic documents.

I. Sir ROBERT BRUCE of Clackmannan, got a charter from king David II. *dilecto et fideli consanguineo nostro, Roberto Bruis*, " of

Chart. in archiv. familie de Clackmannan.

" of the castle and manor of Clackmannan, " Gymanston, Garclew, Wester Kennault, " Pitfoluden," with a great many other lands; all lying within the sheriffdom of Clackmannan, dated 9th December 1359; before these witnesses, William bishop of St. Andrews, Patrick bishop of Brechin, chancellor, Robert lord high steward of Scotland, earl of Strathern, the king's nephew, William earl of Douglas, William Keith, great marshal of Scotland, Archibald de Douglas, Walter de Halyburton, and John Harper, knights, &c.

Chart. in archiv. regis David.

He got also a charter under the great seal from the same prince, of the lands of Gymanstoun, Kennet, and several others in the shire of Clackmannan, contained in the preceding charter, to him, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, dated 20th October 1365.

Ibidem.

And another charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Rait in Perthshire, to the same sir Robert, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, dated 17th January 1369; in both which charters he is designed the king's beloved cousin, &c. And certain it is, there was no family of the name of Bruce then in Scotland, so nearly related to the royal family by blood as that of Clackmannan.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 144.

This family of old carried the arms of the Bruces, lords of Annandale, viz. or, a chief and saltire, gules, with a star or mullet on the chief, to denote their descent from a younger son of that family; but afterwards they laid aside the mullet, and have continued to carry the arms of the Bruces lords of Annandale simply, as being the head or chief of the Bruces now subsisting in Scotland, who undoubtedly are all sprung from that illustrious house.

Stewart's hist. of the royal family, p. 188.

This sir Robert married dame Isabel Stewart, daughter of sir Robert Stewart, ancestor of the family of Rosyth, by whom he had issue, five sons and one daughter.

1. Sir Robert, his heir.

2. Edward, ancestor of the Bruces of Airth, of whom the Bruces of Earls hall, Kinloch, Bunzion, &c. are descended.

3. Alexander, ancestor of the Bruces of Garbot, &c.

4. ———, ancestor of the Bruces of Munas, &c.

Fordun, and Keith's catalogue of bishops, &c.

5. James, who was bred to the church, of which he became a great ornament for piety and learning. He was bishop of Dunkeld, anno 1441, chancellor of Scotland, anno 1444, and archbishop of Glasgow, anno 1447, in which last year he died.

His daughter Helen, married David Ross of Balnagowan, representative of the ancient earls of Ross.

He died before the year 1393, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir ROBERT BRUCE of Clackmannan, who, upon his own resignation, got a charter from king Robert III. of the lands of Rait in Perthshire, to himself in life, and to David his eldest lawful son, and the heirs-male of his body in fee; which failing, to his own nearest heirs whatsoever; dated at Linlithgow, 12th August 1393.

Chart. in archiv. familie de Clackmannan.

And another charter of the same prince, of the lands of Clackmannan, &c. to himself in life, and to the said David his lawful son, and the heirs-male of his body, in fee; which failing, to his son Thomas, and his heirs-male; which failing, to return to the king, &c. dated 24th October 1394; in both which charters, this sir Robert is designed the king's beloved cousin, and his son David is so designed in the last.

Ibidem.

He married a daughter of sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, ancestor of the earl of Dundee, by whom he had one son,

David, his heir.

M. S. history of the family, penes comit. de Elgin; and writ of Clackmannan.

His son Thomas Bruce, mentioned in the above charter, obtained from his father the lands of Wester-Kenneth, which is confirmed by a charter from king Robert III. anno 1399.

M. S. hist. of the fam. and Nisbet, vol. I. p. 146.

Sir Robert of Clackmannan died anno 1405, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir DAVID BRUCE of Clackmannan, who made a renunciation of the tythes of the mills of Clackmannan, to the canons regular of Cambuskenneth, dated 6th October 1406, and is then designed *David de Bruce, dominus de Clackmannan*.

Chartul. of Cambuskenneth, penes MacFarlane, p. 86.

He married Jean, daughter of sir John Stewart of Innermeath and Lorn, by whom he had issue two sons.

M. S. hist. of the family, Crawford, &c.

1. John, his heir.

2. Patrick Bruce, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Hill, dated anno 1449.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. JOHN BRUCE of Clackmannan, of whom there are many documents, viz. a decret of inquest, of certain lands that were in dispute, betwixt John Bruce, *dominus de Clackmannan*, and *Lucas de Striviline*, ancestor to the family of Keir, &c. dated 17th April 1425.

Decreet in archiv. fam. de Clackmannan, et chartul. of Cambuskenneth, p. 129.

There is also an instrument taken by John Bruce of Clackmannan, upon a charge given by James Kennedy bishop of St. Andrews, to the inhabitants of Alloa, &c. to contribute towards the reparation of the kirk of Clackmannan,

Ibidem.

mannan, under pain of excommunication, dated 8th September, 1458.

He made a resignation of his estates of Clackmannan and Rait, in favours of David Bruis his son and heir, reserving his own life-rent, and a reasonable teirce to Elizabeth Stewart his wife, during her lifetime, dated at Edinburgh, 26th March 1473, in which year he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Stewart of Rosyth, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. *David*.

2. *Robert*, ancestor of the Bruces of Culmalindie in Perthshire.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir DAVID BRUCE of Clackmannan, who got a charter from king James III. upon his father's resignation, of the lands of Clackmannan, Rait, &c. wherein he is designed *filius et haeres quondam Johannis Bruis de Clackmannan*, dated anno 1473.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by king James IV. with whom he was in great favour.

He married first Janet, daughter of sir William Stirling of Keir, by whom he had one son,

Robert his apparent heir, to whom he gave the lands of Rait in Perthshire; but he died before his father, leaving issue, by Elizabeth Lindfay his wife, a son, David Bruce, who resigned all right he had to the estate of Clackmannan, in favours of his uncle David, by his renunciation, dated 1st February 1506. His male line is now extinct.

Sir David married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of sir Robert Herries of Terreagles, by whom he had a son,

David, ——— and a daughter,

Christian, married to sir James Schaw of Sauchie.

He made a resignation of his estate of Clackmannan, in favours of his son David, reserving a life-rent to himself and dame Marian Herries his spouse, dated anno 1497.

He died before 1506, and was succeeded in his estate of Clackmannan by his son,

VI. Sir DAVID BRUCE of Clackmannan, who got a charter under the great seal, proceeding upon his father's resignation, and his nephew's renunciation, of the lands and barony of Clackmannan, in which he is designed *David Bruis de Clackmannan, miles, filius quondam domini David Bruis de Clackmannan, militis, &c.* dated 3d February 1506.

He was a man of fine parts, and possessed of an immense estate, which appears by his charter under the great seal, *inter 1530 et 1540*.

He married Jane, daughter of sir Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *John*, who carried on the line of the family of Clackmannan. *Vide* title Clackmannan, in the second volume of this work.

2. Sir *Edward Bruce*, progenitor of the earls of Elgin, Kincardin, and Aylesbury.

3. *Robert Bruce*, designed of Lynmiln.

1st daughter, *Alison*, married to sir James Colville of Easter-Wemyss.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Dundas of Fingask.

3. *Marian*, married, first, to Robert Bruce of Airth; and secondly, to Maius Sinclair of Carberry.

5. *Agnes*, married to sir James Cunningham of Polmais.

VII. Sir EDWARD BRUCE, second son of sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Bargady, Shiresmyln, &c. anno 1541.

He afterwards acquired the estate of Blairhall, which became the place of his residence, and title of his family.

He married Alison, daughter of William Reid of Aikenhead, Esq; *in vicecomitatu de Clackmannan*, and sister of Robert Reid bishop of Orkney. By this marriage he had issue three sons.

1. *Robert*, who succeeded his father in the estate of Blairhall, whose male line is now extinct.

2. *Edward*, lord Kinlofs, predecessor of the earls of Elgin and Aylesbury.

3. Sir *George Bruce* of Carnock, of whom the present earl of Elgin is lineally descended, as will be shown under the title of Elgin and Kincardin.

As Charles, now earl of Elgin, is the undoubted male representative of all these three brothers, and as the male line of the eldest is extinct sometime ago, we shall here deduce the line of the other two brothers at large, beginning with the second son.

VIII. EDWARD, afterwards lord Kinlofs, second son of sir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, a man of great abilities, learning and integrity, was bred to the law, in which he acquired vast knowledge, and was highly esteemed by king James VI. who sent him ambassador to queen Elizabeth of England, together with the earl of Mar, to congratulate her majesty upon her success, in repressing that audacious attempt of the earl of Essex, anno 1601. He then settled such a correspondence with sir Robert Cecil, principal secretary of state, that he was eminently instrumental in the peace-

able

In the archives of the family of Clackmannan

Chart. in pub. archiv.

M. S. hist. of the family, p. 38.

In archivis familiaribus de Clackmannan in publicis archivis.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Spotiswood's hist. p. 463.

able accession of king James to the crown of England.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Soon after his return to Scotland, king James made him a grant of the dissolved abbey of Kinlofs in Murray, and erected it into a temporal lordship, to him and his heirs for ever, by patent dated at Holyroodhouse, 22d February 1603.

Colin's peer-
age of Eng-
land, tom. V.
p. 469.

He accompanied his majesty into England, and in recompence of his many good and faithful services, was made master of the rolls for life, by letters patent dated 8th July 1604, and was one of the lords of the privy council for both kingdoms.

He married Magdalen, daughter of Alexander Clerk of Balbirnie, Esq; *in vicecom. de Fyfe*, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Edward*, lord Kinlofs.

2. *Thomas*, who succeeded his brother.

Chart. penes
dom. Rober-
tum Dalziel
de Binns.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married to Thomas Dalziel of Binns, *in vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*, Esq; and was mother to general Thomas Dalziel of Binns, of whom sir Robert Dalziel, now of Binns, is the representative.

Peerage of
England, vol.
V. p. 470.

2. *Christian*, married to William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire in England, of whom the present duke of Devonshire is lineally descended.

He died at London in January 1610, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Dugdale's ba-
ronage of
England. v. II.

IX. EDWARD, second lord Bruce of Kinlofs, who was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to the king, and was made one of the knights of the bath, at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, *anno* 1610.

Clarendon's
hist. of the
rebellion.

This young lord had a fatal quarrel with sir Edward Sackville, afterwards earl of Dorset, to decide which they both went over to Flanders, and fought under the walls of Antwerp, where lord Bruce was killed, *anno* 1613, and having no issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Retour in
Chancery.

IX. THOMAS, third lord Bruce of Kinlofs, who was served and retoured heir to his brother, *anno* 1613.

Patent in pub.
archiv.

This lord was in great favour with king Charles I. attended him into Scotland at the solemnity of his coronation, where his Majesty was graciously pleased further to dignify him by the title of earl of Elgin, &c. by letters patent dated at Holyrood-house, 21st June 1633, the honours being limited, *hæredibus suis masculis in perpetuum*.

Dugdale, tom.
II.

He also created him a peer of England, where he had a considerable estate, by the title of lord Bruce of Whorlton, in the county of York, 1st August 1642.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of sir Robert Chichester of Raleigh, Knt. by whom he had one son,

Robert, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Diana, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William lord Burleigh, son and heir of Thomas earl of Exeter, by whom he had no issue.

Ibid. and
Peerage of
England, vol.
V. p. 470.

And dying, *anno* 1663, was succeeded by his only son,

X. ROBERT, second earl of Elgin, who having given proofs of his loyalty to king Charles I. in his troubles, and been instrumental in the happy restoration of his son king Charles II. was with Thomas Wentworth earl of Cleveland, constituted jointly or separately lords lieutenants of the county of Bedford, 26th July 1660.

Ibidem.

On the 18th March 1665, he was created baron Bruce of Skelton, in the county of York, viscount Bruce of Amptill *in com. de Bedford*, and earl of Aylesbury, *in com. de Bucks*. And on the 29th March 1667, was constituted sole lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford.

In the same year, he was appointed one of the commissioners for taking in the accompts of such monies as had been raised and assigned to his majesty, during the late war with the Dutch. And he was one of the six peers, who, with twelve of the house of commons, were commissioned for that enquiry.

Ibidem.

On the 18th October, 1678, he was sworn of the privy-council to his majesty, was one of the gentlemen of the royal bed-chamber, and in commission for executing the office of earl marshal of England, as deputy to Henry duke of Norfolk.

On the accession of king James to the throne, he was one of the lords that bore part of the regalia at his coronation, and on the death of the earl of Arlington; he had the white staff delivered to him by the king, as lord chamberlain of the household, on 28th July, 1685.

Peerage of
England, vol.
V. p. 470.

He married Diana, daughter of Henry Gray, earl of Stamford, by whom he had issue, eight sons, and nine daughters.

1. *Edward*.

2. *Robert*.

3. *Charles*.

4. *Henry*.

5. *Bernard*.

The above five, all died young.

6. *Thomas*, his heir.

7. *Robert*.

8. *James*.

These last two survived their father.

1st daughter, lady *Diana*, married first to sir Seymour Shirly of Stanton-Harold, *in comitatu*

tatu Leicester, Bart. and secondly, to John duke of Rutland.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to sir William Rich of Sunning, *in com. Berks*, Bart.

3. Lady *Christian*, married, 1st, to John Rolte, eldest son of sir John Rolte of Stephentoun, *in com. Devon*, knight of the bath; 2dly, to sir Robert Gayer of Stokepoges, *in com. Bucks*, knight of the bath.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to sir William Walters of Sarisden, *in com. Oxon*, Bart.

5. Lady *Arabella*, died unmarried.

6. Lady *Anne-Charlotte*, married to Nicholas Bagenal of Newry, in the kingdom of Ireland.

7. Lady *Henrietta*, married to Thomas Ogle, Esq; only son of sir Thomas Ogle, governor of Chelsea college.

8. Lady *Christian*.

9. Lady *Elizabeth*.

These two last died unmarried.

He died in October 1685, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

XI. THOMAS, third earl of Elgin, and second earl of Ailesbury, who, on 30th October 1676, married lady Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Henry lord Beauchamp, son of William marquis of Hereford, sister, and at length sole heiress to William duke of Somerset, who was grandson to Catharine countess of Hereford, daughter, and at length sole heir to Henry Gray duke of Suffolk and Mary, queen-dowager of France, his wife, youngest daughter to king Henry VII. of England.

By this lady he had issue four sons, and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, who died young.

2. *Charles*, lord Bruce.

3. *Thomas*.

4. *Henry*.

The two last died young.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to George earl of Cardigan.

2. Lady *Mary*, born in 1697, (of whom her mother died in child-bed) died in the year 1698.

This noble earl appears to have been greatly attached to the interest of the Stuart family, and never took the oaths to the government after the revolution. In the year 1698, after his lady's death, he retired to Brussels, where he married to his second wife, *Charlotte*, countess of Sannu, of the antient and noble house of Argenteau, in the dutchy of Brabant, by whom he had an only daughter, *Charlotte-Maria*, married to count Horne, one of the princes of the empire, to whom she had a numerous issue.

The earl died at Brussels in November 1741, in the 86th year of his age, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

XII. CHARLES, fourth earl of Elgin, and third of Ailesbury, who was summoned by a writ to the house of peers, by the title of lord Bruce of Worleton, the 31st December 1711, in the 10th year of queen Anne.

And his late majesty George II. by letters patent, dated the 17th of April, the 19th year of his reign, was pleased to create him lord Bruce of Tottenham, in Wiltshire; to him and his heirs male, with limitation of that honour to his nephew, the honourable Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, youngest son of George late earl of Cardigan and the lady Elizabeth Bruce his wife, sister to the said Charles earl of Ailesbury.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Saville, eldest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William marquis of Halifax, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, who died young.

2. *Robert*, who married Frances, daughter of sir William Blacket of Newcastle upon Tyne, Bart. but died before his father without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Henry Bridges, marquis of Carnarvon, now duke of Chandos.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to the honourable Benjamin Bathurst, Esq; son and heir apparent to Alan lord Bathurst.

He married, 2dly, lady Juliana Boyle, daughter of Charles earl of Burlington, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 3dly, Caroline, only daughter of John Campbell, Esq; major-general of his majesty's forces, by whom he had issue only one daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to the duke of Richmond.

And dying without male issue in February 1747, in him ended the male line of Edward lord Bruce of Kinloss, second son of sir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, whereby the title of Ailesbury became extinct, and the honours of lord Bruce of Tottenham in Wiltshire went to the honourable Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, youngest son of George earl of Cardigan, according to the entail in the last mentioned patent to Charles earl of Ailesbury, &c.

But the title of earl of Elgin, in virtue of that patent, devolved upon Charles, now earl of Elgin and Kincardin, his undoubted heir-male.

Ibid. p. 475.

Ibid. p. 376.

BRUCE Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDIN.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

VIII. Sir GEORGE BRUCE of Carnock, third son of sir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, and younger brother of Edward lord Bruce of Kinloss, before-mentioned under the title Elgin. Hewas a man of good parts, great sagacity, and perfectly well acquainted with the trade and manufactures of our country.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He acquired a considerable estate in the mercantile way, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *Georgio Bruce, terrarum baronia de Carnock cum molendinis, &c.* dated anno 1602.

Spotiswood's
history.

He was member of parliament for the burgh of Culrofs, anno 1603, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James VI. and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union with England, anno 1604.

He married Margaret, daughter of Duncan Primrose of Burnbrae, Esq; ancestor of the present earl of Roseberry, by whom he had issue three sons, and four daughters.

1. Sir George.
 2. Mr. Robert Bruce of Broomhall, ancestor of the present earl of Elgin, of whom more hereafter.
 3. Alexander Bruce of Alva, whose only daughter Christian married to ——— Milne of Carriden.
1st daughter, Anne, married to sir James Arnot of Fernie, brother to Robert lord Burleigh.
 2. Magdalen, married to sir John Erskine of Balgony, near Culrofs.
 3. Margaret, married to ——— Mercer of Aldie, in Perth-shire.
 4. Nicholas, married, first, to sir John Morrifon of Dairfie; and, 2dly, to Mr. John Dick of Braid, son and heir of sir William Dick, provost of Edinburgh.
- He died anno 1625, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Retour in
Chancery.

M. 8, history
of the family.

IX. Sir GEORGE BRUCE of Carnock, who was served heir to his father anno 1626, and married Mary, daughter of sir John Preston of Valleyfield, Bart. by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. Sir Edward, afterwards earl of Kincardin.
2. Alexander, who succeeded his brother.
1st daughter, Margaret, married to sir John Lumifden of Innergelly.

2. Magdalen, married to sir John Arnot of Fernie.

3. Mary, married to David lord Cardross, ancestor of the present earl of Buchan.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir EDWARD BRUCE of Carnock, who being a man of great integrity, honour and loyalty, was by king Charles I. raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Kincardin, and lord Bruce of Torry, by letters patent to him and his heirs-male, bearing date 26th December 1647.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He died unmarried, whereby his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

X. ALEXANDER, second earl of Kincardin, who was a man of great parts and singular endowments. Bishop Burnet, in his history of his own times, says, "He was the worthiest man that belonged to his country, fit for governing any affairs, a faithful friend, and a merciful enemy, &c. &c."

Burnet's hist.
v.1. p. 103.

He was a great loyalist, and steady friend of the royal family, was highly esteemed by king Charles II. and was both in his council and in the treasury.

He married Veronica Van Arfan, daughter to baron Somersdyke in Holland, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

M. 3. of the
family, p. 52.

1. Charles, lord Bruce, who died before his father, unmarried.
 2. Alexander, lord Bruce.
1st daughter, lady Mary, married to William Cochran of Ochiltree, son and heir of sir John Cochran of Ochiltree, ancestor of the present earl of Dundonald.
 2. Lady Anne, married to sir David Murray of Stanhope, baronet, and had issue.
 3. Lady Betty, married to Mr. James Boswel of Auchinleck, advocate, and had issue.
- He died on 9th July 1680, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. ALEXANDER, third earl of Kincardin, who turned blind, and never married. He offered a resignation of his honours in the king's hands in favours of his eldest sister, the heir of line, in prejudice of the heir male, to whom the honours were limited by patent; but the resignation was never received, and so could have no effect; and he dying without issue, in him ended the male line of sir George, eldest son of sir George Bruce of Carnock, whereby, after some short debate with the heir of line in the parliament 1706, the honours

nours devolved upon the heir male, sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall, son and heir of Mr. Robert Bruce of Broomhall, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

IX. Mr. ROBERT BRUCE of Broomhall, second son of sir George Bruce of Carnock by Margaret Primrose, who being bred a lawyer, and eminent in the profession, was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice. He married Helen, daughter of sir John Skeen of Curriehill, one of the senators of the college of justice, and president of the session in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had a son,

Sir *Alexander Bruce* of Broomhall, and two daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to sir William Weir of Blackwood, in the county of Lanerk, Bart.

2. *Janet*, married to sir Thomas Burnet of Crimond, eldest son of sir Robert Burnet, lord Crimond, one of the senators of the college of justice at the restoration of king Charles II.

X. Sir ALEXANDER BRUCE of Broomhall, (afterwards earl of Kincardin,) son and heir of Mr. Robert Bruce of Broomhall, second son of sir George Bruce of Carnock, undoubted heir male of the third earl, succeeded to the honours, in virtue of the patent to heirs male, which were confirmed to him by a decree of parliament, *anno* 1706, and he was the fourth earl.

He was a man of great honour, and a true lover of his country; he strenuously opposed the union of the two kingdoms, and joined in every measure against it; he adhered to the duke of Athole's protest, wherein it was set forth, that the articles of the treaty then on foot were contrary to the honour, interest, fundamental laws, and constitution of Scotland, the birth-right of the peers, the rights and privileges of the barons, &c. &c. &c.

He married Christian, daughter of Robert Bruce of Blairhall, a near relation of his own, by whom he had three sons, and five daughters.

1. *Robert*.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *Thomas*.

These three sons were successively earls of Kincardin.

1st daughter, lady *Janet*.

2. Lady *Christian*.
3. Lady *Helen*.
4. Lady *Mary*.

These four daughters all died unmarried.

5. Lady *Veronica*, married to Duncan Campbell of Kaims, but died without issue.

XI. ROBERT, first son, and fifth earl of Kincardin, succeeded his father, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his next brother,

XI. ALEXANDER, second son, and sixth earl of Kincardin, who married, and had issue one daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to John Napier, younger of Kilmahew; but dying without male issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XI. THOMAS, third son, and seventh earl of Kincardin, a man of good parts, great honour, and a true patriot.

He married Rachel, daughter of Robert Paunsfort, of the county of Hereford, Esq; by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *William*, lord Bruce.
2. *Thomas*, who died without issue.
- 1st daughter, Lady *Sarah*.
2. Lady *Christian*.

3. Lady *Rachel*, married to James Drummond of Lundin, heir male and representative of the noble and illustrious family of Perth, and hath issue.

He died at Broomhall, *anno* 1739, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. WILLIAM, eighth earl of Kincardin, a man of great worth and universal benevolence. He married Janet, daughter and sole heiress of Mr. James Robertson, advocate, one of the principal clerks of session, son of Archibald Robertson of Bedlay, Esq; descended from Robertson of Earnock, an antient and honourable family, in *vicecom. de Lanerk*, by whom he had issue three sons, and two daughters.

1. *Charles*, now earl of Elgin and Kincardin.
2. *James*, who is bred to the church.
3. *Thomas*, a captain in the army.
- 1st daughter, lady *Rachel*.
2. Lady *Christian*.

This earl being of a delicate and tender constitution, went to a warmer climate for his health, and dying at Brest, in the province of Brittany, *anno* 1740, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. CHARLES, ninth earl of Kincardin, who, upon the death of Charles the last earl of Elgin and Ailesbury, succeeded to the titles of Elgin, as before noticed; and, failing issue of the present laird of Clackmannan, he is the undoubted heir male and chief of all the Bruces in Scotland.

He married Miss White, only daughter and sole

sole heiress of Mr. Thomas White, an eminent merchant and banker at London, by whom he hath issue two daughters.

1. Lady *Martha*.
2. Lady *Janet*.

A R M S

Of Elgin and Kincardin. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, a saltire and chief *gules*; on a canton *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*: 2d and 3d, quarterly, 1st and

4th, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*; 2d and 3d *or*, a saltire and chief *gules*.

CREST; a lion passant *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two savages proper, wreathed about the head and loins with laurels *vert*.

MOTTO; *Fuimus*.

C H I E F S E A T S .

At Broomhall, near Dunfermline, and Dairsie, near Coupar, both in the county of Fife.

M U R R A Y Lord ELIBANK.

THIS noble family is sprung from the house of Blackbarony, the head or chief of an antient and honourable tribe of the name of Murray, which flourished in the south of Scotland for many centuries, and from which several considerable families of that surname are descended.

JOHN de MORAVIA, who was one of the Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. *anno* 1296, is said to have been progenitor of the house of Blackbarony; but not having seen their old writs, we cannot connect him with that family; and must therefore begin to deduce their descent where we can carry on the line by authentic documents.

I. JOHN MURRAY of Blackbarony, was a man of distinguished rank and figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and is particularly mentioned in a charter hereafter narrated.

He died before 1409, and was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER MURRAY of Blackbarony; which appears by a charter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, containing an entail of the lands and barony of Traquair, Shillinglaw, &c. in the shire of Peebles, "To and in favours of William Watson, son of William Watson of Cranston, and Janet, daughter of John of Canverhill, his spouse, and the heirs of their bodies; which failing, to Alexander Murray, son and heir of the deceased John Murray of Blackbarony, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, &c. &c. &c." The charter is dated 14th March 1409, before these witnesses, William bishop of Glasgow, Gilbert bishop of Aberdeen, chancellor, Walter bishop of Brechin, Archibald earl of Douglas, John Stewart earl of Buchan, (the

governor's son,) William lord Graham, John Stewart lord of Lorn, &c. &c.

He left issue a son and successor,

III. MUNGÓ MURRAY of Blackbarony, who married —, by whom he had a son, Chart. in archiv. fam. de Blackbarony.

IV. ANDREW MURRAY of Blackbarony, who succeeded him, and by —, daughter of —, left issue two sons. Ibidem.

1. Mr. *John*, his heir.

2. *Andrew Murray*, Esq;

And dying about the year 1490, was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Mr. JOHN MURRAY of Blackbarony, who got a charter from king James IV. of the lands of Ballincrief, &c. dated *anno* 1511. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got also from king James V. a charter of the lands of Kingslands, to John Murray of Blackbarony, &c. dated in 1514. Ibidem.

He married —, daughter of —, by whom he had a son and heir,

VI. Sir ANDREW MURRAY of Blackbarony, who got a charter, under the great seal, from king James V. of the lands of Ballincrief, &c. dated in 1527. He got also a charter of the lands of Poverhow, Fortoun and Fentoun, &c. dated 1538. Ibidem.

He likewise got charters from queen Mary of the barony of Ballincrief and several other lands, all belonging to the estate of Blackbarony. Ibidem.

This sir Andrew is witness in a charter of the lands of Carberry to Hugh Rigg, &c. dated in 1543. Chartul. of Dunfermline, penes Macfarlane, p. 51

He married Grizel, daughter of sir John Bethune of Creich, *in vicecomitatu de Fife*, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir *John Murray*, his successor in the lands

Prynne, vol. III. Remarks upon Ragman's roll, page 42.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

lands of Blackbarony, &c. *Vide* title Blackbarony in vol. II. of this work.

2. Sir *William Murray* of Newton, of whom sir James Murray, general-receiver of the customs of Scotland, is now the representative.

3. Sir *Gideon*, first of the family of Elibank.

His three daughters were all honourably married.

VII. Sir *GIDEON MURRAY*, third son of sir Andrew of Blackbarony, was first designed by the title of Glenpole, and got a charter under the great seal, from king James VI. of the lands of Elibank, *alias* Eliburn, with a salmon fishing upon Tweed, &c. dated *anno* 1594.

He got a charter of the lands of Glenpole, Ploro, Hamlot, Priesthopes, &c. dated *anno* 1601.

He also got a charter of the lands of Whitebank, *domino Gideoni Murray de Elibank, militi*, dated *anno* 1607.

He, being a man of parts and learning, was much taken notice of at court, and was in great favour with king James VI. who constituted him treasurer depute, *anno* 1611; and, according to Spotiswood, he was treasurer in effect, for he had the entire direction of the revenue of the kingdom, which he managed with great œconomy, honour, and reputation.

He repaired, and enlarged several of the royal palaces, particularly Holyroodhouse, Falkland, Linlithgow, Dunfermline, the castles of Edinburgh, Dunbarton, &c. yet when the king came to Scotland, in 1617, there was money enough in the treasury to defray the whole expences of the court with great splendor and magnificence.

He married Margaret Pentland, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Patrick*.

2. *Walter Murray* of Livingston.

His daughter, ———, married to sir William Scot of Harden.

He died in 1621, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir *PATRICK MURRAY* of Elibank, who, being possessed of many eminent qualities, was also highly esteemed by the king, even when a young man.

In his father's lifetime he was appointed governor of the castle of Carlarverock, by a commission from king James VI. *Patricio Murray, apparenti de Elibank, castri de Carlarverock custodiam, et summam quinquaginta librarum sterlingorum pro omnibus sua vite diebus, &c.* dated 27th June 1611.

He also got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Calfield, &c. dated *anno* 1613. *Ibidem.*

He afterwards became proprietor of a great many other lands, too numerous to be here narrated, all contained in charters, under the great seal, in the public records, *inter* 1620 *et* 1630, which sufficiently show the vast estate he was possessed of. *Ibidem.*

After king Charles I.'s accession to the crown, his great accomplishments made him also in high favour with that prince, who created him a knight of Nova Scotia, *anno* 1628. *Ibidem.*

He was a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family during all the time of the civil war; on which account he had some grievous and heavy fines imposed upon him, and suffered many other hardships during the usurpation; all which he endured with great fidelity and constancy.

He lent the king a sum of money when at Oxford, for which his majesty's bond still remains in the family.

The king, in consideration of his faithful services, was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Elibank, *anno* 1643, by patent, to his heirs-male. *Diploma in pub. archiv. hæred. mase.*

And it was not long before he did honour to the rank he was raised to, being one of the six peers that opposed the delivering up of the king to the English parliament, *anno* 1647. *Guthrie's memoirs.*

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Dundas of Arncliffe, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. ——— *Murray* of Spot.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to sir Archibald Stirling of Carden.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter of sir James Lindsay, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Walter*, who settled in Ireland after the civil war, and was ancestor of the Murrays of Ravigny, and others.

2. *George Murray*, lieutenant colonel to the troop of life guards.

1st daughter, ——— married to ——— Auchmoutie of Gosford.

2. ——— married to sir William Murray of Newton.

He died in 1650, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. *PATRICK*, second lord Elibank, who was likewise a zealous loyalist, and, when master of Elibank, joined the marquis of Montrose, and for his steady adherence to the royal cause, was fined by the committee of parliament *Regist. of the committee of processes in the laigh parliam. house, pages 337 and 338, and min. of parliam.*

liament, in the sum of 20,000 merks, *anno* 1646.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John earl of Traquair, lord high treasurer of Scotland, by lady Catharine Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southesk, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Patrick*.

2. *John Murray*, a captain in the army, killed at the battle of Antrim in Ireland.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Auchmoutie of Gosford.

And dying in 1658, was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. **PATRICK**, third lord Elibank, who was one of the lords of the privy council to king James VII. but was laid aside for opposing the repeal of the penal laws, *anno* 1687.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. et pen-
nes dom. E-
libank.

He married Anne, daughter of doctor Alexander Burnet, archbishop of St. Andrews, by whom he had a son,

Alexander,—and three daughters,

1. *Mary*, married to John earl of Cromarty.

2. *Helen*, married to sir John M'Kenzie of Coul.

3. *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

XI. **ALEXANDER**, fourth lord Elibank, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Stirling, (brother's son of the laird of Herbertshire) an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh, and member of parliament for that city when he died.

By her he had five sons and six daughters.

1. *Patrick*, now lord Elibank.

2. *George Murray*, Esq; a rear admiral in the royal British navy, who married lady Isabel M'Kenzie, daughter of George earl of Cromarty, by whom he hath issue a daughter.

3. *Gideon*, a clergyman of the church of England.

4. *Alexander*, who had the misfortune to

incur the displeasure of the house of commons, by refusing to kneel down at the bar, to receive sentence for some alledged irregularities at the Westminster election.

Records of
the house of
commons.

5. *James*, a brigadier general of his majesty's forces, and governour of Quebec in America.

1st daughter, *Barbara*, married to sir James Johnston of Westerhall, baronet.

2. *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried.

3. *Anne*, married to James Ferguson of Pitfour, Esq; an eminent councillor at law, highly distinguished for his probity, integrity, and knowledge in his profession.

4. *Janet*, married to major Robert Murray.

5. *Mary*.

6. *Helen*, married to sir John Stewart of Gairntully, baronet.

He died in 1735, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. **PATRICK**, fifth lord Elibank, who, in his youth, betook himself to a military life, was a lieutenant colonel in the army, and in the Carthage expedition, where lord Cathcart went out commander in chief.

He married Maria Margareta, lady North and Gray, daughter of Mr. Elimut, high treasurer of the United Provinces.

A R M S.

Azure, three stars, within a double trefure counterflowered *argent*, and in the center a martlet *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two horses *argent*, bridled *gules*.

CREST; a lion rampant *gules*, holding a battle-ax proper.

MOTTO; *Virtute fideque*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Ballincrief in East Lothian, and Newark in the county of Selkirk.

ELPHINSTONE Lord ELPHINSTONE.

THE traditional account of the origin of this ancient family, is, that one Peter d'Elphinstone, a noble Hungarian, came to Scotland with queen Margaret, got some lands in Mid Lothian from king Malcolm Canmore, which he called after his own name, and that from him all the Elphinstones in Scotland are descended.

Others, with more probability, think that the surname is local; that these lands had the

name of Elphinstone long before surnames were much used in Scotland; and that the proprietors of that barony assumed their surname from their lands, as was very customary in those early times.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family, and the first of them we find upon record is,

I. **JOHN de ELPHINSTONE**, who was possessor

possessor of the lands and barony of Elphinstone, and flourished in the reigns of king Alexander II. and III.

Book of original charters penes MacFarlane, vol. I.

He is witness in a charter *Gilberti de Haya*, of a donation he made to the religious at Coupar, anno 1250.

Chartul. of Dryburgh.

He is witness also to a grant of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, of a toft of land in Glaswood, to the monks of Dryburgh, anno 1252.

He died before the year 1263, and was father of

Writs of the monastery of Holyrood-house, N^o. 14.

II. ALEXANDER de ELPHINSTONE, who is witness to a donation of sir William Livingston of Gorgyn, to the abbacy of Holyrood-house, anno 1263.

He had issue several sons,

1. Sir John his heir.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 659.

2. Alan de Elphinstone, who swore fealty to king Edward I. when he over-run Scotland, anno 1296.

Ibid. p. 658.

3. Duncan de Elphinstone, who also swore fealty to the same king Edward, anno 1296.

He died about the year 1290, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibid. p. 651. and 657.

III. Sir JOHN de ELPHINSTONE, who is the first we find designed *dominus ejusdem*. He was proprietor of several other baronies besides that of Elphinstone, for he is found swearing fealty to king Edward I. for lands lying in different counties, anno 1296.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 154.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Christopher Seton of that ilk, (by lady Christian Bruce, sister of the immortal king Robert, by whom he had a son,

Alexander his heir.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 68.

He is witness to a donation of sir William Livingston of Drumry, to the monastery of Newbottle, 3d March 1338.

He died soon thereafter, and was succeeded by his son

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. ALEXANDER ELPHINSTONE, *dominus ejusdem*, who, besides his lands in Mid-Lothian, &c. appears to have had a considerable estate in Stirling-shire, viz. the lands of Kirkumbar, &c.

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 22.

He married Agnes Airth, with whom he got the lands of Airth-Beg, and several others in Stirling-shire, and by her he had a son,

V. ALEXANDER ELPHINSTONE, who exchanged some of his lands in Stirling-shire, with Alexander More, which is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, in these words, *David, D. G. &c. Alexander de Elphinstone, dominus ejusdem. Noveritis me dedisse, &c. Alexandro More, filio quondam domini Ada More,*

militis, in excambio pro quadam petia terra in Erthbeg, &c. quam quidem terram cum pertinent. dominus Godfridus de Roos, quondam dominus ejusdem, dedit in feodo et hereditate Alexandro de Elphinstone, quondam patri meo, &c. The confirmation is dated, 5th June, 1362.

Chart. in archivis regis David.

By the said Agnes, he had issue four sons;

1. Sir William his heir.

2. Alexander.

3. Norman.

4. James.

He died before the year 1399, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE, *dominus ejusdem*, who got a charter from sir William Lindsay of Byres, as superior of several of his lands in Stirling-shire, to him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother Alexander; then to his brother Norman; then to James, &c. dated anno 1399.

Chart. penes dom. Elphinstone, and Remarks on Ragman's roll.

He had issue three sons.

1. Sir Alexander his heir.

2. Henry of Pittendreich, who carried on the male-line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. Mr. William, father of that ornament of our country, William Elphinstone bishop of Aberdeen, and chancellor of Scotland in the reign of king James IV.

Lives of the officers of state.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir ALEXANDER ELPHINSTONE, *dominus ejusdem*, a man of singular fortitude and intrepidity, who remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Piperdain, where the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the English, and where sir Alexander lost his life, anno 1437, leaving issue only one daughter,

Fordun, vol. II. page 501. Abercrombie vol. II. p. 299.

Agnes, who claimed the whole estate, as heir of line to her father. Her uncle Henry claimed the same, as heir-male, whereupon a heavy law-suit ensued, which depended long, but was at last determined by arbitration; the lands of Elphinstone in Mid-Lothian, to Agnes, and those in Stirling-shire, &c. to Henry; the decret arbitral being dated, anno 1471.

Crawford, Nisbet, &c.

This Agnes, married to sir Gilbert Johnston, only son of the second marriage of sir Adam Johnston of that ilk, who got with her the lands and barony of Elphinstone, by which title he and his successors were afterwards designed; but his male line is now extinct.

VII. HENRY ELPHINSTONE of Pittendreich, second son of sir William, and brother german and heir-male of sir Alexander, by

Crawford,
Nisbet, and
remarks on
Ragman's
roll, p. 22.

by the said arbitration got the lands of Pittendreich, Airthbeg, Strickshaw, &c. in the county of Stirling, which were afterwards called the barony of Elphinstone, and confirmed by a charter to himself in liferent, and John his grandson, and apparent heir, son of the deceast James Elphinstone, his own eldest son, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Andrew Elphinstone of Selmys, his second son, &c. dated anno 1477.

He had issue two sons,

1. *James*, his apparent heir.

Chart.in pub:
archiv.ad ann.
1507.

2. *Andrew Elphinstone*, designed of Selmys, in a charter under the great seal, and in the above confirmation.

He died before the year 1496.

Remarks on
Ragman's
roll, &c.

VIII. JAMES, first son and apparent heir of Henry Elphinstone of Pittendreich, left issue two sons,

1. *John*, his grandfather's heir.

2. *Alexander Elphinstone*, Esq;

He died before his father, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

IX. Sir JOHN ELPHINSTONE, of that ilk, who succeeded also to his grandfather, and got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Pittendreich, Airthbeg, &c. to him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother Alexander Elphinstone; then to Andrew of Selmys; then to John Elphinstone, &c. &c. dated 1st February, 1496.

Ibidem.

He got also charters under the great seal, *Johanni Elphinstone de eodem, militi*, of several lands in the shires of Stirling, Perth, and Aberdeen, erected into the barony of Elphinstone, to him, and his lawful heirs-male, &c. dated in August 1502, January 1503, 1507, &c.

He died before 1509, leaving issue a son and heir,

Ibidem.

X. Sir ALEXANDER ELPHINSTONE of that ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro Elphinstone, filio et heredi apparenti domini Johannis Elphinstone de eodem, militis, et Elizabethæ Barlow ejus sponsæ*, of several lands and baronies, to them and their lawful heirs-male, &c. dated anno 1507.

Crawford,
Nisbet, Scots
compend.

He was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity, and highly esteemed by king James IV. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Elphinstone, at the baptism of prince Arthur, anno 1509.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

This is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Elphinstone*, of the lands of Gargunnoch, Carnock, Fordel,

and several others in the shires of Stirling, Fife, &c. to him and his heirs-male, anno 1510.

He got also a charter of the lands of Quarrel, &c. in the county of Stirling, 29th August, 1512.

Ibidem.

And another charter, to him and Elizabeth Barlow, his spouse, of the lands and barony of Kildrinnie and others, in Aberdeenshire, annexing them all to the lordship of Elphinstone, anno 1513.

Ibidem.

By the said Elizabeth Barlow, who was one of the maids of honour to Queen Margaret, he left issue a son and heir,

Alexander, lord Elphinstone, — and three daughters.

1. *Isabel*, married 1st to David Lindsay of Dunrod; and 2dly, to Robert Maxwell of Calderwood.

2. *Eupheme*, married to John Bruce of Culmalindie.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to sir David Somerville of Plain.

He accompanied king James IV. to the field of Flowden, and having a great resemblance of his majesty's person, 'tis said he rushed in among the thickest of the enemies, in hopes of saving his royal master's life, by risking his own; but they were both slain in that fatal battle, anno 1513.

He was succeeded by his only son,

XI. ALEXANDER, second lord Elphinstone, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Pittendreich and others, in the shires of Stirling and Fife, *Alexandro domino Elphinstone, et Catharine Erskine sponsæ suæ*, dated 27th February 1525.

Ibidem.

He was also killed in the service of his country, at the battle of Pinkie anno 1547, and by the said Catharine, daughter of John lord Erskine, he left issue five sons and three daughters.

Crawford's
peerage.

1. *Robert* his heir.

2. *John*, who was bred to the church, and was parson of Innernochtry.

3. *James*, who, in a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Innerdivot in Fife, is designed brother german of Robert lord Elphinstone, anno 1599.

Chart.in pub.
regit.

4. Sir *Michael Elphinstone*, who was master of the household to king James VI.

5. *William*, ancestor of the Elphinstones of Calderhall in Stirling-shire.

1st daughter, *Isabel*, married to James Hamilton of Haggs, and had issue.

2. *Marjory*, married to sir Robert Drummond of Carnock.

3. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace.

He

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XII. ROBERT, third lord Elphinstone, who got charters under the great seal, *Roberto domino Elphinstone et Margareta Drummond ejus sponsa*, of the lands of Cargath, in Aberdeenshire, and several others, *cum piscariis, &c.* dated in 1550 et 1553.

By the said Margaret, daughter of sir John Drummond of Innerpeffre, he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, master of Elphinstone.
2. *George*, who was rector of the Scotch college at Rome.
3. Sir *James Elphinstone*, ancestor of lord Balmerinloch. *Vide* title Balmerinloch.
- 1st daughter —, married to Walter lord Deskford, ancestor of the earl of Finlater.
2. *Jean*, married to Walter Barclay of Towie.
3. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Robert Innes of that ilk.
4. *Margaret*, married to John Cunningham of Drumquhassell, Esq;.

Ibidem.

When he was a very old man, he got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto domino Elphinstone, et Alexandro magistro, ejus filio et heredi*, of the lands and barony of Elphinstone, and several others, in Stirling-shire, the lands and barony of Kildrinnie, &c. in Aberdeenshire, lands in Perth, Fife, &c. all annexed to the lordship of Elphinstone, dated the 26th March 1601.

He died anno 1602, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Lives of the
offic. of state.
p. 397.

XIII. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Elphinstone, who, being a man of extraordinary parts and learning, and great knowledge in the law, was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice, and lord high treasurer of Scotland, when only master of Elphinstone, 24th June 1599.

Ibidem.

After the king went to England, the lord Elphinstone was, by parliament, named one of the commissioners to treat of a more compleat union betwixt the two kingdoms, anno 1604; but at that time it had no effect.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Bothkenner, and several others, in Stirlingshire, dated 21st June 1608.

Ibidem.

He got also charters under the great seal of many other lands and baronies, in 1612, 1613, &c.

Rescinded
acts of parlt.

He was appointed a privy councillor for life by parliament anno 1641, one of the committee for plantation of kirks anno 1644, and one of the committee of estates in the 1645.

He married Jean, daughter of William lord

Q q q

Livingston, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

1. *Alexander*, master of Elphinstone.
2. *James Elphinstone* of Barns, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.
3. *John Elphinstone* of Wortle, in Aberdeenshire.
4. *Michael Elphinstone* of Quarrel, in Stirlingshire.
- 1st daughter, *Anna*, married to John earl of Sutherland, and had issue.
2. *Jean*, married to Arthur lord Forbes, and had issue.
3. *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Bruce of Airth, and had issue.
4. *Christian*, married to sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty.
5. *Helen*, married, 1st, to sir William Cockburn of Langton; 2dly, to Henry Rollo of Woodside, Esq; and had issue to both.

He lived to a great age, died anno 1648, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. ALEXANDER, fifth lord Elphinstone, who, in his grandfather's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro filio seniori legitimo Alexandri magistri de Elphinstone*, of the lands of Kirkton of Kildrinnie, in Aberdeenshire, dated the 15th of December 1593.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got another charter of the lands of Ardmuir, Carnock, &c. in Perthshire, dated 14th December 1600.

Ibidem.

He also got a charter of the lands of Pettinane, Drumcrief, and Wesbie, in Lanark and Annandale, dated 19th February 1601.

Ibidem.

He got likewise a charter, *Alexandro magistro de Elphinstone*, and Elizabeth Drummond his spouse, of the lordship of Elphinstone, regality of Kildrinnie, &c. &c. in Stirling, Perth, and Aberdeen, all united into one lordship, dated 5th July 1608.

Ibidem.

He survived his father but a year, dying in 1649.

By the said Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, and sister of James, first earl of Perth, he left issue only one child,

Lilias Elphinstone, of whom afterwards, And having no male issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew and heir-male, Alexander, son of his brother James, to whom we now return.

XIV. JAMES ELPHINSTONE of Barns, second son of Alexander, fourth lord Elphinstone, married —, daughter of —, by whom he had a son,

XV. ALEXANDER, who, succeeding as heir-

Guthrie's
memoirs.

heir-male to Alexander the fifth lord, as before observed, was the sixth lord Elphinstone.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady friend of the royal family; on which account he suffered many hardships, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of 1000 *l. sterling*, anno 1654.

He married his cousin-german Lillias Elphinstone, only daughter of his uncle Alexander, the fifth lord, whereby the heirs-male and of line of this family, were united. By her he had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

His daughter, *Anne*, married Walter lord Torphichen.

He died anno 1655, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Keith's catalogue of bishops, p. 27.

XVI. ALEXANDER, seventh lord Elphinstone, who married Anne, daughter of Dr. Alexander Burnet, first bishop of Aberdeen, then archbishop of Glasgow, and afterwards of St. Andrews; but dying without issue, anno 1669, was succeeded by his brother,

XVI. JOHN, eighth lord Elphinstone, who married lady Isabel Maitland, daughter of Charles earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. *Charles*, his heir.
2. *John*, a youth of great hopes, who died unmarried.

3. Captain *William Elphinstone*, killed at the battle of Preston in Lancashire, 1715.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Campbell of Mammore, son of Archibald, the ninth earl, and father of John the present duke of Argyle.

2. *Margaret*, married to George count Lesly of Balquhain, afterwards to sir James Gordon of Park, and had issue to both.

3. *Mary*, married to Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Cairnbulg, advocate.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. CHARLES, ninth lord Elphinstone, who served as a captain in the army from the year 1706 in Flanders, to the peace of Utrecht, and afterwards till 1720.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Primrose of Carington, baronet, sister of James, first viscount Primrose, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, who married Marjory Fleming, daughter of sir Gilbert Fleming of Farm, baronet, and died without issue.

2. *James*, who died unmarried.

3. *Charles*, now lord Elphinstone.

4. *Archibald*, who died on the expedition against Carthage 1741.

1st daughter, *Grizel*, married to captain Woodroof Gascoigne, and had issue.

2. *Primrose Elphinstone*, married to Alexander, now earl of Home, to whom she had issue a son and daughter.

He died anno 1757, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. CHARLES, tenth lord Elphinstone.

He married lady Clementina Fleming, only surviving daughter and heiress of John earl of Wigton, by lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter of William, ninth earl Marishal, by whom he hath issue four sons and four daughters.

1. *John*, a captain of the army in America, and was wounded at Quebec.

2. *Charles*, a youth of great hopes, who unfortunately lost his life on board the Prince George of 90 guns, admiral Broderick commander, which was burnt at sea in April 1758, in her voyage from England to Gibraltar.

3. *William*, in the service of the East India company.

4. *Keith*, in the navy.

1st daughter *Mary*.

2. *Eleanora*.

3. *Primrose*.

4. *Clementina*.

A R M S.

Argent. a cheveron sable, betwixt three boars heads erased, *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two savages proper, with laurel garlands about their head and middle, holding in their hands darts, with their heads upwards.

CREST; a lady, from the middle richly attired, holding a castle in her right hand, and in her left a branch of laurel.

MOTTO; *Cause caused it*.

C H I E F S E A T S

Were at Elphinstone-castle in Stirlingshire, &c.

HAY Earl of ERROL.

THE grandeur and antiquity of the great and illustrious name of HAY being sufficiently set forth, and attested both by ancient and modern historians, we shall only hint briefly at the traditional account of their origin, as it is handed down to us by many eminent authors.

In the reign of king Kenneth III. the Danes having invaded Scotland, about the year 980, with a great and numerous army, were opposed by king Kenneth, who gave them battle near Loncartie, in Perthshire, where the Scots were worsted and fled.

In their flight through a narrow pass, they were met by a brave Scotsman, and his two sons, who were labouring their ground near by; they stopt them, encouraged them to rally, telling them it was better and more honourable to die in the field, fighting for their king and their country, than to fly, and afterwards be killed by the merciless Danes: by thus upbraiding their cowardice, they were prevailed upon to stop.

There were many gallant men amongst them, who fled more from the desertion of their companions, than want of courage. They joined the brave old man and his sons, stopt all the flyers, and soon got a considerable body of men together.

The father and his sons having only such arms as their ploughs furnished them with, led back their countrymen, who returned to the charge. They renewed the fight, fell upon the Danes, and made a most furious onset, crying aloud, Help is at hand. The Danes believing that a fresh army had fallen on them, soon gave way, whereby the Scots obtained a compleat victory, and effectually freed their country from servitude.

The battle being over, the old man (afterwards known by the name of Hay,) was brought to the king, who gave him and his sons, as a just reward of their valour and merit, so much land on the side of the river Tay, in the Carse of Gowrie, as a falcon, set off a man's hand, should fly over before she settled. She flew over about six miles of ground in length, which was afterwards called Errol, and has been the possession and chief title of the Hays their successors ever since.

The king further promoted them to the order of the nobility, and assigned them a coat of arms, viz. *argent*, three scutcheons, *gules*, to intimate that the father and the two sons had been the three fortunate shields of Scotland.

Thus all ancient Scotch authors: But

It appears from many histories, that there were families of the name of Hay, both in Italy and France, even before the æra of the battle of Loncarty. The late countess of Errol, as head or chief of the Hays in Scotland, had some time ago a most elegant letter from the learned — Hay, archbishop of Marnis, wherein he mentions the above account of the battle of Loncarty, as a piece of history contained in the memoirs of the Hays in Italy; but says, that the first of the Hays in Scotland and Italy came both from Armenia.

There are some other probable accounts of the origin of this noble family, with which we shall not trouble our readers here, but refer to title, marquis of Tweeddale.

In the genealogical account of the family of Errol, it is said, that the name of the brave old man, at the battle of Loncarty, was Thomas, afterwards surnamed Hay; that the name of his eldest son was Sereld Hay; and the name of his second Achaius. These are said to be the first of the name of Hay in Scotland, and the ancestors of the Hays of Errol; but as we have no authentic documents for the next three or four generations, we shall begin to deduce the descent of this noble family from certain authority, viz, original charters, and our public records.

I. WILLIAM de la HAYA, said to be lineally descended of the first Thomas, lived in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

This William was a great man at the court of king Malcolm IV. and is witness in many of his royal deeds, by the title of *pincerna domini regis*.

In king Malcolm's original charter to the abbacy of Scoon, *Willielmus de Haya*, Andrew bishop of Caithness, &c. are witnesses. The charter is without date, but granted *inter* 1153 *et* 1165, in which last year king Malcolm died.

He is witness also to an order or prohibition of the same prince, that no person whatsoever shall molest or distress the abbot of Scoon, &c. *ante* 1165.

He married Julia or Juliana, sister of Ranulphus de Soulis, one of the most considerable families in Scotland at that time, by whom he had a son,

II. WILLIAM de HAYA, who succeeded him, and made no less a figure at the court of

Chartul. of the
priority of St.
Andrews, penes
ecom. de
Panmure.

Chartul. of
Scoon, Fol. II.
III. and IV.
penes vice com.
de Stormont.

Chartul. of
Scoon, Fol.
VII.

Chartul. of
Cupar, Fol.
XII.

of king William than his father had done at that of king Malcolm.

Rymer, tom.
I. p. 39.

He was a witness to that convention betwixt king Henry of England and king William of Scotland, when the latter obtained his liberty, *anno* 1174.

He appears to have had large possessions in Perthshire, by the considerable donations made to the religious by him and his sons.

Ibidem.

He gave a grant of some lands to the convent of Cupar, which is confirmed by king William, *viz. Willielmus de Haya dedisse, &c. de terris de Edinpolis, Deo et sanctæ Mariæ, &c. pro salute animæ Malcolmni regis, Ranulphi de Soulis, avunculi sui, &c.*

This charter is also without date, but as *comes Duncanus justiciarius* is a witness, it must have been betwixt the years 1175 and 1180.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Errol, ante
1188.

He obtained from the said king William a charter *de terris de Herrol, per suas rectas divisas, et cum omnibus justis pertinentiis, pro servitio duorum militum*, with all the privileges competent to a barony; and as Hugo bishop of St. Andrews is a witness, it must have been betwixt 1178 and 1188, in which last year the bishop died.

Chartul. of
St. Andrews.

He married Eva, daughter of Alan, *hostiarius domini regis*, by whom he had issue six sons.

1. David, his heir.

2. William de Haya, who made a donation to the convent of Cupar, *pro salute animæ suæ, et Ade uxoris suæ, necnon pro salute animæ Willielmi de Haya patris, et Evæ matris suæ, &c.* of all the lands he had in the Carfe, which he had got *a domino Davide de Haya fratre suo, pro homagio et servitio, &c.*

Chartul. of
Cupar, F. 15.

3. John, who was designed *Johannes de Haya de Ardnaughton*, in a donation he made *Deo et sanctæ Mariæ, &c. de Cupro*, of a yair on the river Tay, *cum consensu Petri de Haya, filii sui, pro salute quondam Julianæ de Lascells sponse suæ, testibus domino Willielmo de Haya fratre suo, domino Gilberto de Haya nepote suo.*

Ibid. F. 16.

4. Thomas de Haya, who made a donation to the same abbay, of the right of fishing with one net upon the river Tay, and that *pro salute animæ regis Willielmi, Willielmi de Haya patris sui, Evæ matris suæ, et Ade sponse suæ, &c. testibus domino Davide de Haya fratre suo, Roberto de Haya et Malcolmno de Haya fratribus suis, &c.*

Ibidem.

5. Robert.

6. Malcolm.

Both attested by the above donation.

William of Herrol died *ante* 1199, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir DAVID de HAYA, who obtained

from king William a charter of the lands and barony of Errol, wherein he is designed *David de Haya filius Willielmi, &c.* to be held by him as freely as his father held the same. The charter is dated at Jedburgh the 17th day of September, to which Hugo *cancellarius* is a witness, *inter* 1189 et 1199; in which last year the chancellor died.

Chart. penes
com. de Errol.
Chron. of Mel-
rose and For-
dun.

He obtained from king Alexander II. a charter of confirmation of a charter, granted *quondam Willielmo de Haya patri dicti Davidis, &c.* The confirmation is without date; but as *Willielmus de Valoniis, camerarius regis*, is a witness to it, it must have been in or before 1219; in which year the *camerarius* died.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Errol.

Chron. of
Melrose.

He likewise obtained from the said king Alexander, a ratification of an agreement with William bishop of St. Andrews, about the lands and patronage of the church of Eccleddounan, with the same witnesses, and of the same date of the above charter, *viz. ante* 1219.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Errol.

He made a donation to the convent of Cupar, *pro anima pia memoria regis Willielmi, et pro anima Willielmi de Haya patris sui, et pro salute animæ suæ et Helenæ sponse suæ, &c.* This grant or donation is made with consent of Gilbert de Haya, his eldest son and heir, and his two brothers Robert and Malcolm are witnesses to it.

Chartul. of
Cupar.

The last deed in which sir David is mentioned, was an agreement with the abbot and convent of Scoon, about some disputed lands and tythes in the Carfe of Gowrie, in which Gilbert his eldest son is mentioned, and sir John Hay knight, Malcolm de Hay, with many other honourable persons are witnesses. The deed is dated *anno* 1237; about which time sir David died, having married Helen, daughter of Gilbert earl of Strathern, by whom he had issue two sons.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Errol.

1. Sir Gilbert, his heir.

2. William, who obtained from king Alexander III. a charter, confirming *donationem illam quam Gilbertus de Haya fecit Willielmo de Haya fratri suo, duarum carucatarum terræ, &c. &c. in feodo de Errol, testibus Roberto de Mayners camerario, Eymero de Macuswell, Johanne de Vallibus, Willielmo de Harwden, et Johanne de Herdmanistoun, apud Rokisburgh, 29no Aprilis, anno regni II. 1251.*

Chart. penes
Mr. Hay de
Leys.

This William was witness in two charters of Roger de Quincy, and is designed *frater Gilberti, &c. anno* 1257.

Chartul. of
St. Andrews
and penes
com. de Pan-
mure.

He was ancestor of the Hays of Leys. *Vide* vol. II. of this work.

IV. Sir GILBERT de HAYA succeeded his father, and was designed *dominus de Errol* in

a donation, *religiosis viris, abbati et conventui de Cupro, &c. pro salute animæ suæ, et pro salute omnium antecessorum et successorum suorum*; to which donation his seal is appended, *cum Sigillo Nicolai de Haya, filii sui primogeniti, testibus, episcopis Sti Andrea, Dunkeld, et multis aliis*. This fir Gilbert it witness in a charter of king Alexander III. of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, *anno regni secundo, anno domini 1250.*

Chart: penes comitem de Errol.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, p. 357.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 566.

Martin's col.

He was one of the new council of state, appointed by king Alexander III. *anno 1255.* He married — Cummin, daughter of William earl of Buchan, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. *Nicolaus*, his heir.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, p. 412.

2. Sir *John de Haya*, who is witness to a charter of Alexander de Moravia in 1281.

At this time there were so many different families of the name of Hay in Scotland besides that of Errol, *viz.* Hays of Lochwarret, Leyes, Naughton, and others, that it is impossible when we meet with them in history to ascertain what families they belong to, except those that are locally designed.

For example,

There are to be found in Rymer, and Prynne's collections, from the year 1291, to 1297, the following Hays, *viz.*

Sir John de Haya, *miles*, Prynne, vol. III. p. 650.

Nicolaus de Haya, *dominus de Errol, miles*, p. 651.

Hugo de la Haya, p. 651.

Gilbert de la Hay of the family of Errol, p. 651.

William de la Haya, Rymer and Prynne, p. 653.

Sir Gilbert Hay of Lochwarret, p. 659.

Edmund de la Haya, p. 657.

Thomas de la Hay, *Ibidem*.

William de la Hay de Drummack, and Nichol de la Hay, p. 662. &c. &c.

Sir Gilbert was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer's fecd. tom II. p. 266.

V. Sir NICOL de HAYA, *dominus de Errol*, who was one of the *magnates Scotiae*, who solemnly bound and obliged themselves to maintain and defend queen Margaret's title to the crown, against all mortals, *anno 1284.*

Ibid. p. 471.

He was also one of the Scotch nobles, that agreed to the marriage of Queen Margaret, with prince Edward of England, *anno 1290.*

Ibid. p. 553.

He was likewise one of the arbiters chosen on the part of king Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown between him and Baliol, *anno 1292*; and every body knows how king Edward I. preferred the latter.

He afterwards got a charter from king John

R r r

Baliol, erecting his lands of Errol, Inchyrach, Kinspindie, Dronlaw, Pethponte, Cassingray, and Fossy, in *liberam warennam*, (a free forestry.) The charter is dated at Lindores, 1st August, the second year of his reign, *anno domini, 1293.* *Testibus*, John Cummin, earl of Buchan, constable of Scotland; Alexander Baliol, chamberlain; Patrick de Graham, John de Soulis, Walter de Lindsay, *militibus, &c.*

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

He got also a charter from Donald earl of Mar, of the lands and tenement of Dronlaw, to be held of the said Earl *pro homagio et servitio.* *Testibus*, domino Michael Scott, *Willielmo de Haya de Locherward*, the abbots of Scoon and Cupar, &c. This charter is without date, but by the witnesses, was *ante 1295.*

Ibidem.

In 1302, *die dominica, in octavis Sti Martini*, he transacts with Willielmus Auld burgess of Perth, anent the recovery of what debts were then owing him, and obliges himself to give to the said William Auld, a third part of all that shall be recovered.

Ibidem.

He gave to the abbot and convent of Cupar, in pure and perpetual alms, *illam bovatan terræ in Garfe, quam habet ex dono Rogeri filii Boderici, &c.* To this donation Nicolaus his son, rector of the church of Fossenib, is a witness.

He died *circa 1303*, leaving issue by — three sons.

1. Sir Gilbert, his heir.

2. Nicolaus de Haya, rector of Fossenib as above.

3. Sir Hugh, a great hero and patriot, who adhered always to the interest of king Robert Bruce.

Abercrombie, and Barber, p. 22.

VI. Sir GILBERT de HAYA, *dominus de Errol*, succeeded his father. He was man of singular merit and resolution, and a true lover of his country. He was one of the first great barons of Scotland that joined king Robert Bruce, and never deserted his interest in all his vicissitudes of fortune; and though he had the misfortune to be made a prisoner by king Edward, *anno 1306*, yet he soon recovered his liberty, and joined the loyalists.

Ibid. p. 571.

King Robert no sooner had it in his power, than he began to reward his faithful services, and in 1308, constituted him constable of Scotland, which office was then in the crown, by the forfeiture of David de Strathbogie, earl of Athole; for in a letter from the *magnates Scotiae*, to Philip the fair king of France, he is designed *Gilbertus de Haya constabularius Scotiae, &c.* 16th March 1308.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

He is also designed *constabularius Scotiae*, in a donation of king Robert to the abbacy of Scoon

In pub. archiv

Chartul. of Scoon, ad ann. 1133.

Scoon, dated *anno regni septimo*. And being still more and more in favour with that great monarch, he was pleased to bestow the constabulary heretably to him and his heirs for ever, *in feodo et hereditate cum hostilagiis* (a lodging in every burgh where the parliament sits) *ad dictum officium pertinentibus*, &c. the charter is dated 12th November 1315.

Chart. penes com. de Errol.
Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiae*, who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of this kingdom, *anno* 1320.

Rymer's fœd. tom. III. 1025.

He was also one of the Scotch commissioners, that swore to the keeping of a truce with the English, *anno* 1323.

Chartul. of Scoon.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1328.

Rymer's fœd.

In a charter, wherein king Robert confirms a donation of king Malcolm to the abbot and convent of Scoon, dated the 20th of his reign, Sir Gilbert de Haya, *constabularius Scotiae*, is a witness, *anno* 1326. He is also witness in a charter of king Robert's, *anno regni 22do*. And being a man equally qualified for the cabinet and field, was often employed by that great prince in foreign negotiations, which he always managed with prudence and dexterity.

M. S. Hist. of the family of Errol.

He survived his majesty king Robert Bruce, and was no less faithful to his son king David, but had the misfortune to be killed in the service of his country, at the fatal battle of Halidon-hill, on the 19th July 1333, leaving issue a son and successor,

Chartul. of Arbroath.

VII. Sir DAVID de HAYA, *dominus de Errol, constabularius Scotiae*.

In a charter of king David II. confirming a donation of Margaret countess of Angus, *de terris de Brakie*, &c. to the abbacy of Arbroath, *David de Haya, constabularius Scotiae*, and many others are witnesses. The charter is dated at Scoon, *ultimo die Octobris, anno regni 15to, anno dom. 1344*.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 343, and Knighton in vita Edwardi III.

He was killed at the battle of Durham, where his royal master was taken prisoner, on 16th October 1346.

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

He married ——— daughter and sole heiress of sir John Keith of Innerpeffre, by whom he had a son,

Rymer tom. VI. p. 619.

VIII. Sir THOMAS HAY of Errol, who succeeded him, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about king David's liberty, *anno* 1353; and afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom.

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

He enters into a transaction with sir John Fenton of that ilk, wherein *Thomas de Haya, constabularius Scotiae*, obliges himself to lease and invest the said sir John in a twenty-merk land, within the barony of Slains, &c. The deed is dated on the Vigil of Pentecost, 1368,

in presence of Sir William Keith marshall of Scotland, sir John Hay of Tilliebothil, and many others.

He acted as lord high constable of Scotland in the parliament, where the earl of Carrick's right of primogeniture, and title to the crown, was acknowledged and recognized, *anno* 1371.

In the year 1385, there were forty thousand francs sent by the king of France, to be divided amongst his friends and allies the Scots, of which this sir Thomas got four hundred.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. and obtained from that prince a charter, *carissimo filio suo, Thoma de Haya, constabulario nostro Scotiae, illas centum libratas terras cum pertinentibus in teneamento de Slains, in vic. de Aberdene, quas recolenda memoria dominus, avus et predecessor noster, Robertus, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, quondam Gilberto de Haya hereditarie dedit et concessit*, &c. Sir Thomas, upon his own resignation, gets all his lands *de novo* erected and united in *unam integram et liberam baroniam*, &c. *apud Dundee, ultimo die Junii, anno regni septimo, anno dom. 1378*. He was served heir to his grandfather, umquhil sir John Keith of Innerpeffre, *per* breve in the archives of the family, dated 19th January, 1389.

By the said lady Elizabeth Stewart, he had issue, two sons and two daughters.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. Sir Gilbert Hay of Dronlaw. In a charter by sir William Hay of Errol, of the lands of Urie to his son William in 1430, this Gilbert, who is a witness, is designed *frater domini Willielmi*, &c.

1st daughter, Elizabeth, married to sir George Lesly of Rothies, who, in a charter of king Robert III. to this sir George, is designed his well-beloved niece, &c.

2. ——— married to John Leslie, son and heir apparent of Andrew Leslie of that ilk.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1406, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir WILLIAM HAY of Errol, who obtained from king Robert III. in his father's lifetime, a grant *dilecto nepoti suo Willielmo de Haya, filio et heredi domini Thoma de Haya*, wherein he promises to his nephew, not to ratify or approve of any alienations to be made by sir Thomas his father, from the date thereof, without consent of the said William, and the king's council, &c. The charter is dated 19th March, the third year of the king's reign.

He obtained from Robert duke of Albany, governor

Original acts in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 485.

Stewart's history of the royal family.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol. et in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes comitem de Rothies.

Discharge of her portion, 14. July 1376.

Chart. under the great seal ad ann. 1393.

governor of Scotland, a discharge and acquittance, &c. *carissimo nepoti suo, Willielmo de Haya de Errol, constabulario Scotia, relevium suum nobis debitum de omnibus terris suis, quas de domino rege tenet in capite ubicunque, per mortem domini Thome Haya patris sui nuper defuncti*, dated at Perth 3d August 1406.

He was named one of the hostages for king James, when he was coming to Scotland, anno 1421.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about the king's redemption, anno 1423. He is then designed *dominus de Errol et de Hay*, and became one of the hostages for his ransom.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the king's coronation, anno 1424, was created a lord of parliament in 1427, and was appointed one of the wardens of the marches, anno 1430.

He died ante 1436, and had issue two sons.

1. *Gilbert*, his apparent heir.

2. *William*, to whom he gave the lands of Urie, to him and the heirs of his body; which failing, to return to the family.

X. GILBERT his eldest son, went to England an hostage for Murdoch duke of Albany, anno 1412, and is then designed *filius et heres apparens domini Hay constabularii Scotia, &c.*

He afterwards went a hostage to England for king James I.'s ransom, anno 1424, and died there, his father being still alive.

He married Alicia, daughter of sir William Hay of Yester, who got a safe conduct from the king of England to go up to her husband, anno 1426, and by her he had a son,

XI. WILLIAM, who succeeded his father in 1436, and got charters, under the great seal, of a vast many lands, *Willielmo domino Hay de Errol, inter 1436 et 1446*.

Amongst the archives of this family, there is a writ or instrument, whereby it appears, that this sir William, lord Hay of Errol, obtained the patronage of the church of Turreff in Buchan, in lieu of the patronage of the church of Errol, which, the instrument says, had been insidiously wrested from sir William Hay of Errol, his grand-father, (*avus suus*), &c. The deed is dated anno 1446.

He grants a charter, *de terris de Achmore*, to sir David Hay of Yester, his uncle, (*avunculo suo*), anno 1452.

This William lord Hay of Errol being, like many of his brave ancestors, a man of eminent loyalty, and in high favour with his majesty king James II. was, in consideration

of his great merit and faithful services, raised to the dignity of earl of Errol, anno 1452.

In March 1453, he accepts of a resignation of the lands of Urie, from his uncle William Hay, in which he is designed *comes de Errol*.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners that concluded a treaty with the English, anno 1457, and is then designed *Willielmus comes Errolia, constabularius Scotia, &c.*

He ratifies and confirms a deed and grant to William Hay of Urie, by Alan Kinnaird of that ilk, *apud castrum de Slains*, 15th March 1470.

He married Beatrix Douglas, daughter of James lord Dalkeith, by whom he had issue three sons, and two daughters.

1. *Nicol*, his heir.

2. *William*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *Gilbert Hay*.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to Patrick, son and apparent heir of Andrew lord Gray; 2dly, to George lord Gordon, afterward earl of Huntly, *per* an obligation granted by William earl of Errol, her brother, to George earl of Huntly, her husband.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to William Frazer of Philorth, ancestor of lord Salton, *per* a writ, wherein she is designed sister of William earl of Errol.

The earl died in 1470, and the countess, his widow, made a donation to the convent of Gray-friars in Dundee, which bears, *per nobilem et potentem dominam Beatricem Douglas, relictam quondam Willielmi comitis de Errol, pro salute anime sue, et pro animabus quondam Willielmi comitis de Errol, sponsi sui, et Willielmi comitis de Errol filii sui*, dated 25th November 1482.

XII. NICOL, second earl of Errol, succeeded his father in 1470. He was one of the privy council to king James III. and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a peace with England, anno 1472.

He got charters under the great seal, *Nicolao comiti Errolia et Elizabetha comitissa, terrarum de Cassilis, &c. &c. inter 1470 et 1476*.

He married lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly; but died without issue, on 6th January 1476, and was succeeded by his brother,

XII. WILLIAM, third earl of Errol, who, in an instrument taken on an obligation granted by Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, sheriff of Angus, is designed *Willielmus comes de Errol*, on 5th December 1476.

He married, 1st, lady Isabel Gordon, daughter

Crawford's peerage, page 139.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol, and Rymer. tom. XI. page 403.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol:

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Contract ad ann. 1457, penes com. de Errol. Ibid: ad ann. 1475.

Ibid. ad ann. 1501.

Ibidem:

Rymer's fœd.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer tom. X. p. 125, 307, 325, & 332.

M. S. account of the family of Errol, and a decret of parliament in 1429.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 491.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 736, & tom. X. p. 325.

Chart. penes marchionem de Tweedale, and Rymer, tom. X. p. 364.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Instrumentum penes com. de Errol.

Chart. penes Marchionem de Tweedale.

Discharge of
her portion,
ad ann. 1478.
penes com.
de Errol.

Contract, pe-
nes comitem
de Errol, ad
ann. 1501.

Ibid. contract
ad ann. 1485.

Writs of
the family of
Crawfurd, &
infestment
penes com. de
Errol, ad ann.
1510.

Penes com.
de Errol.

Ibidem.

Stewart's shift.
of the royal
family, p.
172.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Errol.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Errol, ad ann.
1522.

ter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he
had issue three sons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Thomas Hay* of Logyalmond, whose
son succeeded to the earldom, of whom af-
terwards.

3. *John Hay* of Broganlesh.

His daughter, lady *Beatrix*, married to Alex-
ander Keith, son and apparent heir of sir Wil-
liam Keith of Innerugie.

The earl married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth
Leslie, daughter of George earl of Rothes, by
whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Mariana*, married to David Lindsay,
son and apparent heir of sir Alexander Lind-
say of Auchtermontzie, afterwards earl of
Crawfurd.

He died about 1490, and was succeeded
by his eldest son,

XIII. WILLIAM, fourth earl of Errol,
who was a man of eminent qualities, great
honour and probity.

As an instance of the high estimation he
was held in abroad, he had a letter sent him
by Pope Alexander VI. notifying his election
to the popedom, dated 7mo. *calendas Septem-*
bris, anno 1492.

He was sheriff of Aberdeen, and had great
dependencies, and bonds of manrent, from
some of the principal families in the country.

He died in 1506, having married lady Ja-
net, daughter of John Stewart earl of Athole,
by lady Margaret his spouse, daughter of Ar-
chibald earl of Douglas, and duke of Turenne,
by whom he had a son and successor,

XIV. WILLIAM, fifth earl of Errol, who,
in his father's lifetime, was designed William
of Caputh, and master of Errol.

He obtained from king James IV. a gift of
the ward and relief due to the crown by the
decease of his father, dated 18th January
1507, and was served heir to his father in
the lands of Petponts, on 21st September
that same year.

He got charters under the great seal of fe-
veral lands and baronies, *inter 1510 et 1513.*

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Willi-
am, first lord Ruthven, by whom he had a
son,

William, his heir, — and two daugh-
ters.

1. Lady *Marian*, married to William earl
of Crawfurd.

2. Lady *Isabel*, married to sir William
Forbes of Tolquhon.

He, with a great many of his friends, and
almost all the gentlemen of his name, accom-
panied king James IV. to the battle of Flow-

don, where they all lost their lives, with
their royal master, on 9th September 1513.

He was succeeded by his son,

XV. WILLIAM, 6th earl of Errol, who,
according to Mr. Calderwood's church-histo-
ry, was a man of great parts, integrity and
merit.

He was one of the commissioners sent to
France, to endeavour to get the Scots in-
cluded in their treaty with the English, *anno*
1515.

He was also, with some others, sent by
the estates of Scotland to the king of Eng-
land, with their refusal to comply with his
desire, in removing the duke of Albany from
the guardianship of their young king, *anno*
1516.

There are several charters under the great
seal, *Willielmo comiti Errolia, et Helena comi-*
tissa, of many lands and baronies, *inter 1520*
et 1535.

He married lady Helen Stewart, daughter
of John earl of Lennox, by whom he had a
son,

William, who died before himself, with-
out issue, — and a daughter.

Lady *Jean Hay*, who became heir of line
of this illustrious family, of whom more here-
after.

The earl dying, without any surviving
male issue, before the year 1535, in him
ended the male-line of the body of William
fourth earl of Errol, eldest son of the third
earl. The earldom, constabulary, &c. there-
fore devolved upon George, son of Thomas
Hay of Logyalmond, before mentioned, to
whom we now return.

XIII. THOMAS HAY, second son of Willi-
am third earl of Errol, got the estate of Lo-
gyalmond, by marrying Margaret Logie heir-
ess thereof. In a charter of king James IV.
of the lands and barony of Logyalmond, to
him *et Margareta domina de Logyalmond* his
spouse, he is designed *Thomas de Hay, filius*
dilecti consanguinei nostri Willielmi comitis de
Errol.

He left issue a son,

XIV. GEORGE, who succeeding to the earl-
dom of Errol, as before observed, was the se-
venth earl, and obtained from king James
V. a charter under the great seal, of the whole
estate and heretable constabulary, as next heir-
male to William the last earl. The narrative
bears, that the king was desirous that the
earldom of Errol, and constabulary of Scot-
land, should remain and continue *haredibus*
masculis, cum cognominibus de Hay, in omni-
bus

M. S. in the
university of
Glasgow.

Rymer's fed.
tom. XIII. p.
509, & 551.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Stewart's hift.
of the royal
family, p. 155.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad
ann. 1493.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

bus temporibus futuris, prout fuerunt temporibus elapsis. The charter is dated 13th December 1541.

Dispenf. pen.
com. de Errol.

This earl, while he was laird of Logyalmund, married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir Alexander Robertson of Strowan, by whom he had four sons and two daughters:

Genalog. hist.
of the house
of Errol.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *John*, who succeeded to the ancient family of the Hays of Muchils.

3. *George Hay* of Ardlethan.

Ibidem.

4. Mr. *Thomas Hay*, parson of Turreff in Buchan.

Ibidem.

Writs of the
family of Ma-
rischal, ad ann.
1543.

1st daughter, Lady *Elizabeth*, was married to William Keith, son and heir of William, fourth earl Marischal, and was mother of George the fifth earl.

Contract pe-
nes com. de
Errol, ad ann.
1557.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Laurence master of Oliphant.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, *Georgio de Logyalmund*; then *Georgio comiti Errolia*, of the lands and barony of Slains, and many others, *inter 1532 et 1545*.

Ibid. ad ann.
1567.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter and co-heiress of Walter Bryson of Pitcullen, *in vic. de Perth*, by whom he had one daughter.

Lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to John Leslie of Balquhain; 2dly, to sir James Balfour, brother to Michael first lord Burleigh, who was himself created Lord Glenaly in Ireland by king James VI.

This earl died *anno 1563*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Several writs
in the archiv.
of the family.

XV. ANDREW, eighth earl of Errol, who married the fore-mentioned lady Jean Hay, only daughter and heiress of William, sixth earl of Errol, whereby the heirs-male and of line of this noble family were united, the king himself having been a great promoter of this marriage.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

In his father's lifetime he got charters, under the great seal, *Andrea magistro Errolia*, of the lands of Slains, Errol, &c. &c. *inter 1552 et 1560*, and got afterwards charters of other lands, *Andrea com. Errolia*, *inter 1570 et 1577*.

By the said lady Jean he had issue, three sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, who died before his father without issue.

2. *Francis*, his heir.

3. *Thomas*, who died without issue.

Their daughter, lady *Eleanor*, married to Alexander earl of Linlithgow.

The earl married, 2dly, lady Agnes Sinclair, daughter of George earl of Caithness, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Sir *George Hay* of Killour, whose grandson succeeded to the earldom as heir-male, as will be shown afterwards.

This earl was one of the privy council to queen Mary, to whom he was always a faithful and loyal subject.

He died in 1585, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. FRANCIS, ninth earl of Errol, who was a man of great probity and merit. He always continued firm in the Roman Catholic religion, on which account he suffered greatly; his houses were demolished, his lands plundered, and himself imprisoned.

He got charters under the great seal, *Francisco comiti Errolia*, of several lands, *inter 1586 et 1592*.

Ibidem.

He, with lord Huntly, were the chief commanders at the memorable battle of Glenlivet, where he behaved with remarkable courage and intrepidity, and defeated the king's troops under the command of the earl of Argyle, who were far superior in numbers, *anno 1594*.

Spotiswood's
church histo-
ry, p. 408.

However, he was afterwards reconciled to the court, and got much into favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of the commissioners to treat of an union with England, *anno 1604*.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole; 2dly, lady Margaret Stewart, second daughter and co-heiress of James earl of Murray the regent, but had no issue by either.

Stewart's hi-
story of the
royal family.

He married, 3dly, lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters.

Writs of the
family of Er-
rol.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *George*, who died at Avignon in France.

3. *Francis*, who got a charter under the great seal, *anno 1630*, but died in 1631, without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married to George second earl of Winton:

2. Lady *Christian*, married to John earl of Mar.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to Hugh lord Semple; 2dly, to James lord Mordington.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to Walter earl of Buckleugh.

5. Lady *Sophia*, married to John Gordon viscount of Melgum, son of George marquis of Huntly.

6. Lady *Isabel*.

7. Lady *Margaret*.

8. Lady *Helen*.

The last three died unmarried.

The earl dying on 14th July 1631, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. WILLIAM, tenth earl of Errol, who having been brought up at court, and educated

educated in the protestant religion, was in great favour with king Charles I.

He acted as constable in Scotland, at his coronation in the abbay of Holyroodhouse, on 18th June 1633.

He lived in so splendid and grand a manner, that he brought great incumbrances on the family, which obliged them to sell their old paternal estate in the Carse of Gowrie, reserving only some superiorities, which are still in the family.

He married lady Anne Lyon, daughter of Patrick earl of Kinghorn, by whom he had a son,

Gilbert, his heir, — and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Henry lord Ker, son and heir of Robert first earl of Roxburgh; 2dly, to John earl of Cassilis, who was lord privy seal in the reign of king Charles I.

He died *anno* 1636, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. GILBERT, eleventh earl of Errol, who was too young to be engaged in the beginning of the troubles of king Charles I.'s reign, but was a staunch loyalist, had a pension settled on him in 1639; was colonel of horse for Aberdeenshire for duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648; and none appeared more forward and zealous for a restoration than he did, to which he contributed all that was in his power.

He waited on the king at Aberdeen, was most graciously received, and raised a regiment for his majesty's service on his own charges.

King Charles II. being perfectly sensible of his loyalty, constituted him one of his privy council, *anno* 1661, and he always behaved with prudence, candour and moderation.

He married lady Catharine Carnegie, daughter of James earl of Southesk, by whom he had no issue.

Upon which he made a resignation of his whole estates, honours, dignities, heretable constabulary, &c. in favours of himself, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to sir John Hay of Killour, his cousin and nearest heir-male, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his own nearest and lawful heirs whatsoever; upon which a charter was past and expedite under the great seal, *anno* 1674.

He dying without issue that same year, the male-line of the first marriage of Andrew eighth earl of Errol thus ended, and the estate and honours devolved upon the next heir-male, *viz.* sir John Hay of Killour, lineally

descended from sir George before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVI. Sir GEORGE HAY of Killour, only son of the second marriage of Andrew, eighth earl of Errol, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Patrick Cheyne of Eslemont, an ancient family in the shire of Aberdeen, by whom he had a son and successor,

XVII. Sir ANDREW HAY of Killour, who married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchtute, sister of George first lord Kinnaird, by whom he had a son,

Sir *John Hay* of Killour, who succeeded to the earldom of Errol, as before observed.

XVIII. JOHN, twelfth earl of Errol, (formerly sir John of Killour) married lady Anne Drummond, daughter of James earl of Perth, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *Charles*, his heir.

2. *James*.

3. *Thomas*.

All these sons died without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, who succeeded to the earldom of Errol.

2. Lady *Margaret*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

Earl John died *anno* 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. CHARLES, thirteenth earl of Errol, a man of singular honour and probity.

In the parliament 1706, he opposed the union with all his power and interest, as believing it derogatory to the honour and independency of Scotland, and entered a solemn protest against it, which still remains upon record, *viz.*

" I Charles earl of Errol, heretable lord
" high chancellor of Scotland, do hereby
" protest, that the office of high constable,
" with all the rights and privileges of the
" same belonging to me heretably, and de-
" pending upon the monarchy, sovereignty,
" and ancient constitutions of this kingdom,
" may not be prejudiced, &c. &c. &c."

In the year 1708, he was made prisoner on account of the French invasion; and, tho' in a bad state of health, was kept close confined in the castle of Edinburgh till the affair was over.

He never married, died in 1717, and was succeeded by his eldest sister,

XIX. Lady MARY, countess of Errol, eldest daughter of John the twelfth earl, who married Alexander, son of sir David Falconer, lord

Rescinded
acts of parl.

Chartaincan-
cellaria.

lord president of the session, *anno* 1682, and brother of Alexander lord Falconer of Halkertoun.

But she dying without issue, *anno* 1758, the estate and honours devolved upon James lord Boyd, grand-son of her sister,

XIX. Lady MARGARET HAY, second daughter of John twelfth earl of Errol, before mentioned, who married James earl of Linlithgow and Calendar, to whom she had only one daughter,

XX. Lady ANNE LIVINGSTON, undoubted heir of line of the noble and antient family of the Livingstons, earls of Linlithgow and Calendar, who married William earl of Kilmarnock, to whom she had issue three sons.

1. James, lord Boyd.
2. Mr. Charles.
3. Mr. William.

XXI. JAMES lord Boyd, eldest son of lady Anne Livingston, only child of lady Mar-

garet Hay, second daughter of John twelfth earl of Errol, upon the death of Mary countess of Errol, without issue, succeeded to the estate and honours, as before noticed, and is the fourteenth earl of Errol.

He married Miss Rebecca Lockhart, eldest daughter of Alexander Lockhart, Esq; an eminent counsellor at law, and brother of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq; by whom he hath one daughter,

Lady Mary.

A R M S.

Argent, three escutcheons, *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath, a falcon proper.

SUPPORTERS; two men in country habits, each holding an ox-yoke over his shoulder.

MOTTO; *Serva jugum*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Slains, in the county of Aberdeen, &c.

CHURCHILL Lord EYMOUTH.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

I. Sir WINSTON CHURCHILL, descended from an ancient family, seated at Churchill in Somersetshire, from whence they had their surname.

Sir Winston's eldest surviving son was,

II. JOHN CHURCHILL, Esq; afterwards duke of Marlborough, lord Eymouth, &c. of whom, and his descendants, we are now to treat.

This John, in his early youth, betook himself to a military life, which so well suited his genius, that from an ensign in the foot-guards, he rose to the chief command, not only of all the forces in Great-Britain, but of the confederate army in Flanders, where he performed so many great and glorious actions in the reign of queen Anne, that if they were not recorded by many faithful contemporary historians, posterity would scarce believe them.

As it is inconsistent with the brevity of this work to enumerate all the glorious martial achievements of this great man, we shall only here insert what is inscribed on a monu-

mental pillar at Blenheim, near Woodstock in Oxfordshire, the chief seat of his family.

The castle of Blenheim was founded by queen Anne, In the fourth year of her reign,

In the year of the Christian era 1705;

A monument designed to perpetuate the memory of the Signal victory

Obtained over the French and Bavarians,

Near the village of Blenheim,

On the banks of the Danube,

By John Duke of Marlborough;

The hero not only of his nation, but his age;

Whose glory was equal in the council and in the field;

Who, by wisdom, justice, candour, and address,

Reconciled various, and even opposite interests;

Acquired an influence, which no rank, no authority

Can give,

Nor any force but that of superior virtue;

Became the fixed important center,

Which united in one common cause

The principal states of Europe;

Who, by military knowledge, and irresistible valour,

In a long series of uninterrupted triumphs,

Broke the power of France,

When raised the highest, when exerted the most:

Rescued the empire from desolation;

Asserted, and confirmed the liberties of Europe.

Philip, a grandson of the house of France, united to the interests, directed by the policy, supported by the arms of that crown, was placed on the throne of Spain. King William III. beheld this formidable union of two great, and once rival, monarchies. At the end of a life spent in defending the liberties of Europe, he saw them in their greatest danger. He provided for their security in the most effectual manner. He took the duke of Marlborough into his service.

Ambassador

Colin's peer-
age of Eng-
land, tom. I.
p. 360.

Ibidem.

Peerage of
England, vol.
I. p. 361.

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary,
To the States General of the united provinces.
The duke contracted several alliances before the death of
king William. He confirmed and improved these. He
contracted others, after the accession of queen Anne; and
re-united the confederacy, which had been dissolved at
the end of a former war, in a stricter and firmer league.

Captain general and commander in chief
Of the forces of Great-Britain,
The duke led to the field the army of the allies. He took,
with surprizing rapidity, Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert,
Liege, &c. &c. &c.

Diploma in
Cancellaria.

His first promotions were owing to the
duke of York, who had conceived a particu-
lar friendship for him; and in the reign of
king Charles II. he was created lord Churchill
of Eymouth in Scotland, the 21st December
1682, by patent, *heredibus masculis ex cor-
pore suo*.

Peerage of
England, vol.
I. p. 365.

Upon king James's accession to the crown,
he was immediately made gentleman of his
bed-chamber, captain of a troop of his life-
guards, and created a peer of England, by the
title of baron Churchill of Sandridge, in Hert-
fordshire, 14th May 1685.

He came early into the revolution, and be-
came a favourite of king William, who made
him also one of the gentlemen of his bed-
chamber, and created him earl of Marlbo-
rough, 9th April 1689.

In the first year of queen Anne, he was
appointed captain general of all his majesty's
forces, both at home and abroad, and further
dignified with the titles of duke of Marlbo-
rough, marquis of Blandford, &c. 14th De-
cember 1702. These honours were after-
wards limited to his daughters, and the heirs-
male of their bodies successively, by act of
parliament, anno 1706.

Ibidem.

He married Sarah, daughter and one of
the co-heiresses of Richard Jennings of Sand-
ridge, in the county of Hertford, Esq; by
whom he had one son,

John, who died at Cambridge, anno 1705,
without issue; — also four daughters.

I. Lady *Henrietta*, who, in consequence of
the said act of parliament, became dutchess of
Marlborough upon the death of the duke,
and was married to Francis earl of Godolphin;
but she dying without male-issue, anno 1733,
these honours devolved upon her nephew
Charles, son of her sister,

III. Lady ANNE, second daughter of John
duke of Marlborough, married to Charles Spen-
cer earl of Sunderland, whose son Charles suc-
ceeded to his aunt lady Henrietta, and became

duke of Marlborough, of whom afterwards.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, who was married to
Scroop Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, to
whom she had two sons who died young,
and a daughter, lady Anne, married to Wrio-
thesly duke of Bedford.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to John duke of
Montague.

John duke of Marlborough died anno
1722, and was succeeded by his daughters,
as above.

IV. CHARLES earl of Sunderland, son and
heir of Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland,
by lady Anne, second daughter of John duke
of Marlborough, upon the death of his aunt
lady Henrietta, became duke of Marlborough,
marquis of Blandford, &c. anno 1733, as be-
fore observed.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Tho-
mas lord Trevor, by whom he had three sons,
and two daughters.

1. *George*, marquis of Blandford.
2. Lord *Charles Spencer*.
3. Lord *Robert*.

1st daughter, lady *Diana*.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*.

Earl Charles died anno 175—, and was suc-
ceeded by his eldest son,

V. GEORGE, now duke of Marlborough,
&c.

A R M S.

Sable, a lion rampant, *argent*, in a canton
of St. George of the 2d; a cross, *gules*, being
an augmentation.

CREST; on a wreath, a lion couchant,
guardant, *argent*, sustaining with his dexter
paw a pennon, *gules*, charged with a sinister
hand couped at the wrist, and erect, *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two wyverns, *gules*, each
gorged with a plain collar, having an oval
shield pendant therefrom, upon the breast
garnished, *or*; the dexter charged with St.
George's badge *argent*, a cross *gules*, and
the sinister with St. Andrews, *viz. sable*, a
saltire, *argent*.

MOTTO; *Fiel pero desdecado*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Blenheim in Oxfordshire, near Wood-
stock; and at Holloway-house at St. Albans,
in the county of Hertford,

KING

KING Lord EYTHEN.

Origin. chart.
penes Mac-
Farlane, vol.
I. p. 147.

THE surname of King is of great antiquity in Scotland. *Robertus dictus King* is witness in a charter of king Alexander II. anno 1247.

The immediate ancestor of this family was,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

I. WILLIAM KING, who flourished in the reign of king James IV. was proprietor of the lands of Barrocht, and others, in Aberdeen-shire, and left issue a son,

James, his heir, — and a daughter,

Helen, married to John Murray, who got a charter, under the great seal, to him and Helen King his spouse, of the lands of Leith-head, &c. anno 1547.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

II. JAMES, who got a charter, under the great seal, *Jacobo King (filio Willielmi King de Barrocht) et Isabella Gray ejus sponsa*, of the lands of Tullow, in the lordship of Garrloch, in Aberdeen-shire, upon his father's resignation, dated 29th February 1538.

He got afterwards charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Barrocht, Westerhouse, and others, inter 1543 et 1550.

Ibidem.

By the said Isabel Gray he left issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. *William*.

2. Mr. *Alexander King*, advocate, who got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Burnhouse, and others, inter 1584 et 1587.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Janet King*, got a charter of the lands of Wray, in *vitali redditu*, anno 1586.

Ibidem.

III. WILLIAM, first son and apparent heir of James King of Barrocht, died before his father, leaving issue a son,

IV. JAMES KING of Barrocht, who succeeded his grand-father, and got charters, under the great seal, *Jacobo King filio Willielmi, &c.* of the lands of Barrocht, Tullow, Westerhouse, Essenhead, &c. inter 1584 et 1587.

Ibidem.

He left issue a son,

V. Sir JAMES KING of Barrocht, who succeeded him, and was afterwards designed by the title of Birness, in the county of Aberdeen.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great worth and honour, and his genius leading him to a military life, he went abroad to push his fortune in the German wars, under that great general Gustavus Adolphus, where he acquired such great reputation for his skill in the military art, that he rose to the rank of a lieutenant-general, and was in high favour with that great prince.

But upon the breaking out of the civil war in England, being a great loyalist, he immediately repaired to the king, who constituted him general of his army against the parliament's forces, which he conducted with such prudence and dexterity, that his majesty, in reward of his faithful services, was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, by the title of lord Eythen, 28th March 1642.

Crawford's
peerage.

In 1644, he was forfeited by the Scotch parliament, his estate ordered to be sequestrate, and himself excepted from pardon; but that was afterwards repealed by an act in his favours, 19th February 1647.

Rescinded
acts of parl.
and Guthry's
memoirs.

Whether he had any posterity, or what became of him afterwards, we can give no account; but the honours have never been claimed since his death.

CAREY Viscount FALKLAND.

THE ancestors of this noble family made a great figure in England, long before they were raised to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, and were antiently seated at Cockington, in the county of Devon.

Sir John Carey, knight of the shire for that county, was chief baron of the exchequer, anno 1387.

His great grand-son, sir William Carey of Cockington, sided with king Henry VI. at

the battle of Tewksbury, for which he was beheaded, anno 1471. From him was descended,

I. Sir EDWARD CAREY of Berkhamstead, in the county of Hertford, the immediate ancestor of this noble family.

He was master of the jewel-office to king James VI. and left issue a son,

Sir *Henry*, his heir, — and two daughters.

T t t

1. *Anne*

Peerage of
England.

Ibid. vol. I.
P. 459.

1. *Anne*, married to Francis Leak, earl of Scarfdale.

2. *Frances*, married to George Manners, earl of Rutland.

II. Sir HENRY CAREY of Berkstead, succeeded his father, and was the first who brought the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth to Scotland, *anno* 1603, whereupon king James appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and comptroller of his household.

When his son Charles was created prince of Wales, sir Henry was made a knight of the Bath, *anno* 1616.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was afterwards created a peer of Scotland, by the title of viscount Falkland, 10th November 1620; which title, with his naturalization, were confirmed by king Charles I. by a diploma, *Henrico Carey vicecom. de Falkland*, *anno* 1627.

Ibidem:

And, being a man of great parts and abilities, was appointed deputy-governor of Ireland, where he acquitted himself with great dexterity and moderation.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Laurence Taunfield, lord chief baron of exchequer, by whom he had a son,

Lucius, his heir,——— and a daughter, *Anne*, married to James, earl of Home.

Dugdale's
baronage of
England.

He died *anno* 1633, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

III. LUCIUS, second viscount Falkland, a man of great parts, and fine accomplishments, a firm and steady friend of the royal family. He was chosen member of parliament for Newport, in the county of Southampton, *anno* 1640. And being greatly, and deservedly, in high esteem with his majesty, he was advanced to be one of the principal secretaries of state, upon the removal of sir Henry Vane, which high office he executed with universal applause; but afterwards, out of his great zeal for his majesty's service, venturing himself too far at the battle of Newbury, he there lost his life on the 20th September 1643, in the 34th year of his age, greatly regreted by the king and all good men.

We shall sum up that great man's character in the words of the celebrated author of the history of the grand rebellion, lord Clarendon:

"The lord Falkland was a man of immense wit and judgment, and an admirable memory, that retained all it read and heard, which he theatrically set forth upon every occasion.

"He was superior to all those passions and

"affections which attend vulgar minds, being of that inimitable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging goodness to mankind, and of such integrity of life, that if there was no other brand upon this odious and cursed civil war than that one single loss, it must be infamous and execrable to all posterity."

By Alicia his wife, daughter of Richard Morison, Esq; of Tooley-park in the county of Leicester, he had a son,

Ibidem.

IV. HENRY, third viscount Falkland, who succeeded him, and was also a man of great abilities, and well versed in every kind of literature. He was a particular friend of the muses, and a great patron of poetry, of which his own performances show he was an ornament.

Immediately after the restoration, he was chosen a member of the house of commons, for Arundel in Suffex, and appointed lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford, but he died in the flower of his age, *anno* 1664, as much missed when dead, as beloved when living, says our author, leaving behind him a son and successor,

Hist. of Eng-
land.

V. ANTHONY, fourth viscount Falkland, who, in the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. and that of king James VII. was paymaster of the forces.

He came early into the revolution, was sworn one of the privy council to king William, *anno* 1691, and was twice a commissioner of the admiralty.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1694, and was succeeded by his only son,

VI. LUCIUS HENRY, fifth viscount Falkland.

He married, 1st, Dorothy, daughter of Francis Molineux of the city of London, Esq; by whom he had four sons,

Scots com-
pend. p. 352.

1. *Lucius Charles*, his heir.

2. ———

3. ———

4. ———

He married 2dly, Miss Dillon, daughter of lord Dillon in the kingdom of Ireland, a lieutenant-general in the French service.

Ibidem.

He died in France, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. LUCIUS CHARLES, sixth viscount Falkland.

In April 1734, he married, first, Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Butler, Esq; an eminent conveyancer in London, widow of the lord Villiers, son to the earl of Grandison

Salmon's a-
bridgment,
p. 114, and
peerage of Ire-
land.

dison in Ireland, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. ———, master of Falkland.

2. *Lucius Ferdinand Carey*, Esq; who is now appointed governor of Goree, on the coast of Africa.

1st daughter, *Jane*.

2. *Frances*.

3. *Mary*.

4. *Charlotte*.

In the year 1752, he married, 2dly, Sarah, daughter and heir of Thomas Inwen, Esq; widow of Henry earl of Suffolk.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three roses of the field, barbed and seeded, proper; 2d *argent*, a fess between six annulets *gules*; 3d the arms of France and England quarterly, with a border compone, *argent* and *azure*:

CREST; on a wreath, a swan proper.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side an unicorn *argent*, his horns, mane, tufts and hoofs *or*; on the sinister, a lion guardant, proper, his ducal crown and plain collar *or*.

MOTTO; *In utroque fidelis*.

[Ttt2]

OGILVIE

OGILVIE Earl of FINLATER.

AS the origin of the noble and antient surname of Ogilvie, is to be found under the title Airly, page 11th of this work, we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family, from their immediate ancestor, viz.

VIII. Sir WALTER OGILVIE, the eighth generation of that illustrious house, in a direct male-line, married Isabel de Durward, heiress of Lintrethan, by whom he had two sons,

Sir Walter and sir John.—Sir John succeeded to the estate of Lintrethan, and was ancestor of the earls of Airly.—Sir Walter, designed of Auchleven, was the first of this family.

I. Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Auchleven, flourished in the reigns of king James I. and II.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. II. p. 95.

In 1437, he married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of sir John Sinclair, lord of Deskford and Finlater, with whom he got both these baronies, which afterwards became the chief titles of his family; and, in consequence of this marriage, he added the arms of Sinclair of Deskford to that of Ogilvie, viz. *argent*, a cross engrailed *sable*.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 302.

He then got two charters under the great seal, *Waltero Ogilvie de Deskford, militi*, of the lands and baronies of Deskford, Finlater, &c. the first dated in January, the other in August 1440.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained from king James II. a licence to fortify his castle of Finlater, with an embattled wall, and all other necessities for a place of strength, by a writ under the great seal, *anno* 1455.

Ibidem.

By the said Margaret Sinclair, he left issue two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir James, his heir.

2. Sir Walter Ogilvie of Boyne, of whom the lord Banff, and William Ogilvie of Strathearn, lord high treasurer of Scotland, and others are descended. *Vide* title Banff, page 67th of this work.

Ibidem.

His daughter, Elizabeth, married to Nicolaus Dun of Rathey, which appears by a charter under the great seal to them, *anno* 1487.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir JAMES, who was promiscuously designed of Finlater and Deskford, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James III.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Ogilvie de Finlater, militi*, of the lands of Blarethanach, &c. *anno* 1473. Ibidem.

He got afterwards charters, *Jacobo Ogilvie de Deskford, militi*, of several other lands and baronies, a fishing on the water of Ythan, &c. *inter* 1474 et 1478. Ibidem.

He acquired the constabulary of Cullen, by a disposition from John Hay, upon which he got a charter from king James III. dated *anno* 1481. Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of sir Robert Innes of that ilk, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. Martin's collections, and Crawford's peerage.

1. Sir James, his heir.

2. Gilbert Ogilvie of Glasbaugh.

3. Alexander, who was killed at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513.

4. George, who was bred to the church. 1st daughter, Margaret, married to James Abercrombie of Birkenbog.

2. Marian, married to Patrick Gordon of Haddo, ancestor of the earl of Aberdeen.

3. Catharine, married to William Crawford of Federat, in the shire of Aberdeen.

4. Elizabeth, married to John Grant of Freughie.

5. Mary, married to Alexander Urquhart, sheriff of Cromarty.

He died before the year 1490, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir JAMES OGILVIE of Deskford, knight, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Kethmore, &c. *anno* 1490. Chart. in pub. archiv.

Also two charters of the lands of Dathalzie, Langmuir, and several others, with the fishing of Rathey on the water of Deveron, in Banff-shire, *anno* 1494 and 1497. Ibidem.

He married lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. Martin and Crawford.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. James.

3. John.

4. Patrick.

5. George.

The above four sons are all mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated.

His 1st daughter, Elizabeth, was married to sir James Dunbar of Westfield. Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. ———, married, 1st, to the laird of MacIntosh;

Contract pe-
nes comitem
de Finlater.

MacIntosh; 2dly, to ———— Monro of Foulis;
and, 3dly, to a son of the lord Lovat, and
had children to them all.

He died *anno* 1510, and was succeeded by
his eldest son,

IV. ALEXANDER OGILVIE, promiscuously
designed of that ilk, Deskford, and Finlater.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro de Deskford*, of several lands, *anno* 1511.

He got also a charter, whereby the lands
and baronies of Finlater, Deskford, Kethmore,
Glenfudich, Auchindoun, and many others too
numerous to be here inserted, with the fish-
ings on Deveron and Ythan, constabulary of
Cullen, &c. in the shires of Banff and Aber-
deen, and the lands of Ballhall, and others
in the shire of Forfar, were all erected into
one free barony, to be called the barony of
Ogilvie, "To and in favours of the heirs-
male of his own body; which failing, to
James, John, Patrick, and George Ogilvies,
his brothers-german; which failing, to
Gilbert Ogilvie his uncle, &c. &c. which
all failing, to his own nearest heirs-male
whatever, dated 22d May 1517."

Ibidem.

Ibid. ad ann.
1509.

He married, 1st, Janet Abernethy, daugh-
ter of Alexander lord Salton, by whom he
had a son,

Contract pe-
nes comitem
de Finlater,
ad ann. 1526.

James Ogilvie of Cardell,—and a daughter,
Elizabeth, married to Alexander Irvine of
Drum, Esq.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Gordon, sister
of the earl of Huntly, which appears by two
charters under the great seal, *Alexandro Ogil-
vie de eodem, et Elizabetha Gordon sua sponse*,
of the lands of Seafield, Finlater, Deskford,
&c. dated *anno* 1541 and 1545.

By her he had only one daughter,

Margaret Ogilvie, married to John Gor-
don, third son of Alexander earl of Huntly,
upon whom, by evil counsel, and the instiga-
tion of his wife, he was prevailed upon to
settle his whole estates of Deskford, Finlater,
&c. in prejudice of his son James of Cardell,
the said John Gordon being obliged to carry
the name and arms of Ogilvie. The substitu-
tion runs thus: "To himself and Elizabeth
Gordon his spouse, in liferent, and in fee to
the said John Gordon, and the heirs-male
of his body; which failing, to James and
Adam Gordons, his brothers; then to Wal-
ter Ogilvie of Boyne; then to Walter of
Dunlugas; then to lord Ogilvie, &c. *anno*
1546."

John Gordon having been engaged at the
battle of Corrichie, where his father was kil-
led, *anno* 1562, was beheaded at Aberdeen,
and forfeited; the estates of Deskford, &c.

were thereupon claimed by the Gordons, in
virtue of the deed of settlement of Alexander
abovementioned; but queen Mary, out of her
great goodness and love to justice, restored
the whole estate to James Ogilvie of Cardell,
the rightful owner, and confirmed it to him
by a charter under the great seal, as will be
shown hereafter.

V. JAMES OGILVIE of Cardell, though
deprived as above of the family estate, in his
father's lifetime, got the baronies of Broad-
lands, &c. in Inverness-shire; upon which he
got a charter under the great seal, "to James
Ogilvie, son and apparent heir of Alexander
Ogilvie of that ilk, and Janet Gordon his
spouse, dated 16th February 1534."

Ibidem.

Upon the death of John Gordon, as a-
bove mentioned, this James of Cardell, who
then served queen Mary as steward of her
household, came over from France to recover
the estate, which belonged to him by birth-
right, but was now claimed by the Gordons,
as before mentioned. At this time there ap-
pears to have been a submission to queen Ma-
ry of Lorrain, then regent, who pronounced
a decret-arbitral betwixt the parties. This
decret-arbitral is not now to be found; but
it is mentioned in the second decret-arbitral
which restored the estate to the right owner.
This first decret-arbitral, it would appear,
was unfavourable for James of Cardell, who,
upon queen Mary's coming over from France,
raised a reduction thereof in the courts of
law. These proceedings caused great animos-
ities betwixt the families of Gordon and O-
gilvie, in which the friends of both were
mostly embarked. To this was owing the
scuffle that happened in the streets of Edin-
burgh betwixt John Gordon and the above
James, who is there designed lord Ogilvie of
Airly, mentioned in Robertson's history, vol.
I. page 245.

When queen Mary made her progress in-
to the north country, she was attended by
James of Cardell, who was extremely active
and instrumental in bringing the MacIntoshes,
and others of his friends, as well as the Ogil-
vies from Angus, to her assistance.

On the 8th February 1563, queen Mary,
out of her regard to James of Cardell, grant-
ed him a charter, under the great seal, of the
lands and baronies of Deskford, Finlater, &c.
"to James Ogilvie of Cardell, son and heir
of Alexander Ogilvie of that ilk, &c."

Ibidem.

Notwithstanding this charter, it seems the
Gordons still claimed part of the Ogilvies
lands; but at last all differences between the
families were ended by a submission to the
following persons, arbiters, *viz.* James earl of
Bothwell,

Decreet-arbi-
tral penes co-
mitem de Fin-
later.

Bothwell, and sir John Ballenden, justice-clerk, on the part of the earl of Huntly, James and Adam Gordons, his brothers, and William Maitland, younger of Leithington, and Mr. John Spence, his majesty's advocate, for James Ogilvie, the queen being overs-woman; and by their decreet-arbitral, which is dated 23d March 1566, the lands and barony of Deskford, &c. as contained in the above charter, were affirmed to the said James Ogilvie, and the lands of Auchindoun and Kethmore, to the said Adam Gordon.

The lands and superiorities in Strathearn and Strathnaven, and the other lands in the shires of Nairn and Inverness, had been seized by the Gordons, at the same time that they took possession of the rest of the estate of this family. These lands and superiorities came soon thereafter into the hands of the regent, earl of Murray, and have been possessed by that family ever since; but there is no distinct, or at least certain, account of the cause of the regent's getting possession of them.

M. S. in the
lawiers libra-
ry Edinburgh.

He was one of those Scotch barons who entered into an association to stand by and support the queen with their lives and fortunes, *anno* 1568.

He married, 1st, Janet, daughter of sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, without issue; he married, 2dly, dame Marian Livingston, of the family of Linlithgow, one of the ladies who attended queen Mary to France; and it is of her the family was continued. Amongst the family papers is a charter, 13th of February 1558, of the lands of Findochty, granted to him and her by Mr. George Hay, rector of Rathven, and a charter of confirmation thereof by Francis and Mary, 20th June 1559.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Finlater.

By the said dame Marian Livingston, his second wife, he had a son,

VI. ALEXANDER, who married Barbara Ogilvie, daughter of sir William Ogilvie of Boyne. He got from his father several lands in Inverness-shire, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, "to Alexander Ogilvie, son and apparent heir of James Ogilvie of Cardell, and Barbara Ogilvie his spouse, dated 19th September 1557."

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He died before his father, leaving issue, by the said Barbara, a son,

VII. Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Finlater and Deskford, who succeeded his grandfather, and got a charter under the great seal, "to Walter Ogilvie, grandson and apparent heir of James Ogilvie of that ilk, of the lands of Finlater, Deskford, &c. reserving the liferent to the said James; and

Ibidem.

"failing heirs-male of Walter's body, to Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne; then to George Ogilvie of Dunlugas; then to the heirs whatever of the said James of that ilk, dated 8th May 1567."

He being a man of parts and learning, was highly esteemed by king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, *anno* 1590; after which he got a charter under the great seal, *domino Waltero Ogilvie de Finlater, militi*, of the lands and barony of Kethmore, Auchindoun, &c. 26th July 1594.

Ibidem.

Also a charter, to him and Mary Douglas his spouse, *terrarum dominicalium de Pitmedden*, &c. dated 1st August 1595.

Ibidem.

He got likewise charters of the lands and baronies of Finlater, Greenhills, Scotstoun, &c. &c. 6th July 1615.

Ibidem.

And being possessed of an opulent fortune, and in great favour with his majesty, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Ogilvie of Deskford, 4th October 1616.

Sir George
MacKenzie's
baronage, &c.

He married, 1st, Agnes, daughter of Robert lord Elphinston, by whom he had only one daughter,

Christian, married to sir John Forbes of Pittligo.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a son,

James, his heir——and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married, 1st to James Douglas earl of Buchan; 2dly, to Andrew eighth lord Gray.

Contr. penes
comitem de
Finlater.

2. *Mary*, married to sir John Grant of that ilk.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JAMES, second lord Deskford, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, *Jacobo magistro de Deskford*, of several lands in Banffshire, 20th July 1623.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was afterwards created earl of Finlater by king Charles I. 20th February 1638, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body.

Diploma ib.
hæred. masc.
ex corp. suo.

He got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo comiti de Finlater*, of a great many lands and baronies, *anno* 1641.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He appears to have been deeply engaged on the parliament's side, and was by them made a privy councillor for life, and one of the committee for stating the debts of the nation, in November 1641.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

He got a ratification of the bailiary of Strathislay, and was appointed one of the committee of the North for prosecuting the malignants, *anno* 1644; one of the committee of

Ibidem.

of estates, anno 1645, and one of the commissioners for selling malignants lands, anno 1646.

He married lady Elizabeth Lesly, daughter of Andrew earl of Rothes, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards countess of Finlater, who married sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, of whom more hereafter.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Glencairn.

Crawford's
peerage.

The earl having no male-issue, obtained a new patent from king Charles I. conferring the honours of Finlater, after his death, upon his daughter lady Elizabeth, and her said husband sir Patrick of Inchmartin, to them and the heirs-male of their bodies, &c. and they succeeded accordingly.

This sir Patrick being one of the oldest cadets of the family of Ogilvie, we shall here briefly deduce his descent from his immediate ancestor,

Sir Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, who flourished in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. was the sixth generation from the first of the family of Ogilvie, in a direct male line, and left issue two sons.

1. Sir *Walter* of Auchterhouse, his successor.
2. *Patrick*.

I. This *PATRICK*, ancestor of the family of Inchmartin, left issue a son and successor,

II. Sir *WALTER OGILVIE*, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of sir John Glen knight, by Isabel his wife, daughter and co-heiress of sir Alan Erskine of Inchmartin, whose ancestor got these lands, by marrying the daughter and heiress of sir Patrick Inchmartin of that ilk, secretary to king Robert Bruce, and afterwards killed at the battle of Duplin, anno 1332. He got with her the lands and barony of Inchmartin, which afterwards became the chief title of his family, and by her left issue a son,

Chart. penes
com. de Fin-
later, and lives
of the officers
of state, page
246.

III. Sir *ANDREW OGILVIE* of Inchmartin, who was knighted by king James II. anno 1442, and, by Marjory his wife, (of what family we know not) left issue a son,

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Wemyss.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

IV. Sir *DAVID*, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king James III. *domino Davidi Ogilvie, &c.* of the lands and barony of Inchmartin, in the shire of Perth, anno 1468.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

He married Marian Hay, daughter of — by whom he had issue two sons, and one daughter.

[U u u]

1. *Alexander*, who died before his father, without issue.

2. *James*, who became his father's heir.

His daughter, *Christian*, married to Patrick, fourth lord Gray, without issue.

Contract pen-
dom. Gray,
ad ann. 1503.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. *JAMES*, who got a charter from king James IV. *terrarum baronia de Inchmartin, &c.* anno 1512.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Isabel, a daughter of lord Oliphant, by whom he had a son,

VI. Sir *PATRICK OGILVIE* of Inchmartin, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king James V. of the lands of Balgillo, and many others, anno 1538.

Ibidem.

He got also a charter from queen Mary, *terrarum dominicalium de Drimny, &c.* anno 1548.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Marian Stewart, daughter of Thomas lord Innermeath, by whom he had a son,

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, page
170.

William, his heir apparent.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Patrick, fourth lord Gray, by whom he had two daughters.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad
ann. 1541.

1. *Margaret*, married to Patrick Hay of Megginch, ancestor of the earl of Kinnoul.

Ibidem.

2. *Janet*, married to John Kinnaird of that ilk.

VII. *WILLIAM*, only son and apparent heir of sir Patrick of Inchmartin, married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchtute, ancestor of lord Kinnaird, and died before his father, anno 1558, leaving issue, by the said Elizabeth Kinnaird, a son,

Lives of the
offic. of state.

VIII. Sir *PATRICK*, who succeeded his grandfather, and got a charter, under the great seal, *domino Patricio Ogilvie, &c.* of the lands and barony of Inchmartin, and others, anno 1593.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir George Haliburton of Pitcur, by whom he had two sons.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *William*, who having been witness to the slaughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchtute, got a remission under the great seal, *Willielmo Ogilvie, filio legitimo Patricii Ogilvie de Inchmartin, &c.* dated 8th December 1594.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir *PATRICK*, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James VI. *Patricio, juniore de Inchmartin, et Anne Campbell sue sponse, baronia de Inchmartin, &c.* dated 8th January 1611.

Ibidem.

He

He died before the year 1624, leaving issue, by the said Anne, daughter of sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchie, ancestor of the earl of Breadalbane, a son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

X. Sir PATRICK OGILVIE, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Inchmartin, and several others, in Perthshire, dated 1st July 1624.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 247.

He married lady Elizabeth Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James first earl of Finlater, who, with the approbation of the crown, succeeded to the honours, as before observed, and was the second earl of Finlater.

Cromwell's
act of indem-
nity.

He was a man of great honour and merit, a steady loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family. He was excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, and fined in fifteen hundred pounds sterling, anno 1654.

He died anno 1658, leaving issue, by the said lady Elizabeth, countess of Finlater, a son and successor,

XI. JAMES, third earl of Finlater, who married, 1st, lady Anne Montgomery, only daughter of Hugh, seventh earl of Eglington, by lady Anne, daughter of James second marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *Walter*, lord Deskford, who died before his father, unmarried.

2. *James*, his heir.

3. Colonel *Patrick Ogilvie* of Lonmay, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffen, and had issue.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to George Allardice of that ilk, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary, daughter of William second duke of Hamilton, by whom he had no issue.

He died anno 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JAMES, fourth earl of Finlater, born anno 1664, a man of extraordinary parts; rare accomplishments, and great knowledge of the laws.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 247.

Immediately after his return from his travels, he entered advocate with great applause, anno 1685, and was chosen member to the convention of estates for the burgh of Cullen, anno 1689, where he made a remarkable speech in favours of king James VII. and was one of the five members that dissented from the act for forfeiting him; but after the government was settled under king William, he

went into all the measures of the court, and soon became a favourite of his majesty; and being an eminent lawyer, was made solicitor for the crown, sheriff of Banff, and knighted anno 1693.

In the beginning of 1695, he was appointed secretary of state, in conjunction with the earl of Tullibardine, afterwards duke of Athole, who having resigned, he acted as sole secretary until lord Carmichael was joined with him.

In the year 1698, he was appointed president of the parliament, (the earl of Marchmont chancellor, being then commissioner) and he was at the same time created viscount Seafield.

Charta penes
comitem de
Finlater.

In 1700, he was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and was thrice preferred to the same high dignity afterwards, viz. in 1703, 1724, and 1727.

In 1701, he was created earl of Seafield.

He continued secretary of state all king William's reign; and upon queen Anne's accession, that office was continued to him until November 1702, when he was made chancellor.

In 1703, he was made a knight of the thistle; and in 1704, he was again made secretary of state, in conjunction with the duke of Roxburgh, and at the same time he presided in parliament.

In the same year 1704, he was again appointed chancellor: in which office he continued till the union was compleated, having been first commissioner for Scotland at the treaty of union, and presided in the Scotch parliament that ratified it.

In 1708, he was appointed chief baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland, with a salary of 3000 *l. per annum*.

Ibidem.

After the union took place, he was appointed one of the privy council in England, and was continued to be one of that number all his life. He was chosen one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first British parliament, and was re-elected to the second, third, sixth, and seventh.

In 1713, he was again appointed chancellor, and keeper of the great seal in Scotland; and during all the periods in which he enjoyed the office of chancellor, he presided in the court of session. In which learned court, he remarkably displayed his eloquence, and great abilities in the law, and a peculiar talent of dispatch in business, and shortening law suits.

The family estate having been reduced by cautionry, and other incidents, so low as to be almost bankrupt, he paid all his father's debts

debts without composition; and though he lived always in a manner suitable to his high stations, yet by a prudent œconomy, he greatly increased his family estate.

This earl of Finlater and Seafield married Anne, daughter of sir William Dunbar of Durn, baronet, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, now earl of Finlater.

2. Mr. *George Ogilvie*, who being bred to the law, acquired great knowledge in that profession, and entered advocate, but died without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Charles earl of Lauderdale, and had issue.

2. Lady *Janet*, married, 1st, to Hugh Forbes, Esq; son and heir apparent of sir William Forbes of Craigyvar, baronet, of the county of Aberdeen; she married, 2dly, William Duff of Braco, Esq; now earl Fife, of the kingdom of Ireland, to whom she had no issue.

He died *anno* 1730, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JAMES, fifth earl of Finlater and Seafield. In the year 1734, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers, and made one of the lords of police.

In the year 1737, he was promoted to be vice-admiral of Scotland; in which office he has continued ever since.

He was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to all the successive parliaments until the 1761, when, by reason of his age, he chose to retire from public business; but because of the zeal he had shown upon every occasion for the service of the present royal family, and the preservation of the constitution, his majesty has been graciously pleased to continue him in the office of vice-admiral.

He married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Thomas earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had a son,

James, lord Deskford,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Ludovick Grant of that ilk, baronet, and had issue.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Hopeton, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Sophia Hope, daughter of Charles earl of Hopeton, by whom he hath no issue.

JAMES lord Deskford, son and apparent heir of James fifth earl of Finlater, was appointed one of the trustees for improving manufactures, fisheries, &c. and for managing the annexed forfeited estates.

He married lady Mary Murray, daughter of John duke of Athole, by whom he hath issue two sons.

1. *James*, master of Deskford, &c.

2. *John Ogilvie*, Esq;.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *argent*, a lion passant guardant *gules*, crowned with an imperial crown proper; 2d and 3d *argent*, a cross engrailed *fable*.

CREST; on a wreath, a lion rampant *gules*, holding between his paws a plum-rule erect proper.

SUPPORTERS; two lions guardant *gules*.

MOTTO; *Tout jour*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Cullen and Deskford in Banff-shire, and St. James's place, London.

FORBES Lord FORBES.

THAT this noble and ancient family hath flourished in Scotland above five hundred years, appears both from our histories and records, though some traditional accounts deduce their origin and descent much higher.

Mr. Martin of Clermont, a learned and judicious antiquary, says, that one Solvathius Forbes, married Moravilla, daughter of king Gregory the great, about the year 870, and that all the Forbes's in Scotland are descended of him.

Martin's ven.
colle&. v. II.
p. 17.

Other

Other historians say, that one Achonacher, a man of rank, who came from Ireland, having killed a monstrous wild boar, took the name of For-bear, which was afterwards turned to Forbeas; that he was ancestor of the Forbes's, and that they took the boar's head for their armorial bearing, in memory of their having killed the boar.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 327.

Cambden says, that one of the name of Bois, in king John Baliol's time, after killing a mighty wild boar, was called For-bois, which afterwards was turned to Forbes; but this must be a mistake, (at least as to the æra,) for there were Forbes's in Scotland long before that time.

Cambd. fol. edit. p. 712.

It is alledged by others, with more probability, that Forbes is a local surname, and was first taken up by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Forbes, soon after the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, about which time several men of rank in Scotland assumed their surnames from the lands they possessed, and were progenitors of some of the most considerable families in the kingdom.

We shall therefore pass over the traditional accounts, and deduce the descent of this noble family, by authentic documents, from the first of them we find upon record, viz.

I. JOHN de FORBES, a man of rank and figure, who flourished in the reign of king William the Lion. He possessed the lands and barony of Forbes, and was father of,

Chart. penes dom. Forbes, and book of orig. charters, penes M^rFarlane, vol. I. p. 158.

II. FERGUS de FORBES, who got a charter from Alexander earl of Buchan, *Fergusio, filio Johannis de Forbes, totum et integrum teneamentum de Forbes, cum pertinent. jacent. in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen, &c.* to which charter William Cummin, the earl of Buchan's brother, and John Cummin, his eldest son, &c. are witnesses, about the year 1236; and of this Fergus all the Forbes's in Scotland are descended.

He left issue a son and successor,

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 516.

III. ALEXANDER FORBES, who was a man of great magnanimity and courage, and a true lover of his country. He was captain and governour of the castle of Urquhart, which he gallantly defended against king Edward I. of England, to the very last extremity, and on no terms could be prevailed on to surrender. In the end the castle was taken by storm, and the whole garrison, with himself and all his sons, were put to the sword, anno 1303; but happily his lady being with child was delivered of a son, who succeeded him, and carried on the line of this family.

This son, who was also named

IV. ALEXANDER FORBES, when a young man, joined king Robert Bruce, performed many brave actions in his service, and never deserted his interest; for which, and in regard of the great sufferings of his family, and his own eminent loyalty, he obtained a grant of several other lands from that great monarch, to him and his heirs for ever.

Lumifden's M. S. hist. of the family of Forbes, Scots compend. and chart. penes dom. Forbes.

He was no less faithful to king David Bruce, and adhered firmly to his interest, till he lost his life in his service at the fatal battle of Duplin, anno 1332.

Ibidem and Crawford's peerage.

He was also succeeded by a posthumous son,

V. Sir JOHN FORBES of that ilk, who made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and acquired from Thomas earl of Marr several lands in Aberdeen-shire, which he got confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal of king Robert II. anno 1373.

Ibidem, and chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained likewise a grant of the lands of Findrossie, by a charter *Johanni de Forbes domino ejusdem, et Margareta sponse sue*, dated 19th July 1378.

Chartulary of Murray, penes MacFarlane, p. 145.

In the fifth year of king Robert III. he was constituted justiciar of Aberdeen-shire, and coroner of that county.

He is witness in a charter of Isabel countess of Marr, of the lands of Bonjedworth to Thomas Douglas, in which he is designed *Johannes Forbes de eodem, miles*, dated anno 1404.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

By the said Margaret, (but of what family we know not,) he left issue four sons.

1. Sir Alexander, his heir.
2. Sir William Forbes, knight, ancestor of lord Pitligo. *Vide* title Pitligo.
3. Sir John Forbes, thane of Formartin, ancestor of the Forbes's of Tolquhon, Foveran, Waterton, Culloden, and many others.
4. Alexander, ancestor of the Forbes's of Brux, and of several other families. *Vide* vol. II. of this work.

Lumifden's M. S. and chart. in pub. archiv.

He died anno 1405, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir ALEXANDER, afterwards lord Forbes, who got an assignation to certain lands from William de Camera, *dominus de Findowne, Alexandro domino Forbes, &c.* dated anno 1419.

Chart. penes dom. Forbes, and book of original charters, penes MacFarlane, v. I. p. 164.

He was a great patriot, of an undaunted spirit, and was one of those Scotch heroes that went to France as volunteers to oppose the English under king Henry V. who carried king James I. then their prisoner, along with them, in hopes of making the Scots desert their old allies, and come over to them; but without

without success. Lord Forbes carried with him, in his own retinue, forty lances and one hundred horse, which sufficiently shews the grandeur of this family at that time; and it was chiefly owing to his valour, lord Gordon's, and some others, that the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the English at Bauge in Anjou, anno 1421.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 256.

He returned to Scotland immediately after that battle, and obtained a safe conduct to wait upon the king in England, and is then designed *dominus de Forbes*, in the end of that year 1421.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 153.

He obtained a grant from John earl of Buchan, to him and Elizabeth Douglas his spouse, and their heirs, of the lands of Meigle, Fintray, Blacktown, Balcross, &c. anno 1423.

Chart. penes dom. Forbes.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Forbes, from Murdoch duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, *Alexandro domino Forbes et Elizabetha Douglas sponsa sua, consanguinea nostra (gubernatoris) carissima, &c.* dated anno 1424.

Ibidem.

All which was confirmed by a charter, under the great seal, of king James I. *domino Alexandro Forbes militi, domino de Forbes, et Elizabetha sponsa sua, &c.* dated 6th October 1429.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained a bond of man-rent from sir Alexander Ogston, lord of that ilk, who obliged himself to attend him with three horsemen against all mortals, the king's majesty only excepted, dated 20th May 1426.

Penes dom. de Forbes.

He entered into an indenture with Robert lord Lyle of Duchale, who gives to Alexander lord Forbes his part of the lands of Strathdee, Kindrocht, &c. with all their pertinents, to be holden of the said Robert in blanch farm, as soon as Robert shall recover possession of half the lands of Mar, &c. And in like manner the said Alexander gives to the said Robert his lands of Clunie and Whitefield, lying in Strathern and Angus, to be holden of the earl of Angus, &c. dated anno 1444.

Ibidem, and book of charters, p. 172.

This sir Alexander was certainly created lord Forbes long before this æra, though we cannot fix the precise time; for he was so designed in Rymer anno 1421, in the above charter of Murdoch duke of Albany, anno 1424; also in his son's protest in 1445, hereafter mentioned. There is likewise in the register of the sheriff-court-books of Aberdeen, a precept by king James II. to his well-beloved cousin Alexander lord Forbes, of all arrears and rests of his last accompts in the shire of Aberdeen, &c. dated 12th July 1447.

Creations of the nobility, in the lawiers library. F. dinr.

He married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George earl of Angus, by lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king Robert III.

and obtained an obligation from William earl of Angus, her brother, *nobili viro Alexandro de Forbes militi, domino ejusd. et Elizabetha sponsa sua, sorori et heredi dicti comitis, &c.* dated anno 1423.

Charta in archiv. fam. de Douglas, and book of charters, p. 167.

He got also a charter from king James I. to him and Elizabeth his wife, of the barony of Forbes, Logie, Muchil, and many others, all erected into one barony, &c. dated 6th October 1430.

Haddington's coll. p. 146.

By her he had issue two sons, and three daughters:

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Mr. John Forbes*, provost of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh:
- 1st daughter, *Annabella*, married to sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, ancestor of lord Gray.
2. *Margaret*, married to — of Fyvie.
3. *Elizabeth*, married to — Irvine of Drum.

He died anno 1448, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. JAMES, second lord Forbes, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed master of Forbes, the common appellation of a lord of parliament's eldest son: This is instructed by a protest taken by him in parliament, viz. *Jacobus magister de Forbes, filius et heres Alexandri domini Forbes, protestatus est, quod si decretum contra Jacobum comitem Angusie contigerit esse promulgatum, quod illud nullum sibi generaret prejudicium ex successione predicto comiti Angusie, &c. Testibus* (to the notary's instrument) *nobilibus et potentibus dominis, Henrico domino de Dalkeith, Willielmo domino de Somerville, Andrea domino Gray, Patrio domino Glaninis, &c.* dated anno 1445.

Instrument penes dom. Forbes; and book of charters, p. 170.

This agrees with the earl of Angus's bond and tailzie of his estate, failing heirs of his own body, to James master of Forbes, son and heir of Alexander lord Forbes, by his sister Elizabeth Douglas, &c.

Charta in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

This lord obtained from king James II. a licence, *dilecto consanguineo suo Jacobo domino Forbes, ad construendum turrem seu fortalicium dictum Drumynor vulgariter nuncupat. Forbes in dominio de Forbes infra vicecomitatum de Aberdeen, &c.* dated 14th May 1456.

Penes dom. Forbes, and book of charters, p. 169.

He married lady Egidia Keith, daughter of William first earl Marishal, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, master of Forbes.
2. *Duncan*, ancestor of the Forbes's of Corfindae, Monimusk, Kilmuck, Lelly, &c.
3. *Patrick*, ancestor of the Forbes's of Corfe, Craigyvar, &c. in Scotland, and of the earls of Granard in Ireland.

His daughter, *Giles*, was married to Malcolm Forbes of Tolquhon.

X x x

He

He died about the year 1470, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charta penes
dom. Forbes.

VIII. WILLIAM, third lord Forbes, who married lady Christian Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*.
2. *Arthur*.
3. *John*.

The above three sons were all successively lords Forbes.

His daughter, *Christian*, married to William lord Ruthven.

He died soon after his father, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

IX. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Forbes, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Forbes, to him and Elizabeth his wife, dated 9th July 1477.

Abercrombie,
vol. II. p. 494.

He was a man of great honour and loyalty, and a true patriot: he took up arms, and raised all his vassals and friends, to revenge the murder of king James III. and was joined by the earls Marischal and Huntly, who were no less zealous than himself: but their measures were all disconcerted by the defeat of the earl of Lennox at Tillymoss, who had raised two thousand men on the same account, anno 1488.

He afterwards submitted to king James IV. and was received into favour.

He married lady Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Thomas earl of Arran; but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

IX. ARTHUR, fifth lord Forbes, who married Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John lord Glamis; but dying also without issue, before 1505, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Ibidem.

IX. JOHN, sixth lord Forbes, who got a charter from king James IV. *Johanni domino Forbes, terrarum de Meigle, Fintray, Blackstown, Belcross, &c. quæ fuerunt Alexandri Forbes militis, proavi dicti Johannis, &c.* dated 1st December 1505.

Also a charter allowing him to build a castle upon the hill of Kynedward, dated 6th April 1509.

Ibidem.

And a charter of the lands and barony of Fudes, in *vicecomitatu de Aberdain*, to him and Christian Lundin his spouse, dated 6th February 1510.

Ibidem.

He got charters from king James V. of many other lands, too numerous to be here inserted, *inter 1520 et 1535*.

He married, 1st, lady Catharine Stewart,

daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had a son,

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 182.

James, who died young, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to — Grant of that ilk.

He married, 2dly, *Christian*, daughter of sir John Lundy of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir, — and four daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Andrew Frazer of Muchil, ancestor of lord Frazer.

2. *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to Gilbert Keith of Troup; and, 2dly, to Alexander Innes of that ilk.

3. *Marjory*, married to Gilbert Forbes of Brux.

4. *Christian*, married to William lord Ruthven.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad an-
num 1527.

He married, 3dly, *Elizabeth Barlow*, widow of Alexander lord Elphington, by whom he had a son,

Arthur, designed of Putachie, — and a daughter,

Janet, married, 1st, to John earl of Athole; 2dly, to Alexander Hay of Dalgity; and, 3dly, to William Leslie of Balquhain.

He died anno 1547, and was succeeded by his son,

X. WILLIAM, seventh lord Forbes, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great seal, *Willielmo magistro de Forbes, terrarum baroniæ de Fudes*, dated anno 1539.

Ibidem.

And a charter, *terrarum baroniæ de Forbes, Awford, &c.* dated anno 1545.

Also charters of several other lands, *inter 1578 et 1584*.

Ibidem.

He was in great favour with king James V. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, when but a young man.

Ibidem.

He married *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heiress of sir William Keith of Innerugy, by whom he had six sons, and eight daughters.

Lumisdan's
M. S. history
of the family
of Forbes, &
chart. in pub.
archiv.

1. *John*, master of Forbes.
2. *William Forbes* of Foderhouse.
3. *James Forbes* of Lethinty.
4. *Robert Forbes*, prior of Monimusk.
5. *Arthur Forbes* of Logie.
6. *Abraham Forbes* of Blackstown.

1st daughter, *Jean*, married to James lord Ogilvie of Airly.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Henry lord Sinclair.

3. *Christian*, married to George Johnston of Caskieben.

4. *Isabel*, married to John Gordon of Pitlurg.

5. *Catharine*, married to — Barclay of Gartly, in *vicecomitatu de Aberdeen*.

6. *Margaret*,

6. *Margaret*, married to George Sinclair of May, son of George earl of Caithness.

7. *Barbara*, married to Alexander Allardice of that ilk.

8. *Anne*, married to sir John Seton of Barns.

He died anno 1593, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JOHN, eighth lord Forbes, who got from king James VI. a charter of the lands and barony of Forbes, &c. *Johanni domino Forbes, &c.* dated anno 1598.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had a son,

John, who entered into holy orders abroad, and died without issue, — and two daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to William Cummin of Earnside.

2. *Margaret*, married to George Sinclair of Dunbeath.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of James Seton of Touch, by whom he had a son,

Arthur, his heir, — and a daughter,

Catharine, married to — Gordon of Rothemay.

XII. ARTHUR, ninth lord Forbes, succeeded his father, and married Jean, daughter of Alexander lord Elphinston, by whom he had five sons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Colonel *John Forbes*.

3. Colonel *William Forbes*.

4. Captain *Arthur*.

5. Captain *James*.

These two last were killed in the German wars.

1st daughter, *Barbara*, married to George earl of Seaforth.

2. *Anne*, married to — Forbes of Echt.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to — Skeen of that ilk.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. ALEXANDER, tenth lord Forbes, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James VI. *Alexandro magistro de Forbes, filio et heredi apparenti Arthuri domini Forbes, terrarum baronia de Fintray, &c.* dated anno 1619.

His genius leading him to a military life, he went over to Germany, and served under the great Gustavus Adolphus, where he acquired the reputation of a brave and gallant officer, and arrived to the degree of a lieutenant-general.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war in Great-Britain, he returned to his native country; had a considerable command in the army that was sent over to suppress the rebellion in Ireland.

He was one of the colonels of foot in Aberdeen-shire, for duke Hamilton's engagement, anno 1648; and, after the murder of the king, had the same office in that shire, for putting the kingdom in a posture of defence, anno 1649.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of sir John Forbes of Pitligo, by whom he had a son,

William, master of Forbes, and several others who died young.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Forbes of Rires, *in vicecom. de Fife*, by whom he had two sons and three daughters that came to maturity, and eight others that died young.

1. Colonel *James Forbes*.

2. Captain *Arthur Forbes*.

1st daughter, *Christian*, married to John Forbes of Balflug.

2. *Mary*, married, 1st, to Hugh Rose of Kilravock; and 2dly, to — Kinnaird of Cowbine.

3. *Anne*, who died unmarried.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. WILLIAM, eleventh lord Forbes, who married Jean, daughter of — Campbell of Calder, by whom he had issue, three sons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Arthur Forbes* of Breda, without issue.

3. Mr. *Archibald Forbes* of Putachie.

1st daughter *Mary*, married, 1st, to William Sutherland of Roscommon, son of James, second lord Duffus; and 2dly, to sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to — Leith of Whitehaugh.

And dying in 1691, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. WILLIAM, twelfth lord Forbes, who, coming early into the revolution, was constituted one of the lords of the privy-council to king William, in May 1689; captain of a troop of horse; and soon after colonel of a regiment of dragoons.

He was also one of the privy-council to queen Anne, and lieutenant colonel of the horse guards, commanded by the duke of Argyle.

He married Anne, daughter of James Brodie of that ilk, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *James*,

Rescinded acts of parl.

Lumisdan's history of the Forbes's, and peerage of Scotland.

Ibidem!

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem. Lumisdan's M. S. hist. of the family of Forbes.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

2. *James*, who succeeded to the honours, of whom afterwards.

His daughter *Mary*, married to John Ogilvie of Balbegno, Esq;

He died, *anno* 1716, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. WILLIAM, thirteenth lord Forbes, who married Miss Dorothy Dale, daughter of William Dale, Esq; of Covent-garden, Westminster, by whom he had a son,

Francis, his heir,——and three daughters.

1. *Mary*, who died young.

2. *Jean*, married to captain James Dundas younger of Dundas.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to doctor John Gregory, professor of medicine in king's college, Aberdeen.

He died *anno* 1730, and was succeeded by his only son,

XVII. FRANCIS, fourteenth lord Forbes, who died a minor, unmarried, *anno* 1734, and was succeeded by his uncle James before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVI. JAMES, fifteenth lord Forbes, second son of William, the twelfth lord, married, 1st, Mary Forbes, sister of Alexander, lord Pittligo, widow of John Forbes of Monimusk, by whom he had a son,

James, now lord Forbes,——and three daughters.

1. *Sophia*, married to Charles Cummin of Kinninmount.

2. *Mary*, married to James Gordon of Cowbardie, Esq;

3. *Anne*, married to Thomas Erskine of Pittodrie, Esq;

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Gordon of Park, Bart. by whom he had no issue.

He died *anno* 1761, and was succeeded by his son,

XVII. JAMES, sixteenth lord Forbes, who married Catharine Innes, only daughter of sir Robert Innes of Orton, Bart. by whom he has a daughter.

A R M S.

Azure, three boars heads couped *argent*, muzzled *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath, a stag's head crazed, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two greyhounds *argent*, each having a plain collar *gules*.

MOTTO; *Grace me guide*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Castle Forbes and Putachie, in Aberdeenshire, &c.

A S H T O N, Lord ASHTON of FORFAR.

AS a full account of this noble and anti-ent family is to be found in many English histories, we shall here briefly deduce their descent, as contained in the Scots compendium, being all taken from English authors.

I. RALPH de ASHTON, in the county of Stafford, flourished in the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. who succeeded to the crown of England, *anno* 1216.

He was father of

II. ROGER de ASHTON, who obtained from Roger de Maland, bishop of Litchfield, the keeping of the game of Cankwood in Staffordshire, *anno* 1260, which hath continued with his posterity ever since.

He married Sibil, daughter of James de Launda, by whom he had issue a son and successor,

III. Sir JOHN de ASHTON, who was

knight of the shire for Stafford, the 7th of Edward III. *anno* 1327.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. ROGER de ASHTON, who was also knight for Staffordshire, the 23d of the same prince, *anno* 1350.

He was father of

V. JOHN de ASHTON, who was made sheriff of Staffordshire by king Edward III. about the 1370, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir THOMAS ASHTON, who served in parliament as knight for Staffordshire, the 10th of Henry IV. *anno* 1409, and was also made sheriff of the county.

He married Elizabeth, sister and heir to Reginald de Leigh, by whom he got a great estate, and by her had issue a son,

VII. Sir ROGER de ASHTON, who was returned

returned knight for Staffordshire, by the commissioners of the county, to serve in parliament the 12th of Henry VI. *anno* 1434.

He married Joyce, sister and co-heiress of Baldwin de Freville, by whom he had a son and heir,

VIII. ROGER de ASHTON, who married Mabel, daughter of sir William Brereton in the county of Chester, by whom he had a son,

IX. JOHN de ASHTON, who succeeded him, and was sheriff of the county of Stafford, in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Delves of Dodington, Esq; by whom he had a son,

X. Sir JOHN de ASHTON, who at the marriage of prince Arthur, eldest son of king Henry VII. was made knight of the bath.

This sir John, in the 4th of Henry VIII. *anno* 1513, went in the expedition into Brittany, and assisted that king at the siege of Terouin and Tournay, as also at the battle of Spurs that same year; and for his conduct and bravery was made a knight banneret in the open field.

He married Joan, daughter of sir William Littleton, by which marriage he got the manor of Wanlip, &c. and by her he had issue two sons.

1. Sir Edward, his heir.

2. William Ashton, Esq;

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir EDWARD ASHTON, who was several times sheriff of the county of Stafford, and married Joan, daughter of Thomas Bowls, Esq; by whom he had a son,

Sir Walter, his heir,—and three daughters.

1. Catharine, married to sir William Chitwynd of Ingstree, in the county of Stafford.

2. Mary, married to sir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire.

3. Frances, married to Robert Needham of Shenton, in Leicester-shire, ancestor of viscount Kilmurry.

He died *anno* 1568, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. Sir WALTER ASHTON, who was knighted by queen Elizabeth.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Levison.

He died *anno* 1589, leaving issue a son and successor,

XIII. Sir EDWARD ASHTON, who was

also knighted and appointed sheriff of Stafford-shire, an office that had been enjoyed by all his ancestors, since the time of king Edward III.

He married Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Lucy knight, by whom he had a son,

XIV. Sir WALTER ASHTON, who succeeded him, and at the coronation of king James I. of England, was made a knight of the bath, *anno* 1603, and a baronet, 1611.

In 1622, he was sent with the earl of Bristol to the court of Madrid, to conclude a marriage treaty with Charles prince of Wales, and the eldest daughter of that crown; where, to support the glory of his country, he spent the greatest part of his own estate, tho' that marriage never took effect.

However, king Charles I. being sensible of his faithful services, created him a peer of Scotland, by the title of lord Ashton of Forfar, 8th November 1628, by patent, *hereditus masculis in perpetuum*. Diploma in pub. regist.

He died *anno* 1639, having married Gertrude, daughter of sir Ralph Sadler of Standon, in the county of Hartford, by whom he had a son and successor,

XV. WALTER, second lord Ashton of Forfar, who was a great loyalist, and trusty servant to king Charles I.

When Litchfield was besieged by the parliament's forces, he was joined in commission with sir Thomas Tildesly the governor. They sent a letter to the king at Newcastle, with a safe hand, to which he returned the following answer:

Newcastle, 6th June, 1646.

My lord Ashton and Tildesly,

" The greatest of my misfortunes is,
" that I cannot reward such gallant and loyal
" subjects as you are, as I ought or would.
" For the present, (I deal freely with you,)
" I can give you no relief; but I desire you
" to hold out till Oxford be surrendered,
" which will be ranked among the good
" services done by you to

" Your assured friend,

" Charles R."

Oxford being surrendered soon thereafter, and no conditions obtained for them, lord Ashton retired, and lived privately in the country till the restoration; after which he succeeded to the estate of Standon, before-mentioned, and got a grant thereof from king Charles II. to him and his heirs, with a weekly mercat, and two several fairs in the year, at the town of Standon, without being accountable to the exchequer, &c.

Y y y

He

He married lady Mary Welton, daughter of Richard earl of Portland, lord treasurer of England, by whom he had a son,

XVI. WALTER, third lord Ashton of Forfar, who married Eleanor, daughter of sir Walter Blunt, knight, by whom he had a son, *Walter*, his heir.

He died *anno* 1714, and was succeeded by his son,

XVII. WALTER, fourth lord Ashton of Forfar, who married lady Mary Howard, sister to Thomas duke of Norfolk, by whom he had several children.

1. *James* his heir, &c. &c.

He had a daughter married to Robert Wield, Esq;

He died *anno* 1746, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. JAMES, fifth lord Ashton of For-

far, who married lady Barbara Talbot, eldest daughter of George earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had son.

He died *anno* 1755, and was succeeded by his son,

XIX. WALTER, sixth lord Ashton of Forfar, &c.

A R M S.

Argent, a fess; and in chief, three lozenges *sable*.

CREST; on a wreath, a bull's head coupéd, of the last.

SUPPORTERS; two Roman knights completely armed, their faces, hands, and knees bare.

MOTTO; *Numini et patriæ asto*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Standon in the county of Hartford, and at Tizhall in Staffordshire.

DOUGLAS Earl of FORFAR.

ARCHIBALD earl of Angus, eldest son and apparent heir of William, first marquis of Douglas, married 1st lady Anne Stewart, daughter of Esme duke of Lennox, by whom he had a son,

James, afterwards marquis of Douglas.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean Wemyss, daughter of David earl of Wemyss; and on 3d April, 1651, when king Charles II. was in Scotland, he was created earl of Ormond and Forfar, lord Bothwell and Hartside, these honours being limited to his heirs-male by the said lady Jean Wemyss; and by her he had also a son,

II. ARCHIBALD, who, accordingly upon his father's death, succeeded to those titles, *anno* 1655. But after the restoration, he got a new patent, confirming the titles of earl of Forfar, lord Windale and Hartside, to him, and the heirs-male of his body, 2d Oct. 1661.

He came early into the revolution, was named a privy councillor to king William, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal.

He was also of the privy council to queen Anne, and was by her appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, in which office he continued till the dissolution of that court by the union.

He married Rabina, daughter of sir William Lockhart of Lee, ambassador extraordinary from king Charles II. to the court of

France. By the said Rabina, he had a son, *Archibald*, his heir.

He died in 1712, and was succeeded by the said

III. ARCHIBALD, second earl of Forfar, who betaking himself to a military life, soon rose to the degree of a lieutenant colonel, and was with the duke of Argyle at the battle of Sheriff-muir, *anno* 1715; where he received several wounds, of which he died a few days thereafter, without issue, whereby his honours became extinct.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st, and 4th, *argent*, a man's heart crowned, proper; on a chief *azure*, three stars of the 1st. 2d, and 3d, four coats quarterly, 1st MacDoual, 2d Abernethy, 3d Wishart, 4th Stewart, as born by the Duke of Douglas.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, a savage with a chain about his neck, pendant; to it a crowned heart, proper; on the sinister, a buck collared with three mullets.

CREST; a phoenix in a flame.

MOTTO; *Extinctus orior*; and on the compartment, *Jamais arrier*.

C H I E F S E A T.

At Bothwell-castle in Lanerk-shire.

FORRESTER

FORRESTER Lord FORRESTER.

THIS surname, which is of great antiquity, is taken from the office of forester, or keeper of the king's forests, their armorial bearings being hunting horns, &c.

There was an antient family of the surname of Forrester in the Merse, designed of Renton, which long ago ended in an heiress, married to Ellim of Ellimford; which family again ended in another heiress, married to the ancestor of sir John Home, now of Renton.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family was

I. Sir ADAM FORRESTER, who flourished in the reign of king David Bruce, from whom he got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Whitburn, in the constabulary of Linlithgow, to him and his heirs, &c. dated the 17th of August 1365.

He got another charter from the same prince, upon the resignation of William de Seton, *terrarium villa de Nudriff*, (Niddery) in the said constabulary, to him, and the heirs-male of his body, dated *anno* 1370.

This sir Adam has been possessed of an immense estate, for he got from king Robert II. no less than six charters, under the great seal, of different lands and baronies; besides, one of the lands and barony of Corstorphine, which he acquired from sir William More of Abercorn, *anno* 1377, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

He was a man of great parts, was made lord privy-seal *anno* 1390, and was six or seven times employed to negotiate treaties with the English, betwixt the 1394 and 1404.

He married Agnes, daughter of John Dundas of Fingask, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir John, his heir.

2. Thomas, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Drylaw, upon sir John's resignation, *Thome Forrester fratri suo*, &c. dated in 1406.

Sir Adam died in the end of the year 1405, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir JOHN, who got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, of the lands and barony of Uchertyre, in the shire of Stirling, upon the resignation of sir John Drummond of Cargill, to and in favours of sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, and Margaret his spouse, dated 6th March 1407.

He acquired from Henry Sinclair earl of Orkney, an annuity of twelve merks *per an-*

num, out of his lands and coal-works of Dyfart, until he is repaid of thirty nobles, which he lent the earl in his great necessity, &c. Upon which he got a charter under the great seal, dated in December 1407.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about the king's liberty, *anno* 1416, and again in 1423; he was also one of the hostages for his ransom, 1424.

He was in great favour with king James I. who made him, first, master of his household, then lord high chamberlain of Scotland, 1425.

He was afterwards employed in several negotiations with the English, and made many considerable donations to the religious.

By the above charter in 1407, it appears he married, 1st, Margaret; but of what family, or whether or not he had children by her we can give no account.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean Sinclair, daughter of Henry earl of Orkney, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Sir John, his heir.

2. Henry Forrester of Liberton, &c.

1st daughter, Janet, married to sir Robert, then son and heir-apparent of Herbert lord Maxwell of Carlaverock.

2. Elizabeth, married to sir Alexander Lauder of Hatton, knight.

He died *anno* 1440, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir JOHN, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great seal, *Johanni Forrester, filio et heredi apparenti domini Johannis Forrester, camerarii Scotiae*, &c. of several lands, *inter* 1425 et 1430.

He married Marian Stewart lady Dalswinton, widow of sir John Stewart, knight, by whom he had two sons.

1. Archibald, his heir.

2. Matthew Forrester, who got a charter from king James III. of the lands of Barnton, &c. *anno* 1487.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ARCHIBALD FORRESTER of Corstorphin, who married Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Patrick lord Hailes, by whom he had a son and successor,

V. Sir ALEXANDER, who got a charter from king James III. *domino Alexandro Forrester de Corstorphine, militi*, of several lands and baronies, dated *anno* 1477.

He got charters of many other lands, *inter* 1480 et 1500.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 341. tom. X. pages 266, 308, &c.

Lives of the offic. of state. p. 310.

Ibid. and Rymer.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Stewart's hist. of the royal fam. p. 160.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He

Chart. in king David's book.

Ibidem.

Chart. in archiv. Robert II.

Ibidem.

Rymer tom. VII. & VIII.

Nisbet's append. p. 269.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Duncan Forrester of Gardyn, by whom he had a son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

VI. JAMES, who succeeded him, and got many charters from king James V. *Jacobo Forrester de Corstorphine, &c.*

He married Janet, daughter of ———
Lauder of Hatton, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir James, his heir.
 2. Henry, who succeeded his brother.
- He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in can-
cellaria.

VII. Sir JAMES FORRESTER of Corstorphine, who dying without issue-male, *anno* 1587, his estate devolved upon his brother,

VII. HENRY FORRESTER of Corstorphine, who married Helen Preston, a daughter of the family of Craigmillar, in Edinburghshire, by whom he had a son,

Records of
parliament.

VIII. GEORGE, who, being a man of parts, honour, and probity, was in great favour with king Charles I. who created him a baronet, *anno* 1625, then raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Forrester of Corstorphine, 22d July 1633, by patent to his heirs-general.

He was also appointed high sheriff of the shire of Edinburgh.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, *Georgio domino Forrester de Corstorphin*, of the lands and barony of Torwood-head, and many others, *inter* 1634 *et* 1640.

He married Christian, daughter of sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, by whom he had several daughters.

1. Helen, married to William lord Ross.
2. Jean, married to James Baillie of Torwood-head, son of lieutenant-general William Baillie.

3. Lillas, married to William Baillie, another son of the said lieutenant-general William, and who carried on the line of this family.

Records of
parliament.

George, first lord Forrester, having no issue, made a resignation of his estate and honours in the king's hands, and got a new patent, to himself in life, and after his decease, "To and in favours of his daughter Jean, and her husband, the said James Baillie, and the heirs procreate betwixt them; which failing, to the nearest and lawful heirs-male of the said James whatever; they carrying the name and arms of Forrester; the said James being designed master of Forrester during George's life, &c." This patent is dated 13th August 1650.

George, first lord Forrester, dying soon thereafter without male-issue, was accordingly succeeded by his son-in-law,

IX. JAMES BAILLIE alias FORRESTER, second lord, who, after the death of his first wife, the said Jean, married, 2dly, lady Jean Ruthven, only daughter of Patrick earl of Forth and Brentford, but dying without issue by either, his estate and honours, according to the last mentioned patent, devolved upon his brother and heir-male,

IX. WILLIAM, third lord Forrester, who, by the said Lillas, daughter of the first lord, left issue a son and successor,

X. WILLIAM, fourth lord Forrester, who married a daughter of sir Andrew Birnie of Saline, one of the senators of the college of justice; and he dying *anno* 1705, by her left a son and heir,

XI. GEORGE, fifth lord Forrester, who went into the army, signalized himself in the government's service at Preston in Lancashire, *anno* 1715, and was made colonel of the 4th troop of horse guards.

He married Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Row, Esq; in the county of Oxford, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. George, his heir.
2. William.

His daughter ———, married to Patrick Haldane of Bearcrofts, Esq; advocate.

The other ———, married to ———
Stirling of Herbertshire, Esq;.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. GEORGE, sixth lord Forrester, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XII. WILLIAM, seventh lord Forrester, who was a chaplain in the royal navy, but dying unmarried, *anno* 1748, the title appears to be extinct.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent*, three buffalo's horns *sable*, stringed *gules*, for the name of Forrester; 2d and 3d *azure*, nine mullets *or*, for Baillie.

CREST; on a wreath, a talbot's head erased *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two talbots of the last.

MOTTO; *Spero*.

C H I E F S E A T S

Were at Torwood in the shire of Stirling, and Corstorphine within two miles of Edinburgh.

P A T R I C K

PATRICK RUTHVEN Earl of FORTH in Scotland, and BRENTFORD in England.

THE immediate ancestor of this great man was,

I. WILLIAM, second son of William, created lord Ruthven, *anno* 1487.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got from his father the lands of Bandean, in Perthshire, upon which he got a charter from king James V. *anno* 1528.

Ibidem.

He got also another charter, *Willielmo Ruthven et Agnete Crichton sponse sue*, dated 1536.

By the said Agnes Crichton, he left issue a son,

II. WILLIAM RUTHVEN of Bandean, who succeeded him. He was father of

III. PATRICK, afterwards earl of Forth, who being of a military genius, went abroad when young to push his fortune in the German wars, and served under that great general Gustavus Adolphus; where, for his conduct and bravery, he rose to the rank of a lieutenant-general, and gained to himself immortal honour: But hearing of the troubles in his own country, and being strongly attached to the interest of the royal family, he returned home, and immediately joined the loyalists. The king being no stranger to his character, created him lord Ruthven of Et-

Minutes of parliament.

trick, *anno* 1639, and made him governor of the castle of Edinburgh, which he held out for the king; and absolutely refused to surrender; for which he was forfeited by the parliament in June 1640; but by general Lesly's interest, his forfeiture was taken off in November 1641. He immediately repaired to the king in England, who made him general of his army, and created him earl of Forth, 27th March 1642, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

Ibidem.

Records of parliament.

At the battles of Edgehill, Brentford, and Newberry, he performed the part of a prudent and experienced general; and, in consideration of his eminent services, the king was pleased to create him a peer of England, by the title of earl of Brentford, &c. *anno* 1645.

He was again forfeited, and excepted from pardon by the parliament, and died in an advanced age, *anno* 1651, leaving issue only one daughter,

Guthry's memoirs.

IV. Lady JEAN RUTHVEN, married to James lord Forrester, who dying also without issue, all the titles became extinct.

A R M S.

Argent, three bars gules.

FRASER Lord FRASER.

THE immediate ancestor of this branch of the noble and ancient family of Fraser was,

I. ANDREW FRASER of Muchil, in Aberdeenshire, who flourished in the reign of king James V. and married Margaret, daughter of John sixth lord Forbes, by whom he had a son and heir,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. ANDREW FRASER of Muchil, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Douglas earl of Buchan, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

III. ANDREW, who succeeded him, and being a man of parts and learning, was in great favour with king Charles I. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title

Diploma in pub. archiv.

Z z z

of lord Fraser, 19th June 1633, by patent *hereditibus masculis e corpore suo*.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Andrea domino Fraser*, of the lands and barony of Duris, and others, *inter* 1634 *et* 1636. In which last year he died, having married Anne, daughter of James lord Balmerino, by whom he had a son and successor,

Ibidem.

IV. ANDREW, second lord Fraser, who appears to have been engaged on the parliament's side during the troublesome reign of king Charles I.

He was one of the committee sent to the north for prosecuting malignants, 19th July 1644.

Rescinded acts of parl.

He was one of the committee of estates in 1645; and he and his son the master were

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

were both in the last committee, *anno* 1649.
He got charters from king Charles II. of
the lands and barony of Stainywood, &c. *an-*
no 1662.

He married Anne, daughter of ——— Hal-
dane of Gleneagles, by whom he had issue,
Andrew, his heir.

He died *anno* 1674, and was succeeded by
his son,

Crawford's
peerage.

V. ANDREW, third lord Frazer, who mar-
ried Catharine Frazer, daughter of Hugh lord
Lovat, widow of Robert viscount of Arbuth-
not, by whom he had a son,

VI. CHARLES, fourth lord Frazer, who
succeeded him, and married lady Mary Er-
skine, daughter of James earl of Buchan, and
died without issue. *Ibidem.*

A R M S.

Azure, three fraizes *argent*.

CREST; a mount full of strawberries, leav-
ed, flowered, and fructuate, proper.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter a falcon,
and on the sinister a heron proper.

MOTTO; *All my hope is in God.*

MACDUFF Thane and Earl of FYFE.

AS there are many full and elaborate ac-
counts of this great and antient fami-
ly, wrote by good historians, we shall here
briefly deduce their descent from the best au-
thorities.

Fifus Duffus, or Fyfe MacDuff, was a
man of vast wealth and power in the reign of
king Kenneth II. and gave that prince great
assistance in his wars with the Picts, about
the year 834.

Sir James Bal-
four's descrip-
tion of Fife.

After they were subdued (about the year
840) king Kenneth gave to this MacDuff, in
reward of his great and eminent services, all
the lands then called Otholinia, which he
himself had conquered from the Picts, which
extended from Fife-Nefs to Clackmannan,
from east to west, from the river Forth on
the south, to the river Tay and Earn on the
north.

Boeth. lib.X.
p. 199.

This great tract of land he called Fife, af-
ter his own name, according to these words
of Boethius, *regio ad id tempus Otholinia a*
Fifo Duffo, in Fifi nomen concessit, &c.

As he was now proprietor of all Fyfe, he
was also appointed heretable thane thereof,
the highest jurisdiction then known in Scot-
land under our kings; which dignity was en-
joyed by his posterity in a direct male-line to
that hero and eminent patriot MacDuff, the
eighth thane, and first earl.

I. MACDUFF, eighth thane, afterwards
earl of Fyfe, was one of the greatest and most
powerful subjects in the kingdom; and as he
was no less good than great, he was conse-
quently much dreaded by MacBeath the usur-
per.

The great share he had in bringing about
king Malcolm Canmore's restoration, and his
killing MacBeath with his own hand, are facts

so well known, that it is needless here to in-
sist on them.

And as Malcolm was a prince both gene-
rous and grateful, he did not fail to reward
his benefactor according to his merit: He
confirmed to him the county of Fyfe, and cre-
ated him earl thereof at his first *conventus pro-*
cerum held at Forfar, *anno* 1057; or, accord-
ing to others, *anno* 1061. *Fordun, vol. I.*

He likewise conferred on him many great
and noble privileges, all to descend to his po-
sterity, *viz.*

1st, To have the honour of placing the
kings of Scotland in the chair of state at their
coronation.

2d, That they should lead the van of the
royal army in the day of battle.

3d, That if any within the ninth degree
of relation to his family, should be guilty of
man-slaughter, he should be free by flying to
Crofs MacDuff (a sanctuary or place of girth)
upon paying twenty-four merks of silver for
the death of a gentleman, and twelve for that
of a plebeian, &c. *Ibid. vol. I. p. 252.*

This last privilege was often claimed and
obtained; particularly by sir Hugh Aberne-
thy, sir Alexander Murray of Abercairny,
Spens of Wormiston, &c.

This great man was succeeded by his son,

II. DUFFAGAN, second earl of Fyfe, who
is a witness to many charters of king Alex-
ander I. and assents to a charter of mortifica-
tion to the Trinity Church of Scoon, 1115.
He was succeeded by his son, *Chartulary of
Scoon, penes
vicecom. de
Stormont, &
sir James Dal-
rymple's col-
lections.*

III. CONSTANTINE, third earl of Fyfe,
who was witness to a charter of Edelrad, *an-*
no 1120; also to a charter of mortification
to the monastery of Dunfermline. *Ibidem, and
chartularies of
Dunfermline
and St. An-
drews, &c.*

He,

He, dying *anno* 1127, was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

IV. GILLMICHAEL, fourth earl of Fyfe, who is witness to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Holyrood-house, *anno* 1128; also to several other charters of king David I. He left issue two sons.

1. *Duncan*, his heir.

2. *Hugo*, of whom the family of Wemyss is lineally descended. *Vide* title earl Wemyss.

He died *anno* 1139, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartulary of Dunfermline, &c.

V. DUNCAN, fifth earl of Fyfe, who is witness to many charters of king David I. and he himself was a liberal benefactor to the religious.

He had issue a son,

Duncan, his heir.

M. S. hist. of Clanchatton.

It is said he had also several other sons, of whom the Wemysses, MacIntoshes, Duffs, Fyfes, &c. are descended; but we have never seen any document for this.

Earl Duncan died *anno* 1154, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibid. Chartul. of Coldstream &c.

VI. DUNCAN, sixth earl of Fyfe, who made a great figure, and was justiciar of Scotland in the reign of king William the Lion.

He founded a monastery for nuns at North-Berwick, and made many other donations to the religious.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

He was one of the Scotch nobles at the convention with the king of England, when king William obtained his liberty, *anno* 1174.

He left issue several sons.

1. *Malcolm*, his heir.

2. *Duncan*, whose son Malcolm became earl of Fyfe, upon the death of his uncle Malcolm the seventh earl, as will be shown hereafter.

Chartulary of Moray.

3. *David*, designed in several authentic writs, *filius Duncani comitis de Fife*, &c. whose son John became earl of Athole. *Vide* title earl of Athole.

Earl Duncan died *anno* 1203, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chron. of Melrofs, and chartulary of Moray.

VII. MALCOLM, seventh earl of Fife, who founded and largely indowed the abbacy of Culrofs, in Perth-shire, *anno* 1217.

Ibid. p. 4.

He made a donation to the episcopal see of Moray, to which Duncan and David, his brothers, are witnesses.

He dying without male-issue, *anno* 1230, was succeeded by his nephew Malcolm, as before observed.

VIII. MALCOLM, eighth earl of Fyfe, son

of Duncan, second son of the sixth earl, succeeded to the earldom, as above, and was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, *anno* 1237, and to another in 1244.

He was appointed one of the privy council to king Alexander III. upon the change of the ministry, *anno* 1255.

He married a daughter of Lewelin king of Wales, by whom he had a son,

Colban, his heir, — and a daughter,

—, married to sir Walter Murray of Bothwel.

He died *anno* 1266, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. COLBAN, ninth earl of Fyfe, who survived his father only four years, and died *anno* 1270, leaving issue a son,

X. DUNCAN, tenth earl of Fyfe, who being but eight years old when his father died, the king took the charge of his education till he should be of age.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that took an oath, obliging themselves to stand by, and maintain the right and title of king Alexander's grand-child to the crown, failing heirs-male of his body, *anno* 1284.

After the death of king Alexander III. this earl was chosen one of the six guardians of the kingdom; but was basely put to death by sir Patrick Abernethy, and sir Walter Percy, *anno* 1288, leaving issue a son,

XI. DUNCAN, eleventh earl of Fyfe, who lost his life in the service of his country, at the battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298; and, tho' not above twenty years of age, left issue a son,

XII. DUNCAN, twelfth earl of Fyfe, who married Mary de Monthermer, niece to king Edward I. of England.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that signed the famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

He was taken prisoner at the unfortunate battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332; after which he was compelled to put the crown upon Edward Baliol's head at Scoon that same year.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son,

XIII. DUNCAN, thirteenth earl of Fyfe, who attended king David Bruce in his unlucky expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

He afterwards got liberty to return to Scotland, to procure sufficient hostages, or to raise money for his own ransom, *anno* 1350.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 58.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377 and 428.

Ibid. p. 566.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 58.

Ibid. p. 104.

Ibid. p. 113.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 148.

Ibid. p. 175.

Rymer.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Ibid. p. 305, and 306.

Rymer's foed.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 671.

We

We can trace him no further; but he is said to have died about the year 1353, leaving issue, by Mary his wife, only one daughter,

XIV. ISABEL, his sole heiress, who married, 1st, sir William Ramsay, knight, who, it is said, in her right, became earl of Fife; but of that we have seen no documents. By him she had no issue.

Stewart's history of the royal family, p. 56.

She married, 2dly, Walter Stewart, second son of the first marriage of king Robert II. who died also without issue, anno 1360.

Chart. in archis regis David.

She married, 3dly, sir Thomas Byssset of Upsetlington, and does not yet seem to be designed *comitissa*. There is a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, in these words: *David D. G. &c. sciatis nos vidisse intellexisse, &c. quandam cartam, viz. omnibus hanc cartam visuris, &c. Thomas Byssset dominus de Upsetlington, miles, &c. dotasse Isabellam de Fife dominam ejusd. ante matrimonium inter me et ipsam Isabellam, &c. in tota baronia de Glesclune, &c. &c. anno 1362.*

About a year thereafter, he got a new charter from the same prince, narrated at length in sir Robert Sibbald's history of Fife, p. 97. in which are these words:

David D. G. &c. sciatis nos dedisse dilecto et fideli nostro Thoma Byssset, militi, totum comitatum nostrum de Fife, &c. tenend. &c. eidem Thoma et heredibus suis masculis inter ipsum et Isabellam de Fife, &c. quibus deficientibus, volumus quod totus predictus comitatus, &c. ad nos et heredes nostros libere revertatur, &c. &c. dated in June 1363, anno regni 34.

She had no issue by any of her husbands; but resigned the whole earldom of Fife in favours of Robert duke of Albany; we shall therefore here insert part of an indenture nar-

rated at large in sir Robert Sibbald's history of Fife, p. 97. viz.

" Indenture betwixt Robert Stewart, earl of Menteith, and Isabel countess of Fife, &c. That the said countess doth acknowledge the said earl to be her lawful heir apparent, as well by the tailzie made by umquhil Duncan earl of Fife, her father, to Alan earl of Menteith, grand-father of the lady Margaret, spouse of the said Robert now earl, as by the tailzie made by the said lady Isabel herself, and her umquhil husband Walter Stewart, the son of the said Robert earl of Menteith, to the fore-said earl, by which, upon the said earl's assisting her in the recovery of her earldom, which she by force and fear had otherwise resigned; and that when the said earldom is recovered, and the countess has got possession of it, she shall presently resign it in the king's hands, to invest the earl himself in it, &c. &c. &c." This deed is dated the penult day of March 1371.

Robert duke of Albany succeeded to the earldom accordingly, which at last was annexed to the crown, by the forfeiture of his son duke Murdoch, anno 1425. *Vide* title duke of Albany.

Sir Robert Sibbald, p. 98. says, " There were several cadets of the MacDuffs, earls of Fife, viz. the predecessor of the earls of Wemyss, of MacIntosh or Clanchatton, of Toshach of Monyvaird, of the barons of Finday, Craigton, and others of the name of Duff, &c. &c."

A R M S.

Or, a lion rampant gules.

Lord of GALLOWAY.

THE inhabitants of this county were of old governed by their own lords and princes, according to Cambden, who says, *Galovidia olim suos principes et dominos habuit*; but we shall begin to deduce their descent, only where we have authentic documents.

Cambden, p. 693.

I. FERGUS, lord of Galloway, flourished in the end of the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and lived till near the end of that of king Malcom IV. who died anno 1165.

Fordun, vol. I. p. 450.

He made a great figure in his time, being very rich and powerful, and had been engaged with the English against his country;

but at last submitted, and delivered his own eldest son Uchtred to the king, as an hostage for his good behaviour in time coming.

He was a great benefactor to the religious. He founded the monastery of Dundrenan, anno 1142; also the priory of Whitehorn, and made several donations to the monastery of Holyrood-house, &c.

Chron. of Melrose, &c.

He at last turned a *religieuse* himself, retired to the last named monastery, anno 1160, and died soon thereafter, leaving issue two sons.

Ibidem, and Fordun,

1. Uchtred.
2. Gilbert.

II. UCHTRED,

II. UCHTRED, second lord of Galloway, succeeded his father, and in many authentic writs is designed *filius et haeres Fergusii, &c.* He was a true patriot, and stood always firm to the interest of his country; but his brother Gilbert being more in the English interest, got assistance from them, made Uchtred prisoner, and at last cruelly put him to death, and took possession of his whole estate; but Gilbert dying *anno 1185*,

III. ROLAND, son of his brother Uchtred, got possession of his own inheritance, and was third lord of Galloway.

He was a faithful and loyal subject, and was always in great favour with king William.

He married Eva, daughter, and at last sole heiress of Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland, whereby he got not only a great accession to his estate, but had also the dignity of constable transferred to his family.

He founded the abbay of Glenluce in Galloway, *anno 1190*.

By the said Eva he left issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Alan*, his heir.

2. *Thomas de Galloway*, who married Isabel, second daughter of Henry earl of Athole, by which marriage he came to be earl of Athole.

His daughter, *Ada*, married to sir Walter Byffet.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ALAN, fourth lord of Galloway, who was also constable of Scotland.

He founded the abbacy of Tunland, and gave vast donations to the religious.

He married, 1st, a daughter of Hugh de Lacy, an Irish lady, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, eldest daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, brother to king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, without issue.

2. *Christian*, married to William de Foribus, earl of Albermarle, also without issue.

3. *Dervegild*, married to John Baliol, lord of Bernard castle.

Lord Alan dying without male-succession, *anno 1234*, and his two eldest daughters dying without issue, the greatest part of his estate came to

V. DERVEGILD, his third daughter, who married John Baliol, as above.

She dying *anno 1269*, left issue a son,

VI. JOHN BALIOL, afterwards king of Scotland, of whom there is now no succession.

Dervegild is said also to have had a daughter, married to John Cummin, lord of Badenach, whose only daughter married Archibald tenth lord Douglas, father of the first earl.

This Archibald was also designed lord of Galloway, which title continued long in the family of Douglas. *Vide* title duke of Douglas.

STEWART Earl of GALLOWAY.

AS the rise, descent, grandeur and antiquity of the illustrious and royal family of Stewart, is fully recorded and transmitted to posterity by many historians, we shall proceed directly to the immediate ancestor of this noble family, which hath the honour to be among the first cadets of that illustrious house.

ALEXANDER, sixth lord high steward of Scotland, obtained from king Alexander III. a grant of the lands of Gairlies, *anno 1263*.

He married Jean, daughter and heiress of Angus MacRorie, lord of Bute, and died in 1283, leaving issue two sons.

1. *James*, seventh lord high steward of Scotland, grandfather of king Robert II. the first Scotch king of the name of Stewart, of

whom the whole of the royal family is descended.

2. Sir *John Stewart* of Bonkill, the immediate ancestor of this family.

I. Sir JOHN STEWART, second son of Alexander, sixth lord high steward of Scotland, got from his father the lands of Gairlies, &c.

He was a great hero and patriot, and was one of those noble worthies, who, upon the death of king Alexander III. entered into that memorable bond or association, whereby they bound themselves to stand by one another, in defence of their country, and whoever should by right of blood succeed to the crown of Scotland. The obligation is dated, 20th December 1286.

He was one of the Scotch nobles chosen on the

Chartulary of Melrofs, &c.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 58.

Chron. of Melrofs.

Ibidem, Scots compend. and hist. of the Stewarts.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 158.

After he had performed many great actions in the service of his country, he was killed fighting gallantly against the English, at the battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298, having married Margaret, daughter and heiress of sir Alexander Bonkill of that ilk, in whose right he came to be possessor of a great many lands, particularly the barony of Bonkill, by which title he was afterwards designed.

By his said lady, he left a numerous issue, *viz.*

1. *Alexander Stewart* of Bonkill, afterwards earl of Angus, whose male line is extinct.

2. Sir *Alan Stewart* of Dreghorn, ancestor of the Stewarts of Darnly, earls and dukes of Lennox. The last duke of the male-line of that family, dying without issue in 1672, king Charles II. grandson of king James VI. son of Henry lord Darnley, son of Matthew earl of Lennox, was then the next heir-male.

3. Sir *Walter Stewart* of Dalswinton, who carried on the line of this family.

4. Sir *John Stewart* of Jedburgh, of whom several considerable families are descended, and whose grandson married the heiress of Dalswinton, as will be shown hereafter.

5. Sir *James Stewart* of Preston, &c.—and a daughter,

Isabel, married to the brave Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, with whom he got the barony of Gairlies, which again returned to the family, as will appear afterwards.

Haddington's
collect. and
Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 16.

II. Sir *WALTER STEWART* third son of sir John Stewart of Bonkill, was one of those patriots who joined king Robert Bruce, as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown, and performed many gallant actions against the enemies of his country, under that great prince, from whom he obtained a grant of the lands and barony of Dalswinton, *pro bono et fidei servitio sibi impenso*, as the charter bears.

Haddington's
collect. hist.
of the royal
family, &c.

He also got the barony of Gairlies conveyed back to him, by John Randolph earl of Murray, son of the said Thomas, his brother-in-law, by a charter, in which he is designed *dilectus avunculus noster*.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir *JOHN STEWART* of Dalswinton, who adhered as firmly to the interest of king David Bruce, as his father had done to that of king Robert.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 534.

He accompanied him in his expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

He had the good fortune to be relieved soon thereafter, which appears from an original charter, granted by John Crawford of Dalgarnock, to John Ferguson of Craigdarroch, of the mill of Balmachene in Dumfriesshire, in which this sir John de Dalswinton, with his two sons Walter and John, are witnesses.

Chart. penes
dominum de
Craigdarroch.

He was likewise one of the great barons sent to England, as hostages for king David's ransom, *anno* 1357.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 35.

He married ——— by whom he had issue two sons.

1. *Walter*.

2. Sir *John*, both mentioned in the above charter of John Crawford of Dalgarnock.

IV. Sir *WALTER* the eldest, designed lord of Dalswinton and Gairlies, succeeded his father, and made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III.

He got from the king of England, a pension of 100 merks sterling, to be paid yearly out of the exchequer during his life, and that of Isabel his spouse, upon condition that he should serve him the king of England, against all men whatsoever, the king of Scotland only excepted. The obligation or indenture is dated 27th April 1392.

Rymer.

He left issue no sons, and but one only daughter, *viz.*

V. Dame *MARIAN STEWART*, daughter and sole heiress of sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton and Gairlies, who was married to her cousin John Stewart, son of sir William Stewart of Jedburgh, sheriff of Teviotdale, and one of the greatest heroes of his time. He was son of sir John Stewart of Jedburgh, fourth son of sir John Stewart of Bonkill, younger brother of sir Walter of Dalswinton, great grandfather of this Marian.

He, in right of his wife, became possessor of the lands and baronies of Dalswinton, Gairlies, &c. which appears by their contract, dated *anno* 1396, and of this marriage, the present earl of Galloway is the lineal heir-male.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Galloway, &
Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 160.

In 1418, they, with mutual consent and assent, give and dispone from them and their heirs, to sir John Stewart lord of Greyton and his heirs, the lands and barony of Callie, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, which went with Elizabeth Stewart, his daughter and sole heiress, to her husband Donald Lennox, son of Duncan, the last earl of Lennox of that line; of which Donald, the Lennoxes of Woodhead and Callie are lineally descended.

Simson's col-
lections, and
Chart. penes
Lennox de
Woodhead.

The had issue one son,
William of Dalswinton, &c.

Dame

Dame Marian Stewart, heiress of Dalfwinton, survived her first husband, and married 2dly, sir John Forrester of Cortorphan, great chamberlain of Scotland, which appears from a donation made by her, with consent of the said sir John her spouse, and William Stewart her son and apparent heir, of the church of Kirkmahoe in Galloway, to be a prebendary of Glasgow. This deed is dated in 1424.

Chartulary of Glasgow, in the lawiers library Edinr.

VI. Sir WILLIAM STEWART of Dalfwinton and Gairlies, succeeded his father and mother: he was a man of good parts, and in great favour with king James II. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him anno 1443.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He married Dame Eupheme Grahame, by whom he had four sons.

Ibid. ad ann. 1458.

1. *Andrew*, who got a charter under the great seal, *Andrea Stewart filio et heredi apparenti domini Willielmi de Dalfwinton, &c.* but he died before his father without issue.

Ibid. ad ann. 1466.

2. Sir *Alexander* who became his heir.

3. Sir *Thomas Stewart* of Minto, of whom the lord Blantyre, and several other considerable families are descended.

4. Sir *Walter Stewart* of Tongrie, of whom the earl of Blessington, the Stewarts of Bonkill, Shambelly, &c. are descended.

Sir *William* was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

VII. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, who obtained a grant of the barony of Dalfwinton from his father, anno 1454, in whose lifetime he resigned some lands in Teviotdale, in favours of Alexander Scott of Howpaslet, which was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, anno 1465.

Ibidem, and hist. of the royal family, p. 161.

He married Elizabeth Stewart, by whom he had two sons.

Ibidem.

1. *John*, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Shaw of Hallie, but died without issue before his father.

2. *Alexander* of Gairlies.

He died anno 1477, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. ALEXANDER, who in his father's lifetime was designed Alexander of Gairlies, which continued to be the chief title of the family till they were made earls of Galloway.

M. S. hist. of this family, penes com. de Galloway, and hist. of the Stewarts.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, heretable sheriff of Teviotdale, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Alexander* of Gairlies.

2. *Walter Stewart* of Barclay.

1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to John lord Maxwell.

2. *Janet*, who was second wife to John

Dunbar of Mochrum, of which marriage Dunbar of Baldoon was descended.

He died in 1501, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, who was in great favour with king James IV. from whom he received the honour of knighthood, and was killed in the service of his country, with his royal master, at the fatal battle of Flowdon, anno 1513, leaving issue, by Elizabeth Kennedy his wife, one son, viz.

Ibidem.

Sir *Alexander* of Gairlies,——and sixteen daughters.

M. S. hist. of the family of Galloway.

1. *Janet*, married to sir John Kennedy of Culzean, and had only one daughter, married to Gilbert earl of Cassilis.

2. *Christian*, married to captain James Stewart of Cardonald.

3. —— married to —— Towers of Innerleith, in vicecom. de Edinburgh.

4. —— married to —— Douglas of Pompherston in West-lothian.

5. —— married to —— Moultray of Seafeld, in vicecom. de Fyfe.

6. —— married to —— Lundy of Balgony, ibidem.

7. —— married to —— Hannay of Sorbie in Galloway.

8. —— married to Alexander Adair of Kilhill in Wigton.

9. —— married to Finlay Campbell of Corsehill in Galloway.

10. —— married to Thomas Kennedy of Bargenie.

11. —— married to —— Lockhart of Barr in Airshire.

12. —— married to —— Kennedy of Blairquhan, ibidem.

13. —— married to —— Crichton of Naughton in Fyfe.

14. —— married to —— Johnston of that ilk.

15. —— married to —— Cairns of Orchardtown.

16. *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas MacDowal, son and heir apparent of Uthred MacDowal of Garthland.

X. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, succeeded his father anno 1513, and made a great figure in the reign of king James V. He was one of his privy council, and was sent ambassador extraordinary to king Henry VIII. of England, and acquitted himself with honour, fidelity and reputation.

He, when a young man, with consent of his curators, Robert lord Maxwell, &c. married Catharine, daughter of sir James Crichton

Chart.in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1521.

of

of Cranston-Riddel, who died soon thereafter without issue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Patrick Dunbar of Clugston, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his apparent heir.

2. *John*, parson of Kirkmahoe, progenitor of the Stewarts of Phisgal.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1st, Patrick Agnew of Lochnew, and had issue; 2dly, Patrick Mackie of Larg.

He married, 3dly, his cousin Catharine, daughter of Walter Stewart of Barclay, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *Robert Stewart*, who married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of James Stuart of Cardonald; 2dly, Marian, daughter of the earl of Eglinton, but died without issue.

2. *Anthony Stewart*, parson of Penninghame, who married Barbara, daughter of Alexander Gordon bishop of Galloway, by whom he got the lands of Clarie, anno 1566, and had issue.

3. *William Stewart* of Bargrenan, who married and had issue.

His daughter, *Helen*, married, 1st, to William Gordon of Murefode, ancestor of viscount Kenmure; 2dly, to John Glendoning of Drumraik,

Sir Alexander made an entail of a great many of his lands, to himself in liferent, and to Alexander his eldest son and apparent heir, and the heirs-male of his body, in fee; which failing, to his second son John, brother german of the said Alexander, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. &c. all contained in a charter under the great seal, dated anno 1541.

Sometime after, he made an entail of his other lands, to his heirs-male, and to the same effect and purposes as above, upon which he passed another charter.

XI. ALEXANDER, younger of Gairlies, first son and apparent heir of sir Alexander, was a man of great bravery and spirit, and a mighty promoter of the reformation: He sent a challenge to the famous sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, governor of the castle of Edinburgh for the queen, who wisely evaded the combat, not out of cowardice, but because he knew his life was of the utmost consequence to her majesty.

He was appointed commissioner for the kirks of Nithsdale, and was a member of the convention or parliament that met in 1560.

He was knighted when Henry lord Darnly was made earl of Ross, and was one of those who signed a protection, together with queen Mary's privy council, to the earl of Murray,

to come and discover the pretended conspiracy against his life, anno 1565.

He adhered firmly to the interest of king James VI. in his minority, and was slain with the regent Lennox at the surprize of the town of Stirling, anno 1571, his father being then alive.

By Catharine his wife, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William lord Herries of Terreagles, he left issue a son,

XII. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, who succeeded his grandfather, and was in great favour with his majesty king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, at the solemnity of his queen's coronation, anno 1590.

He married, 1st, Christian, daughter of sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Galloway.

2. *William Stewart* of Mains, ancestor of the Stewarts of Burray in Orkney.

1st daughter, *Helen*, married to John Douglas of Stanhouse.

2. *Jean*, married to John Kennedy of Culzean.

3. *Nicolas*, married to John Dunbar of Mochrum.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David earl of Angus, dowager of Robert lord Maxwell, by whom he had no issue.

He died anno 1596, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, a man of eminent parts, great loyalty, and integrity; he was first knighted, then raised to the peerage by king James VI. by the title of lord Gairlies; the patent being to him, and the heirs-male of his body, and bearing date 19th July 1607.

The king's esteem and favour for him still increasing, he was further dignified with the title of earl of Galloway, by a new patent, dated 9th September 1623.

He was likewise a steady and firm friend of his majesty king Charles I. was one of his privy council, and never deserted his interest.

He married Grizel, daughter of sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of viscount Kenmure, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Maxwell lord Herries, ancestor of the earl of Nithsdale, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Gairlies.

2. Sir

Charta penes Mr. Stewart of Phisgal, ad annum 1510.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1550.

M. S. history of the family of Galloway.

M. S. hist. of the family of Galloway, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Register of the privy-seal, ad annum 1557.

Calderwood's church hist.

Hist. of the royal family, p. 162.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes comitem de Galloway.

Ibidem.

Crawford. Scots compendium, &c.

2. Sir *James Stewart*, baronet, afterwards earl of Galloway.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, baronet.

XIV. ALEXANDER, lord Gairlies, first son and apparent heir of Alexander first earl of Galloway, died in 1638, having married lady Margaret Graham, daughter of William earl of Monteith and Airth, lord justice-general, and president of the council, in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had a son,

Alexander, lord Gairlies, who dying unmarried in 1642, was succeeded by his uncle sir James Stewart, baronet, before mentioned, who was served heir to Alexander lord Gairlies, son and heir of Alexander earl of Galloway, &c. on 5th December 1643.

The earl, who lived to a great age, died in 1649; and was succeeded by his second son,

XIV. JAMES, second earl of Galloway, a man of untainted loyalty, who, after the murder of the king, adhered firmly to the interest of his son king Charles II. for which he suffered greatly.

In the year 1654, when Oliver Cromwell gave an act of indemnity to the Scots, this noble lord, for his strong attachment to the royal family, was fined in four thousand pounds sterling, which he was forced to pay. However, he had the good fortune to outlive the usurpation; and, for his great sufferings and personal merit, was highly esteemed by, and in great favour with king Charles II.

He married Nicholas, daughter of sir Robert Grierson of Lag, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Gairlies.

2. *Robert Stewart* of Reimston.

3. *William* of Castlestewart, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Gordon of Cardonness.

His daughter, lady *Grizel*, married to Alexander viscount Kenmure.

He died anno 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. ALEXANDER, third earl of Galloway, who married lady Mary Douglas, daughter of James earl of Queensberry, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, lord Gairlies.

2. *James*, who succeeded his brother.

3. Brigadier *John Stewart* of Sorbie.

4. *Andrew*, who died in the expedition to Darien in 1699.

5. *William*.

6. *Robert Stewart*, Esq;.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, baronet, one of the barons of exchequer.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married to William earl of Glencairn.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. ALEXANDER, fourth earl of Galloway, who dying unmarried in 1694, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XVI. JAMES, fifth earl of Galloway, who was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity, and a true lover of his country.

He was one of the lords of the privy council to queen Anne, and married lady Catharine Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now earl of Galloway.

2. *James*, a major-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the 37th regiment of foot, was twice member of parliament for the shire, and twice for the burghs of Wigton, &c.

3. *William*, also an officer in the army, and was member for the burghs of Wigton, &c. to the 9th British parliament.

4. *George*.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to James earl of Southesk; 2dly, to John lord Sinclair.

2. Lady *Eupheme*, married to Alexander Murray of Broughton, Esq;.

3. Lady *Catharine*.

4. Lady *Anne*.

The two last died unmarried.

He died anno 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. ALEXANDER, sixth earl of Galloway, who is one of the lords of police, &c.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Keith, daughter of William earl Marishall, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, master of Gairlies, who died at Aix-la-chapelle unmarried.

2. *James*, who died young at Dalkeith school.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to Kenneth lord Fortrose, son and heir of the late earl of Seaforth.

He married, 2dly, lady Catharine Cochran, daughter of John earl of Dundonald, by whom he had four sons and six daughters.

1. *John*, lord Gairlies, now member of parliament for Morpeth, in England.

2. *George*, who was a captain in the army, and

and killed at Ticonderago in America, anno 1758, much regreted.

3. *William*, who died young.

4. *Keith*.

1st daughter, lady *Catharine*, married to her cousin, James Murray of Broughton, Esq;.

2. Lady *Sufanna*.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to Charles earl of Aboyne.

4. Lady *Euphemia*.

5. Lady *Henriet*.

6. Lady *Charlotte*, married to William earl of Dunmore.

A R M S.

Azure, a fess cheque *azure* and *argent*, sur-

mounted of a bend *gules*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with flowers de lis of the last.

CREST; on a wreath, a pelican feeding her young in the nest, proper.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, a savage, wreathed with lawrel about the temples and middle, holding a battoon over his shoulder, all proper; and on the sinister, a lion rampant *gules*.

MOTTO; *Virefcit vulnere virtus*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Gairlies, Glenish, Glasserton, and Clary, all in Wigton-shire.

CRAWFORD Viscount GARNOCK.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

I. GUALTERUS de CRAWFORD, who flourished in the reign of king William the Lion. He was cotemporary with Galfridus, ancestor of the Crawfords, lords of that ilk.

This Gualterus was witness to a charter of Roger bishop of St. Andrews, confirming a donation to the monastery of Coldinghame, inter 1189 et 1202, in which last year the bishop died.

Chart. of Col-
dinghame pe-
nes MacFar-
lane, p. 103.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir REGINALD de CRAWFORD, who made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II. by whom he was highly esteemed.

He was appointed heretable sheriff of the county of Air; which honourable office was long enjoyed by his posterity.

In a donation of Walter, son of Alan lord high steward of Scotland, of the lands of Dalmulin, to the monastery of Paisley, sir Reginald de Crawford sheriff of Air, Walter bishop of Glasgow, &c. &c. are witnesses, anno 1220.

Chart. of Pais-
ley penes com.
de Dundo-
nald.

He is witness, with several others, to a donation by the same Walter lord high steward, *ecclesie de Dundonald*, &c. and as the said bishop is also a witness, it must have been in or before 1232, in which year the bishop died.

Ibidem.

He is likewise witness to a donation of David de Lindsay to the monastery of Newbottle, of some of his lands, in *territorio suo de Crawford*, inter 1227 et 1232.

Chartulary of
Newbottle,
p. 19.

He married Margaret, daughter and heir-

ess of James Loudoun of that ilk, with whom he got the lands and barony of Loudoun, in Airshire, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

By her he left issue two sons.

1. Sir *Hugh*, his heir.

2. Sir *John*, ancestor of the family of Garnock.

Sir Reginald died about the year 1250, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir HUGH CRAWFORD of Loudoun, heretable sheriff of the county of Air, whose great grandson sir Reginald, died without male-issue, anno 1303, (*vide* title earl of Loudoun) whereby the representation of the first branch of this antient family devolved upon the male descendants of,

III. Sir JOHN CRAWFORD, second son of the said sir Reginald, who having acquired a part of the lordship and barony of Crawford, from sir John the proprietor, gave it the name of Crawford-john; by which title he was afterwards designed, though it was not the greatest part of his estate, but because most of the lordship of Crawford went to the Douglas's and the Lindseys, by their marriage with sir John's daughters, as observed under the title lord Crawford, page 152 of this work.

Sir John got a safe conduct and protection from king Henry III. to go into England, anno 1255, and is then designed *Johannes de Crawford, miles*, &c.

Rymer tom:
I. p. 559.

He left issue a son,

Sir *Reginald*,—and a daughter,

Margaret,

Margaret, to whom he gave the half of his lands of Crawford-john, as will be shown hereafter.

IV. Sir REGINALD, only son of sir John, in a donation to the monastery of Paisley, by James, lord high steward of Scotland, is designed *dominus Reginaldus de Crawford, miles, &c. anno 1288.*
Chartul. of Paisley.

He is witness to another donation of the same lord high steward, together with Robert bishop of Glasgow, *anno 1294.*
Ibidem.

He was a great patriot, a firm and steady friend of king Robert Bruce, from whom (for his good and faithful services) he got a grant of the lands of Crumshuc in Cunningham, which had been formerly possessed by John Baliol. The charter is without date, but appears to have been granted about the year 1320.
Chart. in pub. archiv. Rob. regis I.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. ROGER de CRAWFORD, who accompanied king David Bruce in his expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno 1346.*
Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

He left issue a son,

VI. MALCOLM de CRAWFORD, who married the daughter and co-heiress of Malcolm Galbraith of Greenock, an antient family in those parts, by whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, and by her had issue a son,
Crawford's peerage.

VII. ROGER de CRAWFORD, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, from king James I. of some lands in Kyle, *anno 1425.*
Chart. in pub. archiv.

He left issue a son and successor,

VIII. JOHN de CRAWFORD, who got a charter from king James II. of his lands in Kyle, in which he is designed *Johannes filius Rogeri, &c. anno 1445.*
Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his son,

IX. MALCOLM CRAWFORD of Greenock, who married Marjory, only daughter and heiress of sir John Barclay of Crawford-john; and she being lineally descended of Margaret only daughter of sir John Crawford of Crawford-john, N^o. III. of this account, to her we now return, and shall briefly deduce her descent.

IV. MARGARET, only daughter of the said sir John, got from her father the half of the lands of Crawford-john, as before observed, and married sir Walter Barclay, who

got with her these lands, which afterwards became one of the titles of his family.

They left issue a son,

V. DAVID BARCLAY, who we find possessed half of the lands of Crawford-john, *anno 1357.*
Ibidem.

He was father of,

VI. Sir HUGH BARCLAY, designed of Kilbirnie, also *dominus dimidia baronia de Crawford-john, anno 1397.*
Ibidem, and chart. in pub. archiv.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir ADAM BARCLAY, who, in a charter from king James I. is designed *Adam filius domini Hugonis de Kilbirny, miles, anno 1429.*
Ibidem.

He left issue a son and successor,

VIII. Sir JOHN BARCLAY of Kilbirnie and Crawford-john, who died without male issue, *anno 1470*, and whose only daughter and heiress *Marjory*, married to Malcolm Crawford of Greenock, as before observed, whereby the heirs-male, and of line of this family were united.

To the said Malcolm therefore we now return.

IX. MALCOLM CRAWFORD of Greenock, son of John de Crawford, the eighth generation of this family, in a direct male line, married Marjory Barclay, as above, with whom he got the lands and barony of Kilbirnie, Crawford-john, &c. and in consequence of the marriage, he quartered the arms of Barclay of Kilbirnie with his own.
Nisbet, vol. I. p. 56.

He got a charter from king James IV. *Malcolmo Crawford de Greenock, terrarum de Kilbirnie, dimidietat. baronia de Crawford-john, &c. &c. 4th May 1499.*
Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the said Marjory, he left issue four sons and one daughter.

1. Robert, his heir.
2. James, first of the Crawfords of Minnock, in the shire of Air.
3. Thomas.
4. John.

His daughter, *Isabel*, married to sir Adam Cunningham of Caprington, knight.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. ROBERT CRAWFORD, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James IV. of the lands and barony of Kilbirnie, Crawford-john, &c. in which he is designed *filius et haeres apparens Malcolmi, &c. anno 1499.*
Ibidem.

He got another charter, under the great seal,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

feal, to him and Margaret Semple, his spouse, of the lands of Easter-Greenock, &c. anno 1506.

He died anno 1513. By the said Margaret, a daughter of sir Thomas Semple of Elliotstone, he left issue a son,

XI. LAURENCE CRAWFORD of Kilbirnie, who succeeded him, and being a man of good parts, and possessed of an opulent fortune, made a considerable figure in his time.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Crawford.

He exchanged the lands of Crawford-john, the antient inheritance of his family, with sir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the lands of Drumry, anno 1528.

He founded a chaplainry at Drumry, and made several donations to the religious.

He married Helen, daughter of sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, ancestor of the earl of Loudoun, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
 2. *William*, who died without issue.
 3. *Robert*, of whom there is now no succession.
 4. *John*, designed of Greenock-Easter, whose male-line is extinct.
 5. *David*, of Campbell, of whom there are no male descendants.
 6. Captain *Thomas*, who was ancestor of the Crawfords of Jordanhill, of whom more hereafter.
- 1st daughter, *Catharine*, married to David Fairly of that ilk.
2. *Isabel*, married to Gavin Blair of Hally.
- Laurence died anno 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XII. HUGH CRAWFORD of Kilbirnie. He was a staunch and steady friend of queen Mary, and fought in her cause at the battle of Langside, anno 1568; for which he was afterwards obliged to take a remission from the regent.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir John Colquhoun of Lufs, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Malcolm, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of David Barclay of Ladyland, by whom he had another son,

William, of whom there are no descendants, — and three daughters.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1st, to James Galbraith of Kilcroich; 2dly, to sir Auly MacAulay of Arncaple.

2. *Marian*, married to John Boyle of Kelburn, ancestor of the earl of Glasgow.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to David Brodie of Castletoun, Esq;

He died anno 1576, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. MALCOLM CRAWFORD of Kilbirnie, who married Margaret, daughter of John Cunningham of Glengarnock, Esq; by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Crawford.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Alexander Crawford*, Esq; of whom there is now no succession.

His daughter, —, married to William Cunningham of Legland, ancestor of sir William Cunningham, Bart.

He died anno 1592, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. JOHN, who got a charter, under the great seal, (*Johanni Crawford de Kilbirnie*), of the lands and baronies of Kilbirnie, Easter-Greenock, &c. anno 1600.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of John Blair of that ilk, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
 2. *Malcolm Crawford* of Newton.
 3. *James Crawford* of Knightwood.
- Of these two last there is no male succession.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan.

2. *Jean*, married, 1st, to John Lindsay of Blackfolme; 2dly, to John Buchanan of Drumiekill.

He died anno 1622, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. JOHN CRAWFORD of Kilbirnie, who re-built the house of Kilbirnie, in the year 1627.

He married lady Mary Cunningham, daughter of James, seventh earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

Crawford's
peerage.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
 2. *James*, who died unmarried.
- 1st daughter, *Anne*, married to Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill.

2. *Margaret*, married to colonel William Crawford, elder brother of Thomas Crawford of Carse, but had no issue.

He died anno 1629, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. Sir JOHN, who got a charter, under the great seal, of several lands in Air-shire, anno 1637.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Also a charter, *domino Johanni Crawford de Kilbirnie, militi*, of the lands and barony of Kilbirnie, &c. anno 1642.

Ibidem.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Charles I. and was one of

Rescind. acts
of parl.

of the committee of parliament, *anno* 1644; also in 1645.

He had the command of a regiment of foot during the time of the civil war; but lived quite retired under Oliver Cromwell's usurpation.

He lived to see the happy restoration, and was elected a member of the parliament which met in January 1661, John earl of Middleton being his majesty's high commissioner.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, *Magdalene*, daughter of David lord Carnegie, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Bart.

2. *Margaret*, who married Patrick, second son of John, fourteenth earl of Crawford, and carried on the line of this family, of whom more afterwards.

Sir John dying in the end of 1661, without sons, his next male-heir was Cornelius Crawford of Jordanhill, grand-son of captain Thomas, sixth son of Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie, No. XI. of this account, whose heir-male is now male representative of the antient Crawfords of Kilbirnie, &c.

We now return to the last sir John.

XVI. Sir JOHN CRAWFORD of Kilbirnie having no male-issue, as before observed, made an entail of his whole estate upon his daughter Margaret and her husband, Patrick Lindsay, and their heirs general, they carrying the name and arms of Crawford of Kilbirnie, &c.

He was accordingly succeeded by his said daughter,

XVII. MARGARET CRAWFORD, &c. who, dying *anno* 1680, left issue, by the said Patrick, three sons and three daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards viscount of Garnock.

2. *Patrick Crawford*, Esq;.

3. Captain *Archibald Crawford*.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to David earl of Glasgow.

2. *Anne*, married to Mr. Harry Maule of Kelly, brother and heir of James earl of Panmure.

3. *Magdalene*, married to George Dundas of Duddingston, Esq;.

They were both succeeded by their eldest son,

XVIII. JOHN CRAWFORD of Kilbirnie, who came early into the revolution, and was chosen member of parliament for the shire of

Air, *anno* 1693, and continued in it all the life of king William.

Upon the accession of queen Anne to the throne, he was again chosen member for the county of Air, and was appointed one of the privy council to her majesty, who was pleased to dignify him with the title of viscount of Mount-Crawford, which he afterwards changed for the title of Garnock, the patent being provided to his heirs-male whatever.

He married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Bute, by whom he had five sons, and three daughters:

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *John*.

3. *James*.

4. *David*.

5. *Charles*.

1st daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Anne*.

3. *Magdalene*.

He died *anno* 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. PATRICK, second viscount Garnock, who married Miss Home, daughter of George Home of Kelly, Esq; by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, a youth of great hopes and spirit, who died before his father, without issue.

2. *George*, who became his heir.

1st daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Janet*.

These two daughters died unmarried.

3. *Christian*, married to Patrick Bogle, Esq;.

Patrick dying *anno* 1737, was succeeded by his son,

XX. GEORGE, third viscount Garnock, who succeeded to the honours of Crawford, upon the death of John, seventeenth earl, *anno* 1749, and is now designed George Lindsay-Crawford, earl of Crawford and Lindsay, viscount and baron Garnock, baron Crawford and Spiney, &c.

He married Jean, daughter of Robert Hamilton, Esq; of Bourtreehill, in the county of Air, by whom he hath issue three sons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, lord Lindsay.

2. *Robert*.

3. *Bute*.

1st daughter, lady *Jean*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

Vide title Lindsay earl of Crawford for the arms of that family.

A R M S.

The armorial bearing of the viscount Garnock,

4 C

Ibid. et penes
com.deCraw-
furd.

nock, is, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, a fesse ermine; 2d and 3d *azure*, a chevron between three crosses patee *or*;

CREST; on a wreath, an ermine couchant proper.

SUPPORTERS; two grey hounds of the last.
MOTTO; *Sine labe nota*.

CHIEF SEAT,
At Kilbirnie in Air-shire.

ABERCROMBIE Lord GLASFORD.

ALEXANDER ABERCROMBIE of Fetter-
nier, in Aberdeen-shire, descended of
the antient family of Abercrombie of that
ilk, in Fife-shire, married Jean, daughter of
John Seton of Newark, by whom he had se-
veral sons.

1. *Francis*.
2. *John Abercrombie*, Esq;.
3. Doctor *Patrick Abercrombie*, a learned
antiquary, author of the martial atchieve-
ments, &c.

Francis Abercrombie, son of the said A-
lexander, married Anne baroness of Semple,
and was himself created lord Glasford for
life, by king James VII. the fifth day of July
1685.

By the said baroness he had issue several
children.

1. *Francis*, who succeeded his mother in
the estate and honours of Semple. *Vide title*
lord Semple.

BOYLE Earl of GLASGOW.

THE surname of Boyle is of very great
antiquity in the west of Scotland, of
which the Boyles of Kelburn, the immediate
ancestors of this noble family were undoubt-
ly the chief. They had large possessions in
Air-shire, and flourished with lustre five cen-
turies ago; but not having seen their writs, we
cannot pretend to connect their descent.

Copper-plate
of the original
charter in Mr.
James Ander-
son's collect.

Richard Boyle, lord of Caulburn, or Kel-
burn, had an acquittance from Walter Cum-
min, lord of Rowgallan, *de quadraginta solidis*
annui redditus, &c. in quibus dictus Ricardus,
et antecessores ejus, mihi et antecessoribus meis
annuatim solvere tenebantur. To which *domi-*
nus Galfridus de Ross, Willielmus de Keith,
William abbot of Kilwinning, William Sem-
ple, and Adam son of Uchtride, are witnesses,
tempore Alexandri III. who succeeded to the
crown, anno 1249.

Sir George
MacKenzie's
collections.

He married Marjory, daughter of sir Ro-
bert Cummin, knight, of Rowallan, by whom
he had two sons.

1. *Richard de Boyle*, who is amongst the
Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Ed-
ward I. for lands lying in the county of Air,
anno 1296.

2. *Robert*, who also swore allegiance to
the said king Edward the same year.

The next of this ancient family we find
upon record, is,

HUGO de BOYLE, no doubt of the same

family, who made a considerable donation to
the monastery of Paisley, 7th February anno
1399.

Chart. of Pais-
ley penescom.
de Dundo-
nald.

Of this Hugh was descended in a direct
male-line, John Boyle of Kelburn, who flou-
rished in the reign of king James III. of whom
afterwards.

Crawford's
peerage.

There were several other families of the
name of Boyle, descended from the Boyles of
Kelburn, before the reign of king James III.
viz.

The Boyles of Wamfray in Dumfries-shire.
The Boyles of Raysholm in Airshire, &c.
&c. &c.

I. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, a man of
rank and figure in the reign of king James
III. was at least the sixth or seventh genera-
tion from the first Richard.

This John was a great loyalist, a firm and
steady friend to that prince, and lost his life
with his royal master, at the field of Bannock-
burn, anno 1488, leaving issue a son,

Ibidem.

John, his heir, — and a daughter,
Catharine Boyle, who got a charter of the
lands of Bisholme, anno 1513.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who mar-
ried Agnes, a daughter of the family of Ross,
by whom he had two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Robert*

Ibidem.

2. *Robert*, who got from his father the lands of Balloch-martin, in the isle of Cumra-major, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto Boyle, &c. anno 1554.*

Ibidem.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Boyle de Kelburn*, of several lands, *anno 1536.*

Ibidem.

He lived to a great age, and had an exemption from king James V. excusing him from attending the royal army in time of war.

He died *anno 1549*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

III. *JOHN*, who in his father's lifetime got a charter from king James V. *Johanni Boyle juniore de Kelburn*, of the lands of Bellekewen, in the isle of Cumra-major, &c. *anno 1536*; and, that same year, was made hereditary crownary of that island.

Ibidem.

He got also charters of the lands and barony of Kelburn, and several others, betwixt the years 1543 and 1549.

This John had issue two sons.

1. *David*, his apparent heir.

2. *John Boyle* of Halkshill, whose great grandson married the heiress of Kelburn, and carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

Crawford's peerage.

IV. *DAVID*, first son and apparent heir of John Boyle of Kelburn, married Jean, daughter of John Frazer of Knock, an ancient family in the shire of Ayr, and dying before his father, left issue by the said Jean Frazer a son,

V. *JOHN BOYLE* of Kelburn, who succeeded his grandfather.

He was a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of Queen Mary, during all the time of the civil war.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got afterwards charters from king James VI. of the lands and barony of Kelburn, South-Balloch, and several others, *inter 1592* and 1598.

He married Marian, daughter of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir, — and six daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to William Barclay of Pearston, in the shire of Ayr.

2. *Marian*, married, 1st, to Matthew Rofs of Haining; 2dly, to doctor James Law, archbishop of Glasgow.

3. *Margaret*, married to Robert Bruce of Auchenbowie, in the shire of Stirling.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Semple of Milbank in Renfrew-shire.

5. *Agnes*, married to Robert Boyle of Balloch-martin in the shire of Bute.

6. *Mary*, married to William Hamilton, Esq; in the county of Down in Ireland.

They all had posterity.

He died about the year 1610, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. *JOHN BOYLE* of Kelburn, who being a man of parts and great knowledge of the laws, was joined in commission with several of the first quality, to revise the practice of our law in Scotland, *anno 1630.*

Acts of parl.

He was strongly attached to the royal family, and adhered most zealously to their interest, during all the time of the civil war, on which account he suffered a long banishment, and many other hardships.

He married Agnes, only daughter of sir John Maxwell of Pollock, by whom he had only one daughter,

VII. *GRIZEL* his sole heiress, who married her cousin, David Boyle of Halkshill, descended of John Boyle of Halkshill, brother german of her great grandfather; to him therefore we now return.

IV. *JOHN BOYLE* of Halkshill, second son of John of Kelburn, (N^o. III. of this account,) married Christian, daughter of — Wallace of Cairn-hill, by whom he had several sons,

Notes on Crawford's peerage.

1. *David*, his heir.

Of the other sons, the Boyles of Bellekewen, Pottray, &c. are descended.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. *DAVID BOYLE* of Halkshill, who got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Sagedach, and married Christian, a niece of lord Boyd, by whom he had a son and heir,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. *JAMES BOYLE* of Halkshill, who married Margaret, daughter of David Crawford of Bedlane, by whom he had a son and successor,

Notes on Crawford's peerage.

VII. *DAVID BOYLE* of Halkshill, who married Grizel, daughter and sole heiress of John Boyle of Kelburn, as before observed, and by her he had three sons and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *John*, their heir.

2. *James*, who married Jean, daughter and heiress of Mr. Robert Barclay, with whom he got the lands of Montgomeristoun.

3. *Patrick Boyle*, Esq;.

His daughter *Grizel*, married to William Wallace of Shewalton in Ayr-shire.

He got a charter under the great seal, *David Boyle de Kelburn, et Grizellida Boyle ejus sponsa, filia legitima et heredi, quondam Johannis*

Ibidem.

hannis

bannis Boyle de Kelburn, et Johanni Boyle, filio legitimo dicti Davidis, et Grisellida, &c. &c. dated 13th January 1671.

He died soon thereafter, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Records of
parliament.

VIII. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, a man of great abilities. He was chosen member for the shire of Bute, to the parliament 1681, where his royal highness James duke of York sat high commissioner, and he continued a member without interruption till his death.

He married Marian, daughter of sir Walter Stewart of Allanton in Lanerk-shire, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *David*, afterwards earl of Glasgow.

2. *William Boyle*, Esq; one of the commissioners of the customs for Scotland.

His daughter *Margaret*, married to sir Alexander Cunninghame of Corse-hill, baronet.

He died *anno* 1685, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. DAVID BOYLE of Kelburn, who was member for the shire of Bute, to the convention of estates in 1689, when the prince of Orange was declared king of Scotland.

He was appointed one of the privy-council to his Majesty, *anno* 1698, and was created a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Boyle, 31st January 1699.

Upon queen Anne's accession to the throne, he was appointed treasurer-depute, 2d January 1703; and on the 12th April that same year, he was further dignified with the titles of earl Glasgow, viscount Kelburn, lord Boyle of Stewarton, &c. by patent *haredibus masculis quibuscunque*.

He was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, *anno* 1706, and concurred heartily with the court in every measure, till that great work was concluded.

He was constituted her majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, for that year 1706, and enjoyed the same dignity for four succeeding years afterwards.

He was also appointed lord register for Scotland, *anno* 1708.

He married, 1st, Margaret Crawford, sister of John viscount Garnock, by whom he had three sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Patrick Boyle*, Esq; a man of great honour and probity, who was many years

one of the senators of the college of justice, and died *anno* 1761.

3. *Charles Boyle*, Esq;

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter and sole heiress of William Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Jean*, married to major general sir James Campbell, brother to Hugh earl of Loudoun, whose son takes the name of Mure, as representing his mother an heiress.

2. Lady *Anne*.

He died *anno* 1733, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. JOHN, second earl of Glasgow, who married Helen, daughter of William Morrison of Prestongrange, Esq; by whom he had issue two sons and six daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Glasgow.

2. *Patrick*, who succeeded his uncle in the estate of Shewalton, and married miss Mure, daughter of ——— Mure of Caldwell, Esq; She died without issue.

1st daughter, Lady *Janet*.

2. Lady *Margaret*.

3. Lady *Jean*.

4. Lady *Marian*, who died unmarried.

5. Lady *Catharine*.

6. Lady *Helen*.

He died *anno* 1740, and was succeeded by

XI. JOHN, third earl of Glasgow, who, *anno* 1745, married Elizabeth, daughter of George lord Ross, by whom he hath issue, a son,

John, lord Boyle, ——— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Betty*.

2. Lady *Jean*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st, and 4th, *or*, an eagle displayed *gules*; 2d, and 3d, parted per bend crenette, *argent* and *gules*. Over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon *or*, charged with three stags horns *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, a savage proper; on the sinister, a lion rampant, parted per bend crenelle, *or* and *gules*.

CREST; an eagle, with two heads and necks displayed, parted per pale crenelle, *or* and *gules*.

MOTTO; *Dominus providebit.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Kelburn and Rowallan in Ayrshire.

CUNNINGHAME

CUNNINGHAME Earl of GLENCAIRN.

THIS noble family is of very great antiquity in the west of Scotland, but our antiquaries are not agreed about their origin.

Frederic Van Bassen, a learned Norwegian, who wrote an account of the origin of several Scotch families, says, that one Malcolm son of Friskin, assisted Malcolm prince of Scotland, (afterwards king Malcolm Canmore) to make his escape from the tyranny of Macbeath, who had murdered his father king Duncan; and, being hotly pursued, he took shelter in a barn, where Malcolm concealed the prince, by forking straw or hay over him. The pursuit being over, the prince made his escape to England, accompanied by his faithful Malcolm.

Prince Malcolm was no sooner in possession of his kingdom, than he rewarded his preserver with the Thanedom of Cunninghame, from which his posterity assumed their surname, and took a shake-fork for their arms, with *Over fork over* for their motto, to perpetuate the memory of this happy escape.

Cambden says, that the Cunninghames came originally from England, which possibly may be true, for there came several persons of rank from that country to Scotland, with king Malcolm Canmore, and we find Cunninghames settled in the shire of Ayr, very soon thereafter.

Sir George MacKenzie is of opinion, that the surname is local, and was first assumed by the proprietors of lands in Cunninghame, where the ancestors of this noble family had great possessions in very early times; and having the office of master of horse in the king's stables, took for their armorial figure, the instrument wherewith hay is thrown up to the horses, viz. a shake-fork, with *Over fork over* for their motto: but we shall submit these conjectural accounts to the judgment of our readers, and deduce the descent of this illustrious family, by authentic documents, from the first of them we find upon record, viz.

I. WARNEBALDUS OF WARNEBALDUS de CUNNINGHAME, who flourished in the reigns of king Edgar, and king Alexander I. which last succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1107, and died anno 1124.

This Warnealdus was proprietor of the lands and barony of Kilmaurs, in the bailiary of Cunninghame, and shire of Ayr, which hath been one of the chief titles of the family ever since; and of him all the Cunninghames in Scotland are descended.

He left issue two sons.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. Galfridus de Cunninghame, who is witness in a charter of king Malcolm IV. of a donation to the abbacy of Scoon, inter 1153 et 1165, in which last year king Malcolm died.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ROBERT de CUNNINGHAME de Kilmaurs, who made a donation to the abbacy of Kelso, by a charter, in which are these words: *Robertus filius Warnebaldi, &c. dedisse, &c. ecclesie Sæ Mariæ de Kelsau, &c. ecclesiam de Kilmaurs, et villam meam de Cunninghame, cum dimidia carucata terræ, ad ipsam ecclesiam pertinen. pro salute animæ meæ, &c.*

This donation is afterwards confirmed by Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland, anno 1162.

Robertus filius Warnebaldi, is also witness to a charter of Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland, *Henrico de Sto Claro terrarum de Herdmanston*, anno 1162.

He married Rescinda, daughter and heiress of sir Humphrey de Barclay of Gairntully, which appears by a donation made by the said Rescinda, to the abbacy of Arbroath, of the lands of Glenfarquharland, with consent of Robert de Cunninghame, son of Warneald her husband, &c. *tempore regis Malcolmii, ante 1165.*

By the said Rescinda, he left issue a son,

III. Sir ROBERT CUNNINGHAME de Kilmaurs, the first we find designed *dominus*. He confirmed his father's donations to the abbacy of Kelso, in these words: *Robertus filius Roberti, filii Warnebaldi, &c. sciatis me confirmasse monachis de Kelsau donationem quam pater meus fecit ecclesie de Kilmaurs, villa de Cunninghame, &c.* to which Richard de Morville constable of Scotland, is a witness.

All which donations are confirmed by Ingelram bishop of Glasgow, in or before the year 1174, in which year the bishop died.

Sir Robert lived after 1200, and left issue three sons.

1. Robert.

2. William, who is documented by a confirmation of a donation to the monastery of Paisley, by David bishop of St. Andrews, in which William de Cunninghame, Thomas de Graham, &c. are witnesses. David was bishop from 1233 to 1253.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes MacFarlane, p. 157.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 249.

Ibid. p. 251, and chron. of Melrose.

Book of original charters penes MacFarlane. vol. II. p. 1.

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes eund.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 250.

Ibid. p. 251.

Chartulary of Paisley, p. 17, 18.

3. Sir

M. S. in the advocate's library, Edr.

Cambden, folio edition, p. 693.

Sir George MacKenzie's heraldry.

Chron. of Melrose, chartul. of Kelso, Chartul. of Paisley, &c. penes MacFarlane.

Chartulary of Paisley, page 198.

3. Sir *James*, who is vouched by a donation of the church of Largyfs to the monastery of Paisley, wherein *dominus Jacobus Cunnynghame, miles, Robertus de Sympill, &c.* are witnesses, ante 1247.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibid. p. 51.

IV. ROBERT CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs, who, in a confirmation of a donation to the monastery of Paisley, is called *Robertus filius et heres domini Roberti Cunnynghame de Kilmaurs, &c. circa 1240.*

He left issue two sons.

1. *Henry.*

Nisbet's append. p. 44.

2. *Richard de Cunnynghame*, who is witness to a charter granted by Alan lord of Galloway, of the lands of Stevensone, Crosbie, and Monoch, to Hugh de Crawford, ancestor of the earl of Loudoun.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. HENRY CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs, who was a brave warrior, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Largs, where king Alexander III commanded in person, and obtained a complete victory over Haco king of Norway, anno 1263.

Ibidem.

He got a charter from king Alexander, of the lands of Kilmaurs, anno 1264.

He married — Riddel, heiress of Glengarnock, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. *William.*

2. *Galfridus*, ancestor of the Cunninghames of Glengarnock, of whom several other families are descended.

Henry dying before 1268, was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs, of whom there are many documents.

Chart. of Col-dinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 153.

In the determination of a dispute betwixt the abbots of Melross and Kelso, he is designated *dominus Willielmus de Cunnynghame, miles, anno 1269.*

Chart. of Levenax, penes eund. p. 39.

He is also witness to a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, circa 1275.

He left issue a son and successor,

VII. EDWARD CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs, who mortified the lands of Grange to the monastery of Kilwinning, and died before 1290, leaving issue two sons.

Chartulary of Paisley.

1. *Gilbert.*

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 196.

2. *Richard*, ancestor of the Cunninghames of Polmais, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. GILBERT CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs, who is witness in a charter of Mal-

colm earl of Lennox, together with James lord high steward of Scotland, *Reginaldus de Crawford, Colinus de Campbell, Finlaus de Houstone, &c. anno 1290.*

Chartulary of Levenax, p. 34.

He was one of the *magnates Scotia* chosen upon the part of Robert Bruce lord of Annandale, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and Baliol, anno 1292.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

He left issue three sons.

1. Sir *Robert.*

2. Sir *James*, who obtained from king Robert Bruce a charter, *dilecto et fideli suo Jacobo Cunnynghame, militi, &c. terrarum de Hassenden, &c.* He was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Belton and Hassendean, and his son Nigellus, was the first of the family of Barns, which appears by a charter of king Robert II. dated 1376.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. I.

Ibidem.

3. Sir *Donald*, who swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, anno 1296, and was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Skulloch, Auchtermakar, Caddel, Quarrelton, Bellhearhim, Newton, &c.

Nisbet's append. p. 45.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. SIR ROBERT CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs, who appears to have had large possessions, both in the south and west parts of Scotland; and though he was forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run the greatest part of this country, anno 1296, yet no sooner did king Robert Bruce begin to assert his title to the crown, than, like a true patriot, he joined him, and continued steady in his interest ever after.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 662.

He got a charter of confirmation from that great prince, of the lands of Lambruchton, Grugere, &c. with their pertinents, *dilecto et fideli suo Roberto de Cunnynghame, militi, superiori domini terrarum et tenementorum de Lambruchton, &c. in Cunnynghame, dated 1319.*

Chart. in archiv. Rob. I.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir *William.*

2. Sir *Andrew*, who got a charter of the lands of Kilfassane and Ballindalloch from Malcolm earl of Wigton, and was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Drumwhistle, Ballindalloch, Balbougie, &c.

Chartulary of Levenax.

Nisbet's append. p. 297.

He died about 1330, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs, who is witness to a donation to the monastery of Kelso, in which he is designated *dominus Willielmus Cunnynghame, miles, &c. anno 1350.*

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 436.

He was one of the Scotch nobles proposed by the estates of Scotland for king David's ransom, anno 1354.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 791.

Who

Who he married for his 1st lady, does not appear upon record, but by her he had issue four sons.

1. *Robert*, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs sent to England for king David's ransom, when he obtained his liberty, anno 1357; and he is then designed *Robertus de Cunninghame, filius et haeres domini Willielmi, &c.* but he died before his father without issue.

2. Sir *William*, his father's heir.

3. *Thomas*, ancestor of the Cunninghames of Caprington, of whom are descended the Cunninghames of Enterkin, Legland, &c.

4. Sir *Andrew*, who got from king David Bruce a charter of an annuity of two merks sterling, out of the lands of Kindinny, in Perthshire, dated anno 1368. Also a charter from king Robert II. anno 1373.

Sir William married, 2dly, Helen Bruce, countess of Carrick, and in her right was earl of Carrick; which appears by a charter of king David, *dilecto consanguineo nostro Willielmo de Cunninghame, militi, totum comitatum nostrum de Carrick*, dated anno 1362: but she dying without issue, the title of Carrick afterwards fell to the crown.

N. B. The name of Cunninghame was by this time become so very numerous in Scotland, that it is not easy to distinguish what families they belonged to, except when they are locally designed.

Sir William died before 1384, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir WILLIAM CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs, who, according to a good historian, was a brave and gallant knight, and always behaved with great courage and resolution against the enemies of his country.

In the year 1385, there were forty thousand francs sent to Scotland by the king of France, to be distributed amongst the nobles, his faithful allies, of which sir William got five hundred.

He is witness in two donations to the monastery of Paisley, wherein he is designed *dominus Willielmus Cunninghame de Kilmaurs, vicecom. de Air, &c.* anno 1393 et 1404.

He founded the collegiate church of Kilmaurs, and largely endowed it, with a provost and eight prebends, anno 1403.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of sir Robert Dennistoun of that ilk, by whom he got a vast estate, viz. the baronies of Glencairn, Finlayston, Kilmarnock, Redhall, Collington, &c. By her he had issue three sons.

1. Sir *Robert*.

2. *William*, ancestor of the branch of Cunninghame-head.

3. *Henry de Cunninghame*, who remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Beauge, where the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the English, anno 1421.

The father dying anno 1418, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. Sir ROBERT CUNNINGHAME of Kilmaurs.

He was appointed one of the hostages for the ransom of king James I. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, anno 1424.

He was one of the judges that sat upon the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, anno 1425.

This sir Robert, together with Alexander lord Montgomery, got a joint commission for the government of Kintyre, Knapdale, &c. with power to grant remissions, set tacks, hold courts of justice, appoint lieutenants, and apply escheats and unlaws to their own use, 10th August 1430.

He married Janet, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards lord Kilmaurs and earl of Glencairn.

2. *William*, ancestor of the Cunninghames of Waterstoun, &c.

XIII. ALEXANDER *dominus de Kilmaurs* succeeded, and being a man of extraordinary parts, was in great favour with, and highly esteemed by king James II. who created him a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Cunninghame of Kilmaurs.

He afterwards got a charter, under the great seal, *Alexandro Cunninghame, domino de Kilmaurs*, of several lands.

And being in no less favour with king James III. was appointed one of the lords of his privy-council.

He was a faithful and loyal subject, and never deserted the king's interest in all his vicissitudes of fortune; for which, and in consideration of his many good and faithful services, he was further dignified with the title of earl of Glencairn, &c. to him and his heirs for ever, 28th May 1488.

He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Hepburn, lord of Hailes, by whom he had four sons.

1. *Robert*, earl of Glencairn.

2. *William*, ancestor of the Cunninghames of Craigends, of whom are descended the Cunninghames of Robertland, Camcairn, Bedlane, and Auchinhervie, of whom Balquhain and Auchinyards are descended.

3. *Alexander de Cunninghame*.

4. *Edward*.

Fordun, v. II. p. 461.

Rymer.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 483.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. ad ann. 1458.

Preface to sir James Dalrymple's collections, and Records of parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem, and Chart. penes comitem de Glencairn; to him, et successores sui, omni tempore futuro.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

The

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 35.

Nisbet's appendix. p. 44.

Chart. in archiv. reg. David.

Ibid. fir Ja. Dalrymple, p. 360.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 399. ad ann. 1384.

Rymer's foed. tom. VII. p. 485.

Chartulary of Paisley, pages 223 and 235.

Original contract of division, pen. dom. de Pollock, ad ann. 1404.

Crawford's Peerage and Nisbet.

The last two are both mentioned in a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1483.

He was killed with his royal master, king James III. at Bannockburn, on 11th of June 1488, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub. archiv.
XIV. ROBERT, second earl of Glencairn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the earl of Crawford, by whom he had issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.
XV. CUTHBERT, third earl of Glencairn, who was one of the privy council to king James IV. *anno* 1509, and got charters under the great seal, of a great number of lands and baronies, *Cuthberto comiti de Glencairn, &c.*

Charta in archiv. fam. de Douglas.
He married lady Marjory Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, ancestor of the duke of Douglas, by whom he had a son,

Chart.in pub. archiv.
XVI. WILLIAM, fourth earl of Glencairn, who succeeded him; and, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Willielmo magistro de Glencairn, terrarum de Muirhouse, Miltoun, &c. anno* 1527.

Ibidem.
After his father's death, he got also charters, under the great seal, *Willielmo comiti de Glencairn*, of many other lands and baronies.

Ibid. and lives of the officers of state.
He was a man of great parts, knowledge, and judgment, and was, by the lords of the regency, in the minority of king James V. appointed lord high treasurer of Scotland, when he was but a young man.

Rymer.
He was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Solway, *anno* 1542, and paid one thousand pound sterling for his ransom.

Ibid. and fir R. Sadler's letters.
He was a great favourer of the reformation, and was joined in commission with sir George Douglas, and others, to treat with the English about a marriage with queen Mary and prince Edward of England, afterwards king Edward VI. *anno* 1543, which king Henry VIII. had much at heart; but it met with great opposition, and never took effect.

Chart.in pub. archiv.
He married, 1st, Catharine, daughter of William lord Borthwick, by whom he had no issue.

Lives of the offic. of state, and chart. in pub. archiv.
He married, 2dly, Margaret Campbell, daughter and heiress of John Campbell of West-Loudon, by whom he had issue five sons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Kilmaurs.
2. *Andrew*, ancestor of sir Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill, Bart.
3. *Hugh*, ancestor of the Cunninghames of Curlung, and others.
4. *Robert*, minister of the priory of Fell, in *vicecom. de Air*, and was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Montgreenan.

5. *William*, bishop of Argyle.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Cunninghame of Caprington, Bart.

He died *anno* 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. ALEXANDER, fifth earl of Glencairn, a man of great piety and benevolence, and was called the good earl.

He went early into the reformation of the church, of which he was a zealous promoter, and was a strenuous asserter of king James VI.'s title to the crown, after queen Mary's resignation.

Upon the dissolution of the religious houses, he obtained a grant of the abbay of Kilwinning, of which one of his sons came to be titular commendator.

He got charters, under the great seal, of a vast number of lands.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He married, 1st, lady Jean, daughter of James earl of Arran, and duke of Chattelherault, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *William*, lord Kilmaurs.

2. *Andrew*, prior of Lesmahagoe.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to John Wallace of Craigie, in *vicecom. de Air*.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of sir John Cunninghame of Caprington, by whom he had a son,

Archibald, commendator of Kilwinning, Ibidem.
— and a daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to Archibald earl of Argyle; and 2dly, to sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Lufs.

He died *anno* 1574, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. WILLIAM, sixth earl of Glencairn, who married Janet, daughter of sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of lord viscount Kenmure, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

Lives of the offic. of state,

1. *James*, lord Kilmaurs.

2. *John Cunninghame* of Ross, Esq; who got a charter, under the great seal, *Johanni Cunninghame filio Willielmi comitis de Glencairn, terrarum de Cambuskeith, extenden. ad decem librat. terrarum, &c. anno* 1627.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Aikenbar, in *vicecomitatu de Dunbarton*, of which family Alexander Cunningham, clerk to the signet in Edinburgh, is the heir-male.

Lyon register, ad ann. 1754

1st daughter, lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to George Haldane of Gleneagles; 2dly, to — Kilpatrick of Closeburn; and, 3dly, to — Ferguson of Craigdarroch.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Hector MacLean of Dowart, Bart.

3. Lady

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to James Crawford of Auchinames; and, 2dly, to Alexander Cunningham of Craigends.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to John Napier of Kilmahew.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XIX. JAMES, seventh earl of Glencairn succeeded, and got a charter, under the great seal, *Jacobo comiti de Glencairn, terrarum baronia de Stevenson, &c.* and being a man of parts and learning, was in great favour with king James VI.

He was one of the lords of his privy council, and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a nearer union with England, anno 1604.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

He married, 1st, *Margaret*, daughter of sir John Campbell of Glenurchie, by whom he had two sons, and six daughters.

1. *William*, lord Kilmaurs.

2. *John Cunningham* of Camskeith.

1st daughter, lady *Jean*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to sir James Cunningham of Glencarnock.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to sir James Hamilton of Evandale; and, 2dly, to sir James Maxwell of Calderwood.

4. Lady *Anne*, married to James marquis of Hamilton.

5. Lady *Mary*, married to John Crawford of Kilbirnie.

6. Lady *Susan*, married to sir Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

Ibid. p. 157.

He married, 2dly, lady Agnes Hay, daughter of James lord Bewlie and earl of Carlisle, relict of sir George Preston of Craigmiller, by whom he had no issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XX. WILLIAM, eighth earl of Glencairn, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great seal, of a great many lands, *Willielmo domino Kilmaurs, &c.*

He married lady Janet Ker, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had two sons, and five daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. Colonel *Robert Cunningham*, who was a great loyalist during the usurpation, for which king Charles II. after his restoration, appointed him his usher, in August 1660.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to sir Ludovick Stewart of Minto.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to David Beaton of Creich; and, 2dly, to ——— Chisholm of Cromlix.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to ——— Blair of that ilk.

4. Lady *Marian*, married to James earl of Finlater.

Ibidem.

5. Lady *Anne*, died unmarried.

This earl died in 1631, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in can-
cellaria.

XXI. WILLIAM, ninth earl of Glencairn, a man of singular worth and merit.

He was one of the privy council to king Charles I. from whom he got a ratification of the titles and honours of Glencairn, as conferred upon his predecessor Alexander the first earl, by king James III. his majesty's *atarvus*, in which all the privileges, dignities, &c. in his former patent are fully narrated, *Willielmo nunc comiti de Glencairn, heredibusque suis et successoribus omni tempore futuro, &c.* dated 21st July 1637.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got also other two charters, under the great seal, *Willielmo comiti de Glencairn*, of several lands.

Ibidem.

Though this earl did not appear to act strenuously for his majesty's interest, in the beginning of his troubles, yet he was far from engaging on the other side.

In the convention 1643, he joined the duke of Hamilton, and others, and vigorously opposed the nation's sending an army into England, to join the parliament's forces under the obligation of the solemn league and covenant, for which he had a letter of thanks under his majesty's own hand, acknowledging the service he had done him, and assuring him he never would retract any thing he had granted, either in religion or liberty, to his subjects in Scotland, &c. The original letter is still preserved in the family.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

Upon the death of sir Thomas Hope of Carfe, he was made justice-general, in 1646.

Ibidem.

In 1648, he was very zealous in engaging the nation to endeavour to rescue the king from his confinement.

He was deeply concerned in duke Hamilton's engagement, for which, after the duke's defeat, the then ruling faction turned him out of his office of justice-general, and conferred it upon the earl of Cassilis.

After the murder of the king, he got a commission from king Charles II. appointing him general and commander in chief of all the forces he could raise for his majesty's service, which, upon general Middleton's arrival, he willingly resigned in his favours.

In 1653, he received a new commission from king Charles II. empowering him to raise men, &c. which he effectually did, and gave great uneasiness to general Monk; in consequence whereof he received a letter under king Charles's own hand from Paris, which is still preserved, is very honourable for the family, and may be seen in the lives of the officers of state, copied from the original,

Ibid. p. 217,
and 218.

as also the above-mentioned letter from king Charles I. together with a full account of this great man's conduct.

We shall only add, that, immediately after his majesty's restoration, the earl, in consideration of his many faithful services, was made sheriff of Air, and bailie of the stewarty of Kyle, in October 1660, and was constituted lord high chancellor of Scotland, on 19th of January 1661, which high office he exercised with honour and reputation till he died in July 1664.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Ogilvie, daughter of James earl of Finlater, by whom he had four sons, and four daughters.

1. *William*, lord Kilmaurs, a youth of great expectation, who died in the eighteenth year of his age, much regreted.

2. *James*, lord Kilmaurs, who married lady Elizabeth, daughter of William duke of Hamilton, who likewise died before his father without issue.

3. *Alexander*, who became his father's heir.

4. *John*, who succeeded his brother, and carried on the line of this family.

1st daughter, lady *Jean*, married to William earl of Kilmarnock.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to John lord Bargenie.

3. Lady *Anne*, died unmarried.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William Hamilton of Orbiston.

The chancellor married, 2dly, lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, widow of John earl of Tweeddale; but by her had no issue, and was succeeded by his third son,

XXII. ALEXANDER, tenth earl of Glencairn, who married Nicholas, daughter and co-heiress of sir James Stewart of Strabrock and Kirkhill, by whom he had but one daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to John earl of Lauderdale.

And dying without male-issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XXII. JOHN, eleventh earl of Glencairn, who was retoured heir to his brother, anno 1670, and got a charter, under the great seal, of several lands, *Johanni comiti de Glencairn, &c.*

In king James's parliament 1686, he opposed the repealing of the penal laws, and came early into the revolution.

In May 1689, he was appointed one of the lords of the privy council to king William, and colonel of a regiment of foot. And,

by her majesty queen Anne, he was appointed captain and governor of Dunbarton-castle.

He married, 1st, lady Jean Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar, by whom he had a son,

William, lord Kilmaurs.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Napier of Kilmahew, relict of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had no issue.

And dying anno 1703, was succeeded by his only son,

XXIII. WILLIAM, twelfth earl of Glencairn, who was one of the lords of the privy council to queen Anne, and captain and governor of the castle of Dunbarton.

He married lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by whom he had eight sons, and four daughters.

1. ———, who died young.

2. *William*, lord Kilmaurs, who succeeded his father.

3. Mr. *John*.

4. Mr. *James*, died an infant.

5. Mr. *Malcolm-Fleming*.

6. Captain *Alexander*, who was an officer in the army, and died in Jamaica, anno 1739.

7. Mr. *Charles*.

8. Mr. *James*.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Nicol Graham of Gartmore, Esq; and had issue.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married to John Campbell of Shawfield, Esq;.

3. Lady *Mary*.

4. Lady *Catharine*.

XXIV. WILLIAM, thirteenth earl of Glencairn, betaking himself to a military life, soon rose to the degree of a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

He married Miss Macguire, by whom he hath four sons, and two daughters.

1. *William*, lord Kilmaurs.

2. Mr. *James*.

3. Mr. *John*.

4. Mr. *Alexander*.

1st daughter, lady *Henriet*.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*.

A R M S.

Argent, a snake-fork *sable*.

SUPPORTERS; two rabbits proper.

CREST; an unicorn's head couped.

MOTTO; *Over fork over*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Kilmaurs in Cunningham, and Finlayston in Renfrew-shire, on the banks of the river Clyde.

GORDON

GORDON Duke of GORDON.

THOUGH there are many elegant histories of this ancient and illustrious family, written by learned and judicious antiquaries, yet they differ greatly as to their origin and first settlement in this island.

Some bring them from Greece to Gaul, and from thence to Scotland, at least a thousand years ago; others bring them from Italy; others from Spain, Flanders, &c.

Certain it is; there were many considerable families of the name of Gordon in France, long before the Norman conquest of England, whose posterity we shall have occasion to mention hereafter, and whose descendants are subsisting in France to this day.

The most probable conjecture therefore is, that some of these Gordons came to England with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066, and to Scotland with king Malcolm Canmore, or his son king David I. for it is well known, that the ancestors of several of the best families in this kingdom are of Norman extract, and came to Scotland with one or other of these princes.

It is also said, that in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, a valiant knight, of the name of Gordon, came to Scotland, and was kindly received by that prince; and having killed a wild boar, which greatly infested the borders, the generous Malcolm gave him a grant of several lands in the Merse, or Berwickshire, which he called Gordon, after his own surname. He settled there, took the boar's head for his armorial bearing, in memory of his having killed that monstrous animal; that he was progenitor of all the Gordons in Scotland; and mention is made of Adam de Gordon the father, and Adam his son, in the reigns of the said Malcolm and David.

It is most certain the Gordons were making no small figure in Scotland immediately after that æra; we shall therefore insist no more on the historial accounts; but proceed to deduce the descent of this great and most noble family, by unquestionable authority, from their immediate ancestor.

I. RICARDUS de GORDON, said to be grandson of the knight who killed the boar, or son of the second Adam. He was a man of considerable distinction in Scotland in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, who succeeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

He was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Gordon, and others, in

Berwickshire, which is instructed by a donation he made, "To St. Mary's church of Kelfo, and the monks serving God there, and to the church of St. Michael in his village of Gordon, (a bounded piece of his lands and estate of Gordon, lying contiguous to the church-yard of Gordon,) in a free and perpetual alms; and grants to whatever minister they shall place in the said church of Gordon, all the ordinary privileges of pasturage, mofs, muir, and other conveniencies that the inhabitants of the lands of Gordon enjoyed, &c."

This deed has no date, but by the subsequent confirmations, appears to have been made *inter* 1150 et 1160.

He died about the year 1200, and was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir THOMAS de GORDON, who, by his charter, confirms all the donations made by his father, to God and St. Mary's church at Kelfo, and to the Monks serving God there, &c. and that in as full, free, and ample a manner as expressed in the deeds of his father; and he is then designed *Thomas de Gordon, filius Ricardi, &c.*

Cotemporary with this Thomas, there flourished in France, Bertram de Gordon, who wounded with an arrow king Richard I. of England, before the castle of Chalons, of which he died, *anno* 1199.

About this time lived also Adam de Gordon in Scotland. This appears by a charter of confirmation, in which Richard bishop of St. Andrews confirms to the abbacy of Kelfo, in a free and perpetual alms, the church of Gordon, with the whole of its parish, (*viz.* of Gordon and Spotiswood,) and in which he, at the desire of the abbot and monks, pointed out a church-yard or burial place to that parish; but granting liberty to the inhabitants of the other half of the lands of Gordon, belonging to Adam de Gordon, to take their sacrament, and bury either there, or, at their pleasure, in their mother-church of Home, &c.

Richard was bishop of St. Andrews, from 1163 to 1178, so this deed must have been made within that space.

If this Adam was not a younger son of Richard, he was certainly a near relation of the family, seeing he possessed part of the lordship of Gordon. He is a frequent witness in charters and donations to the monastery of Kelfo, in the reign of king William the Lion, and

Chartulary of Kelfo, in the Lawyer's library, Edin. and printed in the appendix to Mr. Gordon's hist. of the family of Gordon.

Ibidem.

Hovedon's history, p. 791.

Chartulary of Kelfo, and Gordon's appendix.

Ibid. and chartul. of Coldstream.

and was probably grandfather of Adam, who married the heiress Alicia, &c.

Thomas died in the reign of king Alexander II. and was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir THOMAS de GORDON, who, by a charter, confirms to the monks and abbot of Kelso, all the donations and concessions made to them by Richard de Gordon his grandfather, and Thomas his father, &c.

In two other charters granted by him, with consent of Marjory his wife, to the said abbot and monks of Kelso, for the salvation of his own soul, and that of his wife and daughters, his ancestors and successors, &c. he confirms all his father's and grandfather's donations, and grants them several other privileges and possessions, in his lordship of Gordon, and commits his body to them, to be buried at Kelso as they shall see meet.

He also makes a donation to the religious at Coldstream, of pasturage upon the lands of Thorndyke and Gordon, *tempore Alexandri II.* and is then designed *filius domini Thome, militis.*

This sir Thomas is mentioned in two other charters to the monastery of Kelso, *anno 1258*, in which he is designed *dominus Thomas de Gordon, miles, &c.*

Pontius de Gordon, of a considerable family in Normandy, lived about this time. In a convention with king Henry III. of England, this Pontius did homage to king Henry, *pro castro et honore de castellania de Gordon*, in Normandy, and for all his other castles and lands which he held of the king of France, and that he shall hold these lands in the same manner of the king of England, as he held them formerly of the king of France, for which king Henry grants him many noble privileges, *anno 1263.*

Sir Thomas de Gordon had no male issue, and was succeeded in his whole lands and estate by his daughter,

IV. ALICIA de GORDON, who, in many charters, is designed daughter and heiress of sir Thomas, &c.

She married her cousin Adam de Gordon, who, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander, in a donation to the monastery of Coldstream, is designed *Adam filius Ade de Gordon*, and was probably the grandson of Adam, proprietor of part of the estate of Gordon, before mentioned; by which marriage the whole lordship of Gordon was now united in one family.

This Adam mortified to the monastery of Dryburgh, a bounded piece of land, lying in his territory of Fawns, in Berwickshire, for

the salvation of his own soul, the soul of Alicia his spouse, his ancestors and successors, &c. *ante annum 1270.*

When king Alexander III. sent one thousand auxiliaries to king Lewis of France, to attend him in his expedition to the Holy Land, *anno 1270*, Adam de Gordon was one of the chief commanders, and lost his life in that enterprise, leaving issue by the said Alicia, a son,

Sir Adam, their heir.

Alicia survived her husband, which appears by her charter of confirmation to the religious in Kelso, in these words: *Alicia de Gordon, filia et heres quondam domini Thome de Gordon, militis, in pura viduitate, &c. pro salute anime mee et animarum fratris mei, et Ade de Gordon quondam sponsi mei, &c. confirmasse, &c. omnes donationes, &c. a domino Riccardo proavo meo, sive a domino Thoma quondam avo meo, sive a domino Thoma quondam patre meo, &c.* to which deed her seal is appended.

V. ADAM, designed *dominus de Gordon*, succeeded Adam and Alicia, his father and mother, and confirms all the donations of his predecessors to the religious at Kelso.

This Adam appears to have had some property in England, whether his own inheritance, or in right of his wife, who was an English lady, cannot now be determined; but in a writ, dated at Westminster the 14th June 1287, he, as a subject of England, is ordered to meet Edmund earl of Cornwall, king Edward's lieutenant, at Gloucester, in order to give advice and assistance in certain great affairs of state, which should be communicated at meeting, but whether he obeyed the summons or not is uncertain.

He was always on the Baliols side, which probably proceeded both from inclination and interest, for most of his lands then held of that prince, or of the earls of March, his fast friends; but he died before king John (as he is then called) resigned the sovereignty of Scotland to king Edward I. for Marjory his wife obtained a safe conduct from king Edward to go up to England, and is then designed *Uxor quondam Ade de Gordon, anno 1296.*

By the said Marjory, (but of what family we know not) he left issue a son and successor,

VI. Sir ADAM de GORDON, *dominus ejusdem*, who was certainly one of the greatest men of that age, being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field.

As all the Gordons in Scotland appear to be descended of this sir Adam, and as he is variously

Chartulary of Dryburgh penes MacFarlane.

Chartulary of Kelso, and Gordon's appendix.

Ibidem.

Rymer.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 727.

variously represented by different authors, we shall endeavour to trace his conduct, step by step, from authentic documents, and submit his character to the judgment of our readers.

The first appearance he makes is, his assisting the brave sir William Wallace, then guardian of Scotland, in his expedition into Galloway, who, having made himself master of the castle of Wigton, gave the keeping of it to sir Adam, *anno* 1297.

About that time he acquired the lands of Glenkens, &c. in Galloway, which he gave to his second son William, as will be shown hereafter.

He was afterwards appointed warden of the marches by the guardians of Scotland, in the absence of John Baliol then their king; for to him is intimated, as warden aforesaid, a truce concluded betwixt Scotland and England, at Dumfries, 30th October 1300.

In 1305, sir Adam, for being along with John Cummin lord of Badenoch, sometime guardian of Scotland, is fined by king Edward of England, then acting as over-lord of Scotland, in three years rent of his estate, for adhering to the Baliol's party.

In 1308, sir Adam de Gordon, John de Moubray, Alexander de Abernethy, Robert de Keith, and Henry Haliburton, are sureties for the good behaviour of William bishop of St. Andrews, whose relief out of prison they had procured.

About this time sir Adam settled a difference that had long subsisted, betwixt him and the abbot and convent of Kelso, whereby he got liberty to build a chapel for the use of his family, in any place of his parish of Gordon he should think fit: he then made a donation to the church of Kelso, with consent of Anabella his wife, of a bounded piece of ground on his lands of Gordon, &c. and he is there designed *filius et heres quondam Ada, &c.* 1308.

In January 1312, David earl of Athole, sir Adam de Gordon, and Alexander de Abernethy, are appointed plenipotentiaries by king Edward, to treat of a peace with king Robert, which at that time took no effect.

In April 1313, he, with the earl of March, were sent to England by Baliol's party, to endeavour to get some of their grievances redressed.

And in November thereafter, he is again employed by king Edward to negotiate a peace with king Robert, which was the last of his actions in favour of the Baliol party. King John died in 1314, and we find sir Adam ever after, one of king Robert's firmest and most respected friends.

He obtained from Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, a grant of the lands and barony of

Stitchell, in Roxburgh-shire, which king Robert ratified and confirmed to him and his son William, by his charter, dated at Perth, 28th June 1315.

King Robert knowing sir Adam to be a man of great abilities, joined him in commission with sir Edward Odard de Mombuiffon, to go to Rome, to manage the affair of his excommunication with the pope; and they carried with them that famous letter from the nobility of Scotland to his holiness, asserting the independency of their country, *anno* 1320.

King Robert afterwards, in reward of his faithful services, gave a grant to him and his heirs, of the noble lordship of Strabolgie, &c. in Aberdeen-shire, then in the crown by the forfeiture of David de Strabolgie, earl of Athole, which was afterwards confirmed to his family, by several charters under the great seal, as will be shown hereafter.

Sir Adam fixed his residence there, and gave these lands and lordship the name of Huntly, which hath been one of the chief titles of his family ever since.

By the said Annabella his wife, he left issue four sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *William*, to whom he gave the lands of Glenkens in Galloway, and Stitchell in Roxburgh-shire, of whom the family of Kenmure, and several others in the south of Scotland, are descended. *Vide* title viscount Kenmure.

3. *John*.

4. *Thomas*.

The last two went into the service of the church, and obtained letters of recommendation to the pope, from king Edward of England, *anno* 1313.

His daughter *Mary*, was married to sir Walter Hamilton, ancestor of the duke of Hamilton, as appears from a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1319.

Sir Adam was at last killed in the service of his king and country, at the battle of Halidon-hill, *anno* 1333, and was succeeded by

VII. Sir ALEXANDER GORDON, now designed of Huntly, a great patriot, a firm and steady friend to king David Bruce, and who had behaved gallantly at the battle of Halidon-hill, where his father was killed, though he had the good fortune to escape.

He attended king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was slain at the battle of Durham, where his royal master was taken prisoner, *anno* 1346.

He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Sir JOHN GORDON of Huntly, who was also a great loyalist, and was taken prisoner

Chart. penes dom. Robertum Pringle de Stichell.

Fordun.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. III, p. 396.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 98.

Rymer tom.
VI. p. 30 &
82.

ner with king David, at the foresaid battle of Durham. He was not released, till the beginning of 1357, and then the earl of Douglas was one of his sureties, where *Elizabetha uxor Johannis de Gordon*, is mentioned.

Chart. penes
ducem de
Gordon.

He obtained from the said king David, a confirmation of the lands and lordship of Strathbogie, which had been granted by king Robert I. to his grandfather, (*avo suo*) dated 20th March 1358.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue by the said Elizabeth, a son and successor.

Abercrombie
vol. II. p. 171

IX. Sir JOHN GORDON of Huntly, a great warrior, and of an undaunted spirit. He with his own vassals and followers, routed a considerable body of the English, under the command of sir John Lilburn, whom he took prisoner at Carram, *anno* 1372.

Ibid. p. 172.

Immediately after this he surprised and took prisoner sir Thomas Musgrave, governor of Berwick, but released him soon thereafter.

Chart. in ro-
tul. Robert II.

He got a new charter from king Robert II. confirming the lands and lordship of Strathbogie, to him and his heirs, *quas terras, Robertus illustris rex Scotiae, predecessor noster, dedit quondam Ada de Gordon militi, proavo dicti Johannis, ratione forisfacturae, David de Strathbogie, &c.* dated 10th July 1376, after which he was designed lord Gordon of Strathbogie or Huntly.

Abercrombie
vol. II. p. 178.

In the year 1378, sir John Gordon, along with the earl of Douglas came up with another considerable body of the English, under the command of sir Thomas Musgrave, and killed or took prisoners every man of them.

Gordon's shift.
of this family,
vol. I. p. 30.

This great man lost his life with his brave general the earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn, *anno* 1388.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir ADAM GORDON, *dominus de Gordon* and Huntly, who was inferior to none of his brave ancestors in magnanimity and courage.

Ibid. & Crawford's
peerage.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Keith, great marshal of Scotland, by whom he had only one daughter,

Elizabeth his sole heiress.

He was killed at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and was succeeded in his whole great and opulent estate by his daughter,

Chart. penes
ducem de
Gordon, et in
pub. archiv.

XI. ELIZABETH, who married sir Alexander Seton, second son of sir William Seton of that ilk, ancestor of the earls of Winton, who thereupon got charters from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, of the baronies of Gordon, Huntly, and many others, *Alexandro Seton, &c.*

He was afterwards designed Alexander Seton, lord of Gordon and Huntly, and by the said Elizabeth, left issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards lord Gordon and earl of Huntly.

2. *William*, ancestor of the Setons of Meldrum, &c. *in vicecom de Aberdeen.*

His daughter *Elizabeth*, was married to Alexander earl of Ross.

He died before the year 1421, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. ALEXANDER lord Gordon, who was a man of great parts and abilities.

He was one of the commissioners appointed by the estates of the kingdom, to treat with the English about king James's liberty, *anno* 1421, and is then designed *Alexander de Seton dominus de Gordon*. He was afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom, *anno* 1423.

Rymer tom.
X. p. 127, &
327.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary, to treat with the English about a peace, *anno* 1437. They concluded a truce, *anno* 1438; and he was again sent to England to treat of a final peace, *anno* 1439.

Ibid. p. 677,
688, 702, &c.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Seton, filio et heredi Elizabethae de Gordon, dom. de eodem, anno* 1439.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

This Alexander lord Gordon, grants a charter to James de Forbes, son and heir apparent of Alexander lord Forbes, of the lands of Corsindie, &c. 30th September 1444.

Haddington's
collections.

He married, 1st, Jean, daughter of Robert master of Keith, son and apparent heir of William first earl marshal, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Giles, daughter and heiress of John Hay of Tullibody, in Clackmannan-shire, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Alexander Seton*, who succeeded to his mother's estate, and was ancestor of the Setons of Touch, and got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro fratri Georgii comitis de Huntly, &c.*

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter of William lord Crichton, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, who all took the name of Gordon.

1. *George*, who became heir to his estate and honours.

2. Sir *Alexander Gordon* of Midmar, ancestor of the Gordons of Abergeldie.

3. *Adam Gordon*, who was dean of Caithness. 1st daughter, *Janet*, married to James Dunbar earl of Murray.

Crawford's
Peerage.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to William third earl marshal.

3. *Christian*, married to William lord Forbes.

This

This Alexander lord Gordon having performed many great services to his country, in the minority of king James II. was by that prince created earl of Huntly, *anno* 1449, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his last marriage with Elizabeth Crichton, they being obliged to carry the name and arms of Gordon, &c.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro comiti de Huntly, domino Gordon et Badenoch*, of the lands of Strathbogie, (Huntly) Aboyne, Glentanner, Glenmuck, the lordship of Badenoch, Lochaber, Forest of Enzie, &c. in the north, with Huntly and Gordon, &c. in the shire of Berwick, *inter* 1451 et 1457.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 286,
297, 403, 426,
&c.

He was employed in several negotiations to the court of England, *inter* 1451 et 1458.

Abercrombie,
vol. II. p. 357.

After the commencement of the earl of Douglas's rebellion, he raised a considerable army of his own friends and vassals, for the king's assistance, and defeated the earl of Crawford, one of the earl of Douglas's chief associates, near Brechin, who immediately after submitted to the king, whereby the Douglas's rebellion was soon thereafter entirely crushed.

This worthy patriot died at a great age, in 1470, and was succeeded in his estate and honours by the eldest son of his last marriage.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XIII. GEORGE, second earl of Huntly, who got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, *Georgio comiti de Huntly, &c. inter* 1473, et 1476.

Records of
parliament,
and lives of
the officers of
state.

He was for a long time a steady friend of king James III. and was one of his privy council; but he afterwards joined the lords on the other side, though he was always against every violent measure.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Upon king James IV.'s accession to the crown, he was sworn one of the privy council, and was constituted lord lieutenant of the northern parts of Scotland beyond the river North-Esk, *anno* 1491.

Ibidem.

He being highly esteemed, and in great favour with his majesty, was constituted lord high chancellor of Scotland, in the year 1498, and continued in that high office till the year 1502, that he resigned the seals, which, with the office of chancellor, were immediately given to the king's brother the duke of Rois; but he, in lieu thereof, had a grant of the castle, *et lacum castri de Inverlochy*, by a charter, under the great seal, dated in 1505.

Rymer's feed.
tom. XIII. p.
92.

He sat in the parliament that settled the jointure upon queen Margaret that same year.

Lives of the
officers of
state, p. 57.

He married, 1st, lady Jean Stewart, daughter of king James I. widow of James earl of Angus, by whom he had four sons, and six daughters.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. Sir Adam Gordon, lord of Aboyne, who married Elizabeth, countess and heiress of Sutherland, by which marriage he became earl of Sutherland.

3. Sir William, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, who was slain at Flowdon, *anno* 1513.

4. Sir James Gordon of Letterfury, admiral of the king's fleet, *anno* 1513.

1st daughter, lady Catharine, married, 1st, to Perkin Warbeck, the pretended duke of York; 2dly, to sir Matthew Cradock in Wales, of whom the earl of Pembroke is descended.

2. Lady Janet, married, 1st, to Alexander lord Lindsay, son and heir of David earl of Crawford; 2dly, to Patrick lord Gray.

3. Lady Mary, married to sir William Sinclair of Westerhall.

4. Lady Sophia, married to sir Gilbert Hay of Killmalloch, knight.

5. Lady Agnes, married to sir James Ogilvie of Finlater.

6. Lady Eleanora, married to — Crichton of Innernytie.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William earl of Errol, by whom he had no issue.

He died *anno* 1507, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. ALEXANDER, third earl of Huntly, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Huntly, Gordon, and many others, *inter* 1503 et 1508.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, *anno* 1509; and being in great favour with the king, was nominated one of his privy council: and indeed he had not a braver nor a more faithful subject in his whole kingdom.

Rymer, tom.
XIII. p. 268.

He accompanied his majesty to the fatal field of Flowdon, and though he gave his opinion against fighting at that time, where so many disadvantages were obvious, yet when he found the king was determined, he yielded to his majesty; and having the command of the right wing of the army, performed wonders, and drove all before him that stood in his way; but the left wing, and the main body, were not so successful, being overpowered with numbers, and the king and the flower of the nobility being killed, he was at last obliged to give way, and with great difficulty made his retreat in the evening.

Abercrombie.

In the minority of king James V. he was appointed lord lieutenant of the north, beyond the river Forth; and in the year 1517, was joined in commission with the earls of Angus,

Angus, Arran, and Argyle, as governors of the young king.

Crawford's
peerage.

He married lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *John*, lord Gordon, his apparent heir.
2. *Alexander*, to whom he gave the lands of Strathdown. He was ancestor of the Gordons of Clunie.
3. *William*, who, applying himself to the service of the church, was first chancellor of the church of Elgin, and afterwards bishop of Aberdeen.
- 1st daughter, lady *Janet*, married to Colin earl of Argyle.
2. Lady *Jean*, married to Patrick, fourth lord Gray.
3. Lady *Isabel*, married to ——— lord Innermeath.
4. ———, married to ——— Menzies of Weem.

He died *anno* 1523.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XV. *JOHN*, lord Gordon, first son and apparent heir of Alexander, third earl of Huntly, in his father's lifetime got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Gordon*, of the lands of Badenoch, castle of Ruthven, and many others, *inter* 1507 et 1510.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
fam. p. 83.

He married Jean, natural daughter of king James IV. by Margaret, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had two sons,

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Huntly.
2. *Alexander*, who, by queen Mary, was appointed bishop of Galloway.

He died *anno* 1517.

XVI. *GEORGE*, eldest son of John lord Gordon, succeeded his grandfather earl Alexander, *anno* 1523, and was fourth earl of Huntly.

He was a man of a fine genius, and excellent natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education and travelling.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got charters, under the great seal, of a vast number of lands, lordships and baronies, *inter* 1530 et 1540.

In 1535, the king appointed him one of his privy council, and also constituted him one of the regency, when he went to France, in order to espouse princess Magdalene, daughter of king Francis I. The lords regents were James archbishop of St. Andrews, Gavin archbishop of Glasgow, chancellor, George earl of Huntly, William earl of Montrose, Hugh earl of Eglinton, and Robert lord Maxwell, whose ample commission is fully narrated in the lives of the officers of state, and is dated at Stirling, 29th August 1536.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
page, 82.

The king, upon his return, having entire

confidence of the loyalty and fidelity of this earl, constituted him lieutenant of the north, and captain-general of the forces that were raised to oppose the English under the command of sir Robert Bowis, whom he pursued closely, defeated the whole party at Haldenrig, and took their general prisoner.

Ibid. p. 83.

King Henry VIII. then sent a much greater force to the borders, under the command of the duke of Norfolk; but the brave earl of Huntly, by his prudence, dextrous conduct, and frequent skirmishes, so hemmed him in, that he never durst advance two miles on this side of the Tweed.

After the death of the king, the earl of Huntly was, by act of parliament, appointed one of the lords of the privy council, to the earl of Arran, the governor; and upon the death of Cardinal Bethune, he was constituted lord high chancellor of Scotland: his commission, and the great seal were delivered to him in open parliament on 10th June 1546.

Ibidem, and
records of par-
liament.

He had a considerable command at the unfortunate battle of Pinkie; and though he behaved with the utmost conduct and resolution, was taken prisoner, and sent to England; but made his escape from Morpeth about one year thereafter, returned immediately to Scotland, and went directly upon the administration of the chancellor's office.

He always strenuously opposed the match betwixt queen Mary and the prince of England, and accompanied the queen dowager to France, when she went to visit her daughter; was made a knight of the ancient order of St. Michael by king Francis I. and upon his return, had a grant of the earldom of Murray, then in the crown, by the death of earl James, the queen's natural uncle.

Ibidem.

When the queen dowager was made regent, she gave the great seal to Monsieur Rubie, a Frenchman; which, upon queen Mary's return from France, was delivered back to the chancellor, but her Majesty was pleased to give the earldom of Murray to her natural brother the prior of St. Andrews, and created him earl of Murray; between whom and the chancellor, there was always a mortal enmity.

When the queen went on an expedition to visit the northern parts of her dominions, it was alledged the earl had amind to apprehend her majesty's person, and get her out of the hands of the earl of Murray; he had got together about 1500 men, but the queen having been joined by some MacKenzies, Monros, Frazers, and MacIntoshes, attacked Huntly near Corrichie, where he was defeated, and himself killed, *anno* 1562.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 87.

His son, sir John, was executed the next day

day at Aberdeen; another of his sons, fir Adam, was pardoned; but the earl's estate and honours were forfeited to the crown for treason, though her majesty was pleased to reverse the forfeiture, and restore his son to the whole estates, honours, and dignities of the family, *anno* 1567.

By Elizabeth, daughter of Robert lord Keith, son and apparent heir of William third earl Marishal, he had issue seven sons and three daughters.

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Huntly.
2. *Mr. James*, who went into holy orders, and died at Paris, *anno* 1620.
3. *Sir John Gordon*, designed of Finlater or Deskford, who was executed as above, without issue.

4. *Sir Adam Gordon* of Auchindoun, who died without issue, *anno* 1580.

5. *Sir Patrick* of Auchindoun, who was slain at the battle of Glenlivet, *anno* 1594.

6. *Mr. Robert*.

7. *Mr. Thomas*.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to John, eighth lord Forbes.

2. Lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to James earl of Bothwell; 2dly, to Alexander earl of Sutherland; 3dly, to Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John earl of Athole.

XVII. *GEORGE*, fifth earl of Huntly, was restored to all his estates, and honours of his ancestors, *anno* 1567, as before observed.

Though his forfeiture was not reversed in parliament till 1567, yet we find him in great favour with her majesty before that time, who appointed him lord high chancellor of the kingdom, on 20th march 1565; which high office he held till the queen resigned the government; then the earl of Murray conferred it upon his good friend the earl of Morton.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he adhered to the queen's interest with great firmness and fidelity, and was appointed commander in chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised in the north for her majesty's service. He soon got together a considerable body, both of horse and foot, which gave the other party a great deal of trouble; but they being strongly supported by the queen of England, Huntly was forced to come to an accommodation with the earl of Morton, then regent, *anno* 1573.

The earl after this retired to his country seat, where he lived all the rest of his days, without meddling any more in publick affairs.

He married lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of James duke of Chattelherault, by whom he had a son,

George, his heir, — and a daughter, Lady *Jean*, married to George earl of Caithness.

He died in May 1576, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. *GEORGE*, sixth earl of Huntly, who continuing steady in the Roman catholick religion, he, the earls of Angus, Errol, and others, were unjustly suspected to have had some correspondence with the Spaniards, about the time of their armado, and of course became obnoxious to the court.

The king was very sensible that these noble earls were no enemies, either to himself or the country, but were only arming in defence of their religion and estates, and was unwilling to drive them to extremities. The earl of Bothwell was then in actual rebellion; the king, therefore, in the beginning of the year 1594, proposed that the general assembly should order it to be intimate from the pulpits, that he was determined to prosecute, according to law, the earl of Bothwell, and all his rebellious subjects, &c.

The ministers answered, and insisted, that he should first prosecute the enemies to God and religion, *viz.* the earls of Angus, Huntly, and Errol, the laird of Strathdon, and fir James Chisholm, and then prosecute the traitors and rebels against himself, &c.

There was therefore an army levied, and sent north against these earls, under the command of Archibald earl of Argyle, the king's lieutenant. They came to an engagement near Glenlivet; the king's troops were defeated, and some persons of rank killed on both sides, in October 1594.

However, the earls were soon thereafter pardoned, and Huntly got so much into the king's favour, that he obtained from his majesty a grant of the dissolved abbacy of Dunfermline, was constituted lord lieutenant of the north, and raised to the honour of marquis of Huntly, by patent, dated 17th April 1599.

He got charters, under the great seal, (*Georgio marchioni de Huntly*), of many lordships and baronies, *inter* 1608 et 1625.

He married lady Henriet Stewart, daughter of Esme duke of Lennox, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *Sir John Gordon*, created viscount Melgum and lord Aboyne, by king Charles I. *anno* 1627, and married lady Sophia Hay, daughter of Francis ninth earl of Errol, but died, and

Ibidem, and records of parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. and lives of the officers of state.

Ibid. and records of parl.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 198 and 305.

Ibid. p. 247.

Ibid. p. 248.

All Scots historians.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

and was burnt in the house of Frendraught, without issue.

3. Lord *Francis Gordon*, who died in Germany, *anno* 1620.

4. Lord *Adam*, who was laird of Auchindoun.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Murray.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander earl of Linlithgow.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to William marquis of Douglas.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to Claud Hamilton, lord Strabane, of the kingdom of Ireland.

He died *anno* 1636, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. GEORGE, second marquis of Huntly, who was a great loyalist, and inviolably attached to the interest of the royal family.

While a young man, he was a captain of the Scotch gens d'armes to Lewis the XIII. of France; but upon the breaking out of the civil war, he returned to his native country, joined the loyalists, and was appointed lieutenant in the north; and for his steady adherence to the king, was forfeited by parliament, *anno* 1645.

Rescinded
acts of parlt.

He was excepted from pardon, 4th March 1647, and his houses of Boig of Gight and Strathbogie taken possession of, by order of parliament, 8th June 1648.

Ibidem.

He was at last executed for his loyalty at Edinburgh, on 30th March 1649, having married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald, seventh earl of Argyle, by whom he had five sons and five daughters.

1. *George*, lord Gordon, who joined the king upon the breaking out of the civil war, and never deserted his interest, till he lost his life in his service, at the battle of Alford, *anno* 1645, without issue.

2. *Lewis*, afterwards marquis of Huntly.

3. Lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Aboyne.

4. Lord *James*, also a great loyalist, who, after the murder of the king, retired to France, where he died, without issue.

5. Lord *Henry Gordon*.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Perth.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married, 1st, to George lord Seton; 2dly, to John earl of Traquair.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to Thomas earl of Haddington.

4. Lady *Mary*.

5. Lady *Catharine*, died unmarried.

XX. LEWIS, or LUDOVICK, third marquis of Huntly, succeeded his father in 1649.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir James Grant of that ilk, by whom he had a son, *George*, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to the count de Crolly.

2. Lady *Mary*, married, 1st, to Adam Urquhart of Meldrum; 2dly, to James earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to Charles earl of Dunfermline.

The marquis did not long survive his father, but died *anno* 1653, and was succeeded by his son,

XXI. GEORGE, fourth marquis of Huntly, who was parliamentarily restored to his whole estate, had the act of forfeiture rescinded, *anno* 1661; and got charters, under the great seal, *totius marchionatus de Huntly, &c.*

Records of
parliament, &
Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was much esteemed by, and in great favour with king Charles II. who created him duke of Gordon, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 1st November 1684.

Ibid. hared.
masc. e cor.
pore suo.

Upon the accession of king James VII. to the crown, he was made one of the lords of the treasury, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and one of the knights of the most antient order of the thistle.

At the revolution he held out the castle of Edinburgh for his master king James; but at last, seeing no hopes of relief, he surrendered it to the troops of king William, and retired to his seat in the country, where he continued to his death.

He married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry duke of Norfolk, by lady Anne Somerset his wife, daughter of Edward marquis of Worcester: by her he had issue a son, *Alexander*, — and a daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to James earl of Perth.

He died *anno* 1716, and was succeeded by his son,

XXII. ALEXANDER, second duke of Gordon. He married lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by whom he had four sons, and seven daughters.

1. *Cosmo-George*.

2. Lord *Charles*.

3. Lord *Lewis*, who died *anno* 1754.

4. Lord *Adam*, a colonel in the army, and member of parliament for the county of Aberdeen.

1st daughter, lady *Henriet*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Aberdeen.

4. Lady

4. Lady *Betty*, married to Mr. Skelly, a clergyman of the church of England.

5. Lady *Jean*.

6. Lady *Catharine*, married to the honourable Francis Charteris of Amisfield, Esq.;

7. Lady *Charlotte*.

He died *anno* 1728, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIII. COSMO-GEORGE, third duke of Gordon, who was elected one of the sixteen peers to the tenth British parliament, in the year 1747.

He married lady Catharine Gordon, daughter of William earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now duke of Gordon.

2. Lord *William*.

3. Lord *George*.

1st daughter, lady *Susan*.

2. Lady *Anne*.

3. Lady *Catharine*.

He died in August 1752, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIV. ALEXANDER, fourth duke of Gordon.

A R M S.

Quarterly, first, *azure*, three boars heads erased *or*, for Gordon; second *or*, three lions heads erased *gules*, for Badenoch; third *or*, three crescents within a double tressure *gules*, for Seton; fourth *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent* for Fraser.

CREST; in a marquis's coronet *or*, a stag's head guardant proper.

SUPPORTERS; two grey hounds *argent*, each gorged with a collar *gules*, and three buckles *or*.

MOTTO; *Bydand*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Strathbogie in the county of Aberdeen, and Gordon-castle in Banff-shire.

RUTHVEN Earl of GOWRIE.

THE surname of Ruthven is local, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Ruthven in Perthshire, which they were in possession of, long before surnames came to be much used in this country.

I. THORE, the immediate ancestor of this noble family, flourished in the reigns of king David I. and king Malcolm IV. who succeeded David, *anno* 1153. He was father of

II. SWANUS, who appears to have been a man of considerable rank and distinction, in the reign of king William the Lion, and had the superiority of lands in other counties, besides those of Ruthven in Perthshire.

He made a donation to the monastery of Scoon, of part of his lands of Tubermore, in the last named county, *pro salute anima comitis Henrici, &c.* and is therein designed *Swanus filius Thori*, to which John bishop of Dunkeld was a witness, who was in that see from 1177 till he died *anno* 1203.

He made another donation, *de quodam tofto in Tubermore*, to the monastery of Inchcolm before the year 1200.

King William confirms, to the monastery of Newbottle, a donation made by William de Lindsay, of part of his lands of Crawford in Lanarkshire, *quam ipse Willielmus*

tenet de Swano filio Thori, &c. to which David, the king's brother, Robert de Quincy, &c. are witnesses, *ante* 1214, in which year king William died.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Alanus*, his heir.

2. *Walter*, who is witness in a donation of Gilbert earl of Strathearn to the monastery of Scoon, wherein he is designed *Walterus filius Swani, &c. tempore Alexandri regis secundi*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ALANUS or ALAN, who confirmed his father's donations to the religious, and is therein designed *Alanus filius Swani*, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1214.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.

2. *Henry*, who is witness in the said donation of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, and is designed *Henricus filius Alani, &c.*

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir WALTER de RUTHVEN, who is the first of this family that assumed the surname.

In a controversy with Galfride, bishop of Dunblain, about the patronage of a church in Perthshire, *Malcolmus comes de Fife, Walterus*

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 18.

Chartulary of Scoon, p. 199.

Chartul. of Scoon and Inchcolm.

Chartulary of Scoon, p. 199.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes MacFarlane, p. 185.

Regist. of Inchcolm, penes eundem, p. 18.

Register of
Inchcolm, p.
32.

Walterus Senescallus, justiciar. Scotia, Walterus de Ruthven, Laurentius de Abernethy, Malcolmus de Levenax, &c. are witnesses, anno 1239.

Chartul. of
Scoon and
Inchcolm.

He confirmed his predecessors donations to the religious, in these words: *Walterus filius Alani, &c. totam terram illam quam Swannus filius Thori avus meus dedit in Tubermore, &c.* to which Gilbert earl of Strathearn, Robert, his son, &c. are witnesses, inter 1235 et 1240.

Origin. charters,
penes MacFarlane,
v. II. p. 196.

He married Cecily, daughter of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, then one of the most considerable families in Scotland, with whom he got a large accession to his estate. This marriage appears from an original charter, in which are these words: *Walterus filius Alani uxorem duxit Ceciliam filiam Gilberti comitis de Strathearn, &c.*

By her he had issue a son and successor,

V. Sir WILLIAM de RUTHVEN, the first we find designed lord of that ilk.

Chartulary of
Scoon.

He confirms his predecessors donations to the religious in these words: *Willielmus de Ruthven dominus ejusd. &c. confirmasse, &c. cartam domini Walteri, filii Alani, bone memorie patris mei, &c. Deo et canonicis de Scoon, &c. anno 1260.*

Chartulary of
St. Andrews,
p. 376, & 377.

In two donations of William earl of Mar, to the priory of St. Andrews, *Willielmus de Ruthven, miles*, is a witness, anno 1267.

He left issue two sons.

Ibid. p. 406.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.

2. Sir *Gilbert*, who, in a charter of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton, is designed *Gilbertus de Ruthven, miles, filius Willielmi, &c.* anno 1262.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartulary of
Scoon, p. 184

VI. Sir WALTER RUTHVEN, *dominus ejusd.* who confirmed his predecessors donations to the religious, and is then designed *filius et haeres Willielmi, &c.*

Charta penes
comitem de
Panmure.

He married Cecily, daughter and co-heiress of sir William Maule, with whom he got part of the lands and barony of Foulis, which he afterwards resigned, anno 1262.

By her he had issue a son,

Prynne's col-
lect. vol. III.
p. 662.

VII. Sir WILLIAM RUTHVEN, *dominus ejusd.* who succeeded him, and was one of the Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he had overrun Scotland, anno 1296.

M. S. hist. of
the family of
Gowrie.

He married Marjory, daughter of — Ramsay of Auchterhouse, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.

2. *James*.

3. *Robert*.

These two last were killed at the battle of Duplin, anno 1332.

Ibidem.

He died anno 1320, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir WALTER de RUTHVEN, *dominus ejusd.* who accompanied king David Bruce into Scotland, and lost his life at the battle of Durham, where his royal master was taken prisoner, anno 1346.

Ibidem.

By Margaret Carron his wife he left a son,

IX. Sir WILLIAM, who succeeded him, and confirms the donations of his predecessors in these words: *Willielmus de Ruthven dominus ejusd. &c. confirmasse, &c. donationem illam quam Swannus filius Thori predecessor meus fecit, et Walterus filius Alani filii Swanni confirmavit, &c. monasterio insulae Sti Columbi, &c. de quodam tofto apud Tubermore, &c. testibus, Mauricio de Ruthven, consanguineo meo, &c. anno 1362.*

Register of
Inchcolm,
p. 15.

He got a safe conduct from king Edward III. to go up to England, anno 1363, and is then designed *Willielmus de Ruthven, miles*.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 408.

There is a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, upon an assedation, *per quondam Willielmum de Ruthven, &c. factam Johanni Penny, &c.* dated anno 1376.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Robert
II.

By Margaret his wife, a daughter of sir John Logie, he left issue two sons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *David de Ruthven*, who got from his brother the lands of Morehall, by a charter dated 20th October 1400.

MacFarlane's
collections, v.
I. p. 172.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir WILLIAM RUTHVEN, *dominus ejusd.* a man of good parts, and a great patriot.

He was one of the Scotch nobles appointed by the estates of the nation, to treat with the English about king James's liberty, anno 1423, and was afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1424.

Rymer's fed.
tom. X. pages
308, and 327.

We have not discovered whom he married, but he left issue a son,

Sir *William*, his heir, — and a daughter,

Christian Ruthven, married to George Douglas of Lefwalt, in Galloway, by a charter from king James III. dated anno 1477.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He died in the reign of king James II. and was succeeded by his son,

XI. Sir WILLIAM, who was created a lord of parliament by king James III. 29th January 1487.

Records of
parliament.

He was appointed heretable sheriff of Perth, and

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

and got charters, under the great seal, *Wilhelmo domino Ruthven, officii vicecomitatus de Perth*; and of a vast number of lands and baronies, viz. the lands of Couland, the half of Strathbrand, Glencuthil, Cowgask, Culteranie, Drumdrany, Craignegaw, and many others in different counties, too numerous to be here inserted.

This lord married, 1st, Isabel, daughter of ——— Livingston of Saltcoats, and relict of Walter Lindsay of Beaufort, by whom he had a son,

William, master of Ruthven, ——— and a daughter,

Ibidem.

Margaret, married, 1st, to Alexander earl of Buchan; 2dly, to John Erskine of Dun, in Forfar-shire, and was mother of the superintendant.

He married, 2dly, Christian, daughter of sir John Forbes of Pittligo, by whom he had another son,

William Ruthven of Bandean, of whom the earl of Forth, the Ruthvens of Dunglas, Redcastle, &c. are descended, ——— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married, 1st, to William, fifth earl of Errol; 2dly, to Ninian lord Ross.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1528.

Ibidem.

XII. WILLIAM, master of Ruthven, eldest son and apparent heir of William, first lord Ruthven, married Jean Hepburn, daughter of the laird of Rickerton, by whom he had a son,

William, afterwards lord Ruthven.

The master accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, anno 1513.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. inter
1530 & 1542.

XIII. WILLIAM, second lord Ruthven, only son of the master, succeeded his grandfather, anno 1528, and got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies.

He was a man of parts and learning, and was made lord privy seal, anno 1547, which office he held till his death.

Ibidem.

He married Janet Halyburton, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Patrick lord Halyburton of Dirleton; and, on account of that marriage, he quartered the arms of Halyburton with his own. He got with her a great accession to his estate, and by her had issue two sons, and seven daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Ruthven* of Freeland, ancestor of lord Ruthven of Freeland. Vide title lord Ruthven.

1st daughter, *Lilias*, married to David lord Drummond.

2. *Catharine*, married to sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchie.

3. *Cecilia*, married to sir David Wemyss of Wemyss.

4. *Barbara*, married to Patrick lord Gray.

5. *Janet*, married to John lord Crichton of Strathurd.

6. *Margaret*, married to James Johnston of Elphinston, in Haddington-shire.

7. *Christian*, married to William Lundin of that ilk, in Fife-shire.

He died anno 1553, and was succeeded by his eldest son;

XIV. PATRICK, third lord Ruthven, heretable sheriff of Perth, who was a man of a daring spirit, and a great promoter of the reformation.

He got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, *Patricio domino Ruthven, &c. inter 1554 et 1562.* Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1st, Janet Douglas, natural daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had two sons; and two daughters.

1. *William*, afterwards earl of Gowrie.

2. *Alexander Ruthven*, Esq.

1st daughter, *Jean*, married, 1st, to Henry lord Methven; 2dly, to Andrew earl of Rothes. Lives of the offic. of state.

2. *Isabel*, married to sir James Colville of Easter-Wemyss.

He married, 2dly, lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, widow of Henry lord Methven, by whom he had a son, Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1557.

James Ruthven, who was precentor of Dunkeld, anno 1582.

This lord had the misfortune to be accessory to the murder of David Rizio, anno 1566, which is the greatest stain upon his character; and dying in the end of that year, or beginning of 1567, was succeeded by his eldest son, Ibidem.

XV. WILLIAM, fourth lord Ruthven, a man of great parts and undaunted courage.

He was appointed lord high treasurer of Scotland, anno 1571, and was created earl of Gowrie 23d August 1581.

This earl, who was truly a great man, had so many and various scenes of life, that it is inconsistent with the brevity of this work to narrate them here, but shall refer our readers to the lives of the officers of state, page 383, &c. where will be found a full account of his life and actions. We shall only add, that in the minority of king James VI. he was charged with several treasonable practices, for which he was condemned and executed, on 28th May 1584, and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown.

Bishop Spotiswood.

We shall sum up his character in the words of a learned author: "He was a nobleman, " who

Ibidem.

" who in his life was much honoured, and
 " employed in the chief offices at court; a
 " man wise, but too curious, and said to have
 " consulted with wizards, &c. He made this
 " common regret, which many great men
 " have done in such misfortunes, that if he
 " had served God as faithfully as he had done
 " the king, he had not come to that un-
 " timely end. His death, to the beholders,
 " was very peaceable and quiet, &c. &c."

Lives of the
 offic. of state. He married Dorothea, daughter of Henry
 lord Methven, by whom he had issue five sons,
 and seven daughters.

1. *James*.

2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *Alexander*, who was concerned with
 his brother in the attempt upon the king at
 Perth, as will be mentioned hereafter.

4. *William*, who was but a child at his
 brother's death; but, upon the extirpation of
 the family, went abroad, and became fa-
 mous for his knowledge in the art of chymi-
 stry.

5. *Patrick*, who became a doctor of phy-
 sic, and was eminent in his profession. His
 daughter was married to Anthony Vandyke,
 the famous painter.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to
 John earl of Montrose, and was mother of
 the great marquis.

2. Lady *Mary*, married, 1st, to John fifth
 earl of Athole; 2dly, to John lord Inner-
 meath, afterwards earl of Athole.

3. Lady *Sophia*, married to Ludovick
 duke of Lennox and Richmond.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to James eighth
 lord Ogilvie, and was mother of the first earl
 of Airly.

5. Lady *Beatrix*, married to sir John
 Home of Coldingknows.

6. Lady *Isabel*, married to sir Robert
 Gordon of Lochinvar, and was mother of
 John viscount Kenmure.

7. *Barbara*, married to sir John Wemyss
 of Pittencrief.

XVI. JAMES, eldest son of William, first
 earl of Gowrie, by the king's great lenity and
 goodness, was restored to his father's estate
 and honours, and was the second earl.

He was a youth of great hopes, and of a
 sweet disposition; but died unmarried, anno
 1588, whereby the estate and honours de-
 volved upon his brother,

XVI. JOHN, third earl of Gowrie, who,
 with his brother Alexander, made that auda-
 cious attempt upon the king's sacred person
 at Perth, on the memorable fifth of August
 1600, when both the brothers were slain in
 the enterprize.

Though there are particular histories of
 Gowrie's conspiracy wrote by several histo-
 rians, yet we have only hereto subjoined the
 account given by a learned author.†

All the honours and estates of the earldom
 of

† No transaction in the Scotch history can be so little accounted for, as that of Gowrie's conspiracy. A reason for
 an attempt so horrid, is scarcely so much as hinted; and the methods used, even supposing such had been the intention,
 were so preposterous, that it cannot reconcile, either with the character of the two young gentlemen, or with the
 other circumstances of the story itself. Nature and education had joined in adorning them, especially the elder,
 with the most noble accomplishments: More learned than is usual among persons of their rank; more religious than
 is common at their age of life; generous, brave, popular: their country-men, far from thinking them capable of any
 atrocious crime, conceived the most sanguine hopes of their early virtues.

This remarkable incident happened on the fifth August 1600. Historians tell us, that as the king was going out in
 the morning to the chase from his palace of Falkland, he was accosted by the younger of the two Ruthvens, Alexander,
 who, with an air of secrecy and importance, acquainted him, that the evening before, a stranger had been seized near his
 brother's house at Perth, and secured; and, on searching him, a vast quantity of foreign gold was found upon him. The
 king immediately suspecting this unknown person to be a trafficking priest, supplied with foreign coin, in order to excite
 new commotions in the kingdom, ordered him to be sent to Falkland; but this Mr. Ruthven strenuously opposed, and,
 with many arguments, urged the king to proceed to Perth, and examine into the matter himself. The king, whose
 curiosity was awakened by the strangeness of the affair, promised to go when the chase was over, during the whole of
 which Ruthven continued his importunity in so strong a manner, that, even after it was over, he would not allow the
 king to wait a fresh horse, but insisted on his setting out on the same he had hunted with the whole day. Mr. Ruth-
 ven, too, was very desirous that the king should set out without attendants; but this he refused, and, with a train of
 about twenty persons, set out for Perth.

The earl of Gowrie apprised by his brother of the king's approach, met him at a little distance from the town, and
 conducted him to his house: mean time no preparations for entertaining his majesty appeared; the earl seemed em-
 barassed, nor did he apologize for the scanty fare with which he entertained his royal guest. The king's repast be-
 ing over, his attendants were conducted by the earl to dine in another apartment. At that time Mr. Ruthven took the
 opportunity of whispering the king, that now he might have an opportunity of seeing the unknown person. The
 king desired sir Thomas Erskine to go with him; but Mr. Ruthven would not consent: he then conducted the king
 by a narrow stair-case, through several apartments, all of which he locked behind him, till at last he came to a small
 room, where, instead of a fettered criminal, as the king expected, he found a man standing compleatly armed, with a
 sword and dagger at his side. Ruthven, upon his entrance, snatched the dagger from the man's side, and addressing
 the king, spoke to him of his father's execution; that he was now his prisoner, and at his mercy; but added, that if
 he

of Gowrie were forfeited and annexed to the crown, and the fifth of August in time coming ordered to be regularly observed as a day of thanksgiving, in remembrance of his majesty's happy deliverance.

A R M S.

Three coats; quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, three bars *gules*; 2d *or*, three bars *gules*; 3d *or*, on a bend *azure*, three lozenges of the

first; all within a border *or*, flowered and counterflowered *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two goats proper.

CREST; a goat's head cabossed, issuing out of a crown *or*.

MOTTO; *Facta probant.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Ruthven-Castle, (now called Huntingtower,) in Perth-shire, &c.

he would be quiet, and make no noise, his life should be in safety. He then delivered back the man the dagger, told him to take care of the king, and at same time binding the king with an oath not to make any noise or disturbance during his absence, he returned to acquaint his brother with what he had done.

Mean while the king's attendants, impatient at his not appearing, inquired at Gowrie what had become of him: at that instant one of Gowrie's domestics entered the room, and acquainted them, that the king had just mounted his horse, and rode off for Falkland; on which all of them immediately left the house, and called for their horses. At this time Mr. Ruthven had returned to the king, and told him, that now he behoved to die, and at same time offered to bind his hands. Unarmed as the king was, he would not submit to such an indignity, but closing with Mr. Ruthven, a fierce struggle ensued; during which the man in armour stood by trembling, dismaid, and motionless, without offering the least assistance to his master, or violence to the king.

In the scuffle the king had pulled Mr. Ruthven near a window, part of which was open, and, putting out his head, called out, with a wild affrighted voice, Treason! Murder! His attendants knew the voice, and observing a hand at the window, collaring the king, they immediately rushed up stairs to his assistance. The greater number took the principal stair-case, but found all the doors fast, which while they were attempting to force open, sir John Ramsay entered by a back stair, and seeing Mr. Ruthven struggling with the king, drew his dagger, plunged it twice into his body, then pulled him from the king, and threw him down stairs, where he was met by sir Thomas Erskine, and sir Hugh Herries, who, with their daggers, dispatched him; Mr. Ruthven calling out with his last breath, alas! alas! I am not to blame. During this scuffle the man in armour, who had been concealed in the apartment, made his escape unknown.

There were now in the apartment with the king, Ramsay, Erskine, and Herries, and one Wilson a footman, who entered the room along with them. Before they had time to congratulate the king on his narrow escape, the earl came up the same back-stair, and rushed in with a sword in each hand, attended by seven servants, compleatly armed, threatening them all with immediate death. Notwithstanding the inequality of the numbers, the three gentlemen immediately attacked the earl, and sir John Ramsay having run him through the heart, his followers immediately fled.

The king's attendants, who were endeavouring to force a passage from the other stair-case, were now let in, and, with transports of joy, congratulated the king on his deliverance; and he falling on his knees, with his attendants around him, offered thanks to God for his wonderful preservation.

The danger however was not quite over: the inhabitants of Perth hearing of the death of the earl, their beloved provost and patron, surrounded the house, and vowed vengeance against the king; but the magistrates being admitted into the king's presence, and acquainted with the fact, they, by their influence, by degrees appeased the multitudes, who soon after dispersed. The king then returned to Falkland, having left the care of the dead bodies of the earl and his brother to the magistrates.

Such is the story handed down to us by many writers; but all of them are at a loss to account for the motives of a conduct so contrary to the known character of these two brothers, whose gentle and peaceable dispositions made them idolized by all who knew them.

Three of Gowrie's servants were afterwards hanged at Perth, for being concerned in the attempt; but from them no light could be drawn into this intricate affair; and the man who was concealed in the study, and who, upon promise of pardon, had revealed himself, and proved to be the earl's steward, was as much a stranger to his master's design as the rest; and though placed in the study, by the earl's immediate command, he did not even know for what end that station was assigned him; the truth of which seems strongly to appear from his behaviour to the king while alone in the apartment with him; and when, instead of appearing to have a design upon his life or liberty, he stood motionless, trembling and affrighted; in short, altogether unfit for so horrid an office.

GRAY Lord GRAY.

BOOTH Scotch and English antiquaries agree, that the noble and antient surname of Gray is originally from France; and that Fulbert, great chamberlain to Robert duke of Normandy, got from that prince the castle and honour of Croy, *alias* Gray, in Picardy, from which he assumed his surname.

This Fulbert had a son,

Peerage of
England, vol.
II. p. 1.

John lord Gray, who succeeded him, — and a daughter,

Arlette, who was mother of William the Conqueror.

Ibidem.

Certain it is there were several of that surname came from France to Britain with that great prince, *anno* 1066, and had considerable commands in his army; and as he divided the lands of England amongst his brave officers, we find that the Grays got a large share, made a great figure, and became very numerous soon after William was master of the country. They were progenitors of several noble families that have flourished with great lustre in that kingdom ever since, *viz.* the dukes of Suffolk, and Kent, the marquis of Dorset, the earls of Tankerville, and Stamford, the barons Gray of Codnor, Ruthin, Wilton, Roleston, Wark, and Chillingham, &c. from which last is descended the lord Gray in Scotland.

Salmon's a-
bridgment,
p. 124.

In the northern counties there are still many antient families of that name, which enjoy considerable estates, as appears from the acts of parliament, nominating the justices of the peace, commissioners of supply, &c. in those parts.

And it is observable, that the Grays in Scotland carry the same armorial bearings with those in the north of England, which may be seen in their churches, tomb-stones, and other monuments of antiquity: and as Northumberland formerly belonged to Scotland, it is the general opinion, that lord Gray of Chillingham of that county, (whose predecessor came over with William the Conqueror,) gave the lands of Browfield or Broxmouthe, in the county of Roxburgh adjoining to it, to a younger son of his family, of whom all the Grays in Scotland are said to be descended.

Cambden,
Boethius, Bu-
chanan, &c.

But both Scotch and English historians, who assert, that the Grays came first into Scotland in the reign of king James I. are in a mistake; for we have undoubted proof, that they were settled and making a figure in this country near two hundred years before that æra; or, above five hundred years ago.

And though we cannot fix the precise time of their coming, yet we shall deduce the de-

scend of this noble family, by authentic documents, in a direct line from

I. Sir HUGH de GRAY, a man of considerable rank and figure in the reign of king Alexander II. (who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1214;) was then proprietor of the lands of Browfield or Broxmouthe in Roxburghshire, and is particularly documented by a charter of Walter de Lundin to his kinsman Philip de Feodary, ancestor of the Meldrums of that ilk, of the lands of Balcormack in Fife, in which sir Hugh de Gray, Alexander earl of Buchan, William lord of Brechin, sir Philip de Melville, and several others were witnesses; and his being therein designed *dominus Hugo de Gray*, and inserted before some other honourable persons, is a sufficient proof, that he was a man of the first rank; and it is not to be imagined he was the first of this family that was settled in Scotland. This charter is without date; but, by the witnesses, must have been before 1248.

Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 173.

Charta penes
dominum de
Lundin, and
Book of ori-
ginal writs,
penes Mac-
Farlane. vol.
II. p. 1.

He left issue three sons.

1. Sir Hugh de Gray.
2. Henry de Gray, who swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.
3. John de Gray, who was *senescallus* to the earl of March, and is witness to many donations to the monastery of Coldstream; particularly to one of Patrick earl of March, together with Philip de Halyburton, Adam de Gordon, William de Home, &c. *tempore Alexandri III.*

Prynne's col-
lections, vol.
III. p. 658.

Chart. of Col-
dingham pe-
nes MacFar-
lane, p. 1535,
&c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir HUGH de GRAY, *dominus de Broxmouthe*, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. and survived him many years.

He was one of the Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, and is then designed *Hugo de Gray, miles*.

Prynne, vol.
III. p. 654.

He died about 1300, and left issue a son and successor,

III. Sir ANDREW de GRAY, third baron of Broxmouthe, who was a great patriot, a firm and steady friend of king Robert Bruce, by whom he was highly esteemed. He was joined with sir James Douglas, and sir Alexander Fraser, in the command of a detachment against the lord Lorn, where he performed the part of a brave and gallant officer, *anno* 1308. He afterwards obtained from king Robert, for his good and faithful services, a grant of several lands, *domino Andrea Gray*

Abercrombie,
vol. I. p. 585.

Chart. penes
dom. de Gray.

Gray militi, omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinent. quæ fuerunt Edmundi de Hastings militis, infra baroniam de Longforgund cum pertinent. terras de Craigie cum molendinis, terras de Pitcarrach, terras de Carriston et Milntown, &c. jacen. in vicecomitatu de Forfar. The charter of confirmation is dated at Arbroath, 12th February 1315, before these witnesses, Bernard abbot of Arbroath chancellor, Gilbert de Haya constable of Scotland, Alexander Frazer, William Oliphant, David Barclay, and James Lindsay, knights, &c.

Ibidem, and
Haddington's
collections in
the advocate's
library, Edr.

He got also a charter of confirmation from Alexander de Frazer, *domino Andrea de Gray militi*, of part of the lands of Broxmouthe, which he held of Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, in *tenemento de Broxmouthe, &c.* to which Walter high steward of Scotland, John de Soulis, Adam de Gordon, John de Lauder, knights, &c. are witnesses. The charter is without date; but, by the witnesses, must have been granted *circiter annum 1321*.

Book of char-
ters, penes
MacFarlane,
vol. I. p. 6.

He is witness in a charter of sir Robert Lauder of the lands of Quarrelwood in *Moravia*, to Thomas de Borthwick, together with John de Matulant, lord of Thirlestane, Thomas de Hope-Pringle, William de Colville, &c. in the beginning of the reign of king David II.

Martin's ge-
nealogical
collections,
vol. I. p. 18

He married Ada Gifford, daughter of Thomas lord Yester, by whom he had two sons.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 874.

1. Sir David.
2. Thomas de Gray, who accompanied king David Bruce to the battle of Durham, with whom he was taken prisoner, anno 1346, and was not relieved till 1356.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir DAVID de GRAY, fourth baron of Broxmouthe, &c.

Chartulary of
Arbroath, pe-
nes MacFar-
lane, p. 8.

In a decret of the burgeses of Dundee, he is designed *nobilis vir David de Gray, miles, &c.* to which sir Robert de Chisholm, Walter de Maull, ancestor of Panmure, Adam de Guthry, &c. are witnesses, in the year 1348.

He died 'twixt the years 1354 and 1357, leaving issue a son,

V. Sir JOHN de GRAY, fifth baron of Broxmouthe, who succeeded him, and made a great figure in the reign of king David Bruce, with whom he was in high favour.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 791.

He was one of the noble Scotch heirs proposed to be sureties for king David's ransom, anno 1354, though he was not released till three years thereafter.

He got from William de Troup a charter, *terrarium de Craigie infra vicecomitatum de Kincardine de le Mernes, &c. Johanni de*

Gray domino de Broxmouthe, pro suo fideli subsidio et consilio sibi penes nobilem virum Thomam de Moravia impenso, &c. The charter is without date; but as Patrick bishop of Brechin, (afterwards chancellor,) is a witness, it must have been inter 1354 et 1357.

Charta penes
dom. Gray.

And soon thereafter he got the same confirmed to him by a charter of confirmation from king David Bruce, *Johanni de Gray domino de Broxmouthe, terrarum de Craigie, &c.* Ibidem, dated 8th September 1357, to which William bishop of St. Andrews, William bishop of Dunblain, Robert high steward of Scotland, the king's nephew, Patrick earl of March, and Thomas earl of Angus, were witnesses, *apud Perth, &c.*

After king David was released from his captivity, he appointed sir John his clerk-register, and made him a donation, *domino Johanni Gray clerico rotulorum nostrorum, centum solidos sterlingorum de escheatis itineris camerarie nostre, et totidem solidos in exitibus justiciarie, nostre, &c.* dated anno 1363.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. reg. Da-
vid.

He got also a charter from the same prince, *Johanni de Gray, dilecto et fideli clerico nostro rotulorum, &c. omnes firmas et exitus burgi de Peebles, &c.* dated anno 1369.

Ibidem.

And being in no less favour with king Robert II. he was continued in the same office, by that prince, and got a charter under the great seal, *dilecto et fideli nostro, Johanni de Gray militi, clerico nostro rotulorum ac registri, quandam partem terre in villa de Leith, cum pertinent.* dated anno 1376.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Robert
II.

He married ——— daughter of ——— by whom he had issue, two sons.

1. John, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs, that were sent into England for king David's ransom, anno 1357, and is then designed, John, son and heir of John de Gray, &c. but he died before his father without issue.
2. Sir Patrick.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 35.

Sir John died, *inter annos 1376 et 1378*, and was succeeded by his second son,

VI. Sir PATRICK GRAY, sixth baron of Broxmouthe, who was in great favour both with king Robert II. and III.

In his father's lifetime, he acquired from Christian, daughter and heiress of Roger de Kyd, a part of the barony of Longforgund in Perthshire, to which she had right from her father, and upon which he got a charter under the great seal, to him, and Margaret his spouse, and the heirs of their bodies, which failing, to the said Patrick his heirs whatsoever, dated 11th February 1374.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. et
chart. penes
dom. Gray.

He acquired also some other lands in the barony of Longforgund, from Marian Oliphant, descending to her in right of her father, which

is

Martin's
Genealogical
collections, v.
I. p. 432, et
charta penes
dom. de Gray.

is documented by an indenture betwixt Marian Oliphant, in her viduity, on the one part, and Patrick de Gray dominus de Broxmouthe on the other, dated 13th January 1378.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Robert
II. et charta
penes dom. de
Gray.

He got another charter from king Robert II. dilecto consanguineo nostro, Patricio Gray, domino de Broxmouthe, of an annuity or pension of twenty-six pound, thirteen shillings and four pence sterling, to him and his heirs, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, to be paid per manus camerarii regis, qui pro tempore fuerit, &c. dated 23d February, 1381.

Ibidem.

He got a charter from king Robert III. of the whole barony of Longforgund, dilecto consanguineo nostro Patricio de Gray, militi, dated 11th February 1393.

Records of
parliament, in
the lawiers
library, Edin.
et chart. penes
dom. Gray.

He got also a charter from Thomas Strachan, dominus de Glenkindy: nobili viro et potenti domino, Patricio Gray de Broxmouthe militi, domino suo superiori de Snadown, terrarum de Snadown, &c. in baronia de Gray infra vicecomitatum de Mernes, for which sir Patrick had paid to said Thomas a considerable sum to relieve his estate of Glenkindy, &c. dated 16th March 1406.

Charta penes
dom. Gray.

There was a mutual bond of man-rent entered into betwixt Alexander earl of Crawford, and his cousin sir Patrick Gray, lord of Broxmouthe, whereby they oblige themselves to assist and stand by one another against all mortals, the king's majesty only excepted, dated 20th December 1413.

Chart. in pub.
archivis, et
charta penes
dom. Gray.

He married Margaret, (but of what family we know not,) by whom he had issue four sons, and three daughters.

1. Sir Andrew de Gray.
2. Alexander.
3. Patrick.
4. George.

Charta penes
dom. Gray.

These sons are all mentioned in a charter, dated anno 1424.

Ibidem, and
Chart. penes
comitem de
Errol.

1st daughter Margaret married to sir William Hay of Errol, constable of Scotland.

2. Marian married to — Lindsay of —.
3. Elizabeth, married to Andrew Moncur of that ilk.

Sir Patrick died before the year 1418, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charta penes
dom. Gray.

VII. Sir ANDREW GRAY, seventh baron of Broxmouthe, who was betrothed to a daughter of sir Roger de Mortimer, when very young; and as the tenor of the contract is somewhat singular, we shall narrate the most material part of it at large, viz. Robertus dei gratia, &c. confirmasse, &c. dilecto et fideli nostro jam in annis minoribus Andrea, filio et heredi apparenti Patricii de Gray, et Joannetta filia et heredi Rogeri de mortuo mari, militis,

inter ipsum et Margaretam de Menteith sponsam suam procreate, terras baronia de Foulis, terras de Blacklaw cum pertinent. &c. jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Perth, que fuerunt dicti Rogeri, et quas idem Rogerus non vi, &c. resignavit, &c. tenend. dictis Andrea et Joannetta, &c. vel ipso Andrea ante annos nobiles decedente, Alexandro Gray secundo filio predicti Patricii, et eadem Joannetta. Ipso vero secundo ante tempus conjugale abeunte, Patricio Gray tertio filio predicti Patricii, et eadem Joannetta, &c. Quibus omnibus deficientibus, predicto Rogero et heredibus suis, &c. testibus Willielmo, episcopo Sti Andrea, Johanne primogenito nostro de Carrick, Roberto de Fife et de Menteith filio nostro, Willielmo de Douglas consanguineo nostro, comitibus, Jacobo de Lindesay nepote nostro, Alexandro de Lindesay, militibus, &c. apud Dundee, 20mo Junii 1378.

He married, first, this Janet Mortimer, by whom he got the lands and barony of Foulis, &c. which afterwards became the chief title of the family, and by her he had issue one son,

Sir Andrew, afterwards lord Gray,—and seven daughters.

1. Janet, married to sir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse.

2. Jean, married to Robert, son and apparent heir of William lord Keith, ancestor of the earl Marishal.

3. Elizabeth, married, 1st, to sir Thomas Maule of Panmure; and 2dly, to sir Andrew Murray of Tullibardin.

4. ——— married to John Rofs of Kinfauns.

5. ——— married to ——— Herron of Lethinty and Glasclune.

6. ——— married to ——— MacClellan of Bomby, ancestor of lord Kirkcudbright.

7. ———, married, 1st, to William Auchterlony of Kelly; and 2dly, to David Annand of Melgum.

Sir Andrew married, 2dly, Annabella, daughter of Alexander first lord Forbes, by whom he had no issue.

He was one of the Scotch nobles, that met the king at Durham, to concert measures for his liberation, for which he obtained a safe conduct from the king of England, 20th December 1423.

He was succeeded by his only son,

VIII. Sir ANDREW GRAY, dominus de Foulis, who was one of the hostages for king James I's ransom, his father being then alive, which appears by these words in Rymer, Andreas Gray, filius unicus et heres Andrea Gray, dominus de Foulis, cum consensu patris, accedit in regnum Anglie, ad remanendum ibidem obses, &c. 20th March, 1424.

M. S. hist. of
the family,
penes dom.
Gray.

Rymer tom.
X. p. 309.

Ibid. p. 334
and 335.

He

Ibid. p. 382. He, with several of the hostages were relieved, and obtained liberty to return to Scotland, 9th November 1427.

Creations of the nobility, in the lawiers library, Edin. He made a great figure in the reigns of king James I. and II. was summoned as a lord baron to the parliament held at Edinburgh, on 9th October 1437, and was first lord Gray.

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 170. There is a protest taken in parliament, by James master of Forbes, in relation to his being heir of line to the earl of Angus, &c. to which Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, Henry lord Dalkeith, William lord Somerville, Patrick lord Glamis, &c. are witnesses, anno 1445.

Charta penes dom. Gray. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Wemyss of Rires. By the original contract or indenture, betwixt sir Andrew Gray lord of Foulis, and sir John Wemyss lord of Rires, Andrew, son and heir to the said sir Andrew, becomes bound to marry Elizabeth, daughter of the said sir John, &c. dated at Foulis, the last day of August, 1418.

By her he had a son,
Andrew, master of Gray,—and three daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv. 1. Elizabeth married to John lord Glamis.
2. Margaret, married to Robert lord Lyle.
3. Christian, married to James Crichton of Strathurd, son and heir of George earl of Caithness, per contract, dated 14th February 1463.

Charta penes dom. Gray. He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Walter Buchanan knight, by whom he had four sons, which is instructed by a charter, *per Andream Gray, dominum de Foulis*, of certain lands in the barony of Longforgund, to and in favours of his son Andrew, procreate betwixt him, and Elizabeth Buchanan his spouse, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his son Patrick, procreate betwixt him and the said Elizabeth, and their heirs, &c. which failing, to his son William, &c. and which failing, to his son John, &c. which all failing, to his own nearest heirs whatsoever, &c. to which charter, Andrew Gray his eldest son and heir, and Thomas and William Grays, his *nepotes*, are witnesses, dated at Foulis, the 7th day of May, 1439.

Ibidem. He had another son, *David*, which appears by an instrument of protest taken by David, son of Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, procreate betwixt him, and Elizabeth Buchanan his spouse, against a deed made by his father, *jacens in lecto ægritudinis, in quo diem clausit supremum*, &c. the instrument is dated 16th January 1449.

Andrew, eldest son of the second marriage, was the first of the Grays of Balegarno, which lands were acquired from George lord Halyburton, and is instructed by a charter under

the great seal, *Andree Gray de Balegarno*, dated 15th August 1475.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Andrew first lord Gray, died before the year 1449, and was succeeded by his only son of the first marriage,

IX. ANDREW, second lord Gray, who got a charter from king James II. *dilecto consanguineo suo, Andree domino de Gray, terrarum de Littletown*, &c. to which Alexander earl of Huntly, William lord Crichton, chancellor of Scotland, and David Murray of Tullibardin, are witnesses, dated 7th October, 1449. Also a sasine of the same lands, *honorabili et potenti domino, Andree domino Gray de Foulis*, dated the 27th of said month of October; to which Andrew, brother to Andrew lord Gray, is a witness.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

In the same year, Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, together with William bishop of St. Andrews, William earl of Douglas, and William lord Somerville, are witnesses, to the foundation-charter of a provostry, to the collegiate church of Crichton.

Book of original writs, vol. I. p. 21.

He was a man of great parts, was highly esteemed by king James II. and was employed in most of the public transactions of his time.

In the month of August 1449, he with John bishop of Brechin, Andrew abbot of Melrose, Alexander lord Montgomery, &c. were appointed ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England. A special commission from the king was sent them, dated 3d November, and they concluded a two years truce, settled the marches on the borders, and Andrew lord Gray was one of the guarantees on the part of Scotland, 15th November 1449.

Rymer's fœd. tom. XI. p. 235, 243, 244, 254, &c.

He was also one of the commissioners that concluded another truce with the English, *anno* 1451, to continue for three years, which was afterwards prorogued for three years longer; in all which treaties, Andrew lord Gray was both a negotiator and guarantee.

Ibid. p. 294, 300, 327, 397, &c.

During these truces, the lord Gray accompanied William earl of Douglas, James lord Hamilton, &c. in a pilgrimage to Canterbury, (*peregrinationis causa*) for which they got a safe conduct from the king of England, dated 22d January 1452.

Ibid. p. 306.

The same year he was appointed *magister hospitii*, by king James II. and obtained from that prince, his royal licence to build a castle upon any part of the lands and baronies of Longforgund or Foulis, *aut quibuscunque aliis suis terris infra regnum Scotia jacentibus, ubi dicto Andree melius placuerit*, &c. dated 26th August 1452; upon which he built the beautiful castle of Huntly, (now Castle-lyon) in the Carle of Gowrie, which was long one of the chief seats of the family.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

In

Chartulary of
Newbottle,
penes Mac-
Farlane, page
321.

In the year 1453, this lord Gray, together with George earl of Caithness, admiral of Scotland, William lord Somerville, Alexander lord Montgomery, and Patrick lord Glamis, are witnesses in a royal charter to William de Ledale, &c.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 434.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray, et
in pub. arch.

He was afterwards appointed one of the wardens, or *custodes marchiarum de Scotia, versus Angliam*, 25th July 1459; and got charters and sasines of a great many lands, too numerous to be here inserted, &c.

He married Elizabeth Gray, (but of what family we know not) which appears from a writ of reversion to John Stewart of Forthwhit, of the lands of Killibrock, and Dyfert, in the earldom of Athole, and sheriffdom of Perth, from a noble and mighty lord, Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, his heirs, &c. with consent and assent of Elizabeth Gray his spouse, Patrick Gray of Kynneff, his son and apparent heir, and Andrew Gray, son of the said Patrick, knights, dated 20th August 1462.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray.

By her he had issue two sons.

1. *Patrick*, master of Gray.

2. *Andrew*, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Cluny, upon the resignation of his brother Patrick master of Gray, *Andrea Gray scutifero regis, &c.* dated 13th April 1466. This Andrew is said to have had several sons; one whereof was Alexander Gray, who was bred a merchant in Aberdeen, and made a considerable estate. He got a charter under the great seal, upon the resignation of William Gordon of Schives, *Alexandro Gray burgen. burgi de Aberdeen, terrarum de Newton et Schives, in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen, &c.* dated 27th November 1512; and of him the Grays of Schives, Pittendrum, &c. are descended.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Andrew, second lord Gray died in the end of the year 1469, his lady surviving him; which appears by an instrument for infefting *domina Elizabetha, domina de Gray*, in the lands of Tullibothy, for her teirce, in which her husband, Andrew lord Gray, died possessed and seised, dated 15th May 1470.

Chart. penes
dom. Gray.

X. *PATRICK*, master of Gray, commonly called sir Patrick of Kynneff, first son and apparent heir of Andrew second lord Gray, was one of the gentlemen of the bed chamber to king James II. when a young man.

He acquired the lands and barony of Kynneff from Alexander de Ogilvie; which appears by his sasine, *Patricio de Gray, militi, filio et heredi apparenti Andrea domini de Gray, &c. terrarum de Kynneff*, dated 1st April 1458. Also by an assignation made by Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, with consent and assent of his dearest sons and appearand heirs,

Sasine ibid.

sir Patrick Gray of Kynneff, and of his son and appearand heir sir Andrew Gray, knights, to James Blair, son of umquhil William Blair of Ardblair, of the third part of the lands of the Westfield of Dundee, dated 27th April 1461. Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Annabella, daughter of Alexander lord Forbes, which is instructed by a charter from his father, *terrarum de duobus Woodtowns*, dated 6th July 1445, confirmed by a charter under the great seal, *Patricio, filio et heredi apparenti Andrea domini Gray, et Annabella Forbes, filia quondam Alexandri domini Forbes, sua sponsa, &c. terrarum de Woodtowns*, dated 10th January 1464.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

By her he had issue one son,

Sir *Andrew*,—and three daughters.

M. S. history
of the family,
and chart. pe-
nes dom. Gray

1. *Elizabeth*, married to David Rollock of Ballachie and Manmore.

2. ———, married to Andrew Moncur of that ilk.

3. ———, married to ——— Culace of Balnamoon.

He died before his father, in June 1464, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. *ANDREW*, third lord Gray, who was served heir to his father Patrick, master of Gray, on 5th November 1464, and to his grandfather Andrew, second lord Gray, on 20th January 1470, which is instructed by a precept for infefting Andrew, now lord Gray, son and heir of sir Patrick Gray of Kynneff, son and apparent heir of Andrew lord Gray his grandfather.

Retour penes
dom. Gray.

Ibidem.

He was a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king James the IV. who appointed him one of the lords of his privy council.

He was also constituted lord high sheriff of the county of Forfar, upon the resignation of David duke of Montrose, and earl of Crawford; on which he got a charter under the great seal, *officii vicecomitatus de Forfar, Andrea domino Gray, &c.* dated 14th December 1488.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was infeft in the lands, lordships and baronies of Foulis, Longforgund, Huntly, *cum turre et fortalio earundem, Lundy, Balgillo, terr. super rupe de Bruchtee, cum castro, fortalio, et piscaria earundem, terr. de Littleton, Gotharstoun*, and many others, all documented by charters under the great seal, which sufficiently shows what a vast estate the family of Gray was now possessed of.

Ibidem.

He was made justice general benorth the river Forth, upon the forfeiture of Robert lord Lyle, and at last was made *justiciarius Scotia*,

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
penes Mac-
Farlane, p.
46 and 463.

Scotia, anno 1506; which high office he enjoyed till his death.

He married, 1st, Janet, only daughter of John lord Keith, son of William earl Marishall, by whom he had one son,

Patrick,—and two daughters.]

1. *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to John lord Glamis; 2dly, to Alexander earl of Huntly; 3dly, to George earl of Rothes.

2. ———, married to Alexander Straiton of Lowrieston, in *vicecomitatu de Kin-cardin*.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, uterine brother of king James II. by lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald duke of Turenne, and earl of Douglas, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. *Robert*, who was killed in the service of his country at the battle of Flowdon, anno 1513, without issue.

2. *Gilbert*, of Buttergask, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. *Andrew Gray* of Muirton.

4. Sir *Edward*, who was bred to the church; which appears by a charter under the great seal, *domino Edwardo Gray capellano, terrarum de Inchyrie*, &c. dated 29th November 1521.

1st daughter, *Isabel*, married, 1st, to sir James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee; and, 2dly, to James Crichton of Ruthven.

2. *Janet*, married, 1st, to John Charteris of Cuthelgurdie; and, 2dly, to sir David Wemyss of that ilk.

3. *Jean*, married, 1st, to Alexander Blair of Balthyock; 2dly, to Hugh lord Lovat; and, 3dly, to David earl of Crawford.

4. *Marjory*, married, 1st, to ——— Kinnmont of that ilk; and, 2dly, to ——— Rattray of Craighall.

Andrew, third lord Gray, died in February 1514, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. *PATRICK*, fourth lord Gray, and second high sheriff of Forfar, who got charters under the great seal, *Patricio Gray, militi, filio et heredi apparenti Andreae, domini de Gray, terrarum de Kittlebrochans, Manskide, Dysert in Athole*, &c. &c. dated anno 1511 et 1512.

He was served and retoured heir to his father, and got a sasine in *favorem Patricii domini Gray, filii et heredis quondam Andreae, domini le Gray, terrarum de Kynneff*, &c. dated 14th March 1514.

He got also sasines (*Patricio domino Gray*) of the lands and baronies of Foulis, Longforgund, Bruchty, the sheriffship of Forfar, &c. &c. dated 3d April 1516, and 26th October 1523.

He married, 1st, lady Jean Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, widow of Alexander master of Crawford, which appears by a precept of sasine to sir Patrick Gray, knight, son and heir apparent of Andrew lord Gray, and Jean Gordon, spouse to the said Patrick, *terrarum forestae de Alicht*, &c. dated 5th May 1499.

By her he had issue four daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to sir William Keith of Innerugie, to whom she had two daughters, his co-heiresses. 1st. Elizabeth, married to William earl Marishall. 2d, Mary, married to William lord Forbes.

2. *Janet*, married to sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin.

3. *Isabel*, married, 1st, to sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven; and, 2dly, to sir John Campbell of Lundy, lord high treasurer of Scotland.

4. ———, married to ——— Monogund of that ilk.

He married, 2dly, Christian, daughter of sir David Ogilvie of Inchmartin, which is instructed by an instrument, *super contractum conjugalem inter Patricium Gray, militem, filium et heredem apparentem Andreae domini Gray, et Christianam Ogilvie, filiam domini David Ogilvie de Inchmartin*, &c. dated anno 1504, but by her he had no children; and dying at his castle of Huntly in April 1541, without male issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew Patrick, son of his brother Gilbert, to whom we now return.

XII. *GILBERT GRAY* of Buttergask, second son of the second marriage of Andrew, third lord Gray, got a charter under the great seal, *Gilberto Gray, filio Andreae domini Gray*, of the lands of Buttergask, and Lidgertlaw, upon the resignation of Margaret Buttergask of that ilk, dated 7th July 1504.

Also a charter of the lands of Pockmill, &c. dated 9th March 1505.

He married Egidia, or Giles, daughter of sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie, by whom he had four sons.

1st, *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Andrew*, whose son Patrick got a charter from his uncle of a third part of the lands of Balgillo, upon which he got a charter of confirmation under the great seal, *Patricio Gray, filio quondam Andreae Gray, fratris germani Patricii domini Gray*, &c. dated 12th July 1543.

3. *Robert*.

4. *James*.

These two are both mentioned in a charter under the great seal, hereafter to be narrated.

M. S. hist. of the fam. and chart. penes dom. Gray.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1511, et chart. penes dom. Gray.

Stewart's hist. of the royal fam. p. 172.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. ad ann. 1517, et chart. penes dom. Gray.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. et chart. penes dom. Gray, et test. ad ann. 1511.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sasine penes dom. Gray.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. arch.

Ibid. ad ann. 1541.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

M. S. hist. of the family.

Chart. in pub. arch.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. PATRICK of Buttergask, who succeeded also to his uncle Patrick, 1541, as before noticed, and was fifth lord Gray, and third lord high sheriff of the county of Forfar.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Patricio, nunc domino Gray*, confirming a charter of Patrick lord Gray, last deceased, to himself and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing, to his brother Gilbert of Buttergask, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. of the lands and barony of Foulis, Forgund, Kingslaw, &c. The charter is dated anno 1524, and the confirmation 14th September 1542.

Ibidem.

Also a charter, *Patricio domino Gray, terrarum baronia de Forgund, cum castro de Huntly; terrarum super rupe de Bruchty cum castro, &c. terrarum de Kynneff, Balgillo, &c. una cum officio vicecomitatus de Forfar, cum officiis constabulariorum de Forfar et Montrose, 1543.*

Ibidem.

He got another charter of a great many lands containing an entail, viz. to Patrick lord Gray, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Robert Gray his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother James, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to his own nearest heirs-male whatsoever, dated 7th November 1544.

Ibidem.

Also charters of a great many other lands, all narrated in charters under the great seal.

He was a man of good parts, and much in the favour of king James V. whom he accompanied to the battle of Solway, where he was taken prisoner, anno 1541; but was released soon afterwards for payment of a ransom of five hundred pounds sterling.

He was a promoter of the reformation; but always a dutiful subject to queen Mary.

Ibidem.

He married Marian, daughter of James lord Ogilvie of Airly, by a charter under the great seal, *Patricio domino Gray, et Mariota Ogilvie ejus conjugii, terrarum villa de Foulis, &c. dated in 1543.*

By her he had issue five sons, and seven daughters.

1. *Patrick*, master of Gray.

2. *Andrew*, ancestor of the Grays of Innergowrie.

Ibidem.

3. *James*, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Buttergask &c. dated 21st June 1553. He was archer to the queen's guards, *alias, unus armigerorum, S. D. N. regine, &c. anno 1564.*

4. *Robert Gray* of Drumelie.

Ibidem.

5. *Patrick*, who, in a charter under the great seal, is designed, *Patricius Gray, frater germanus Patricii domini Gray, &c. dated*

13th May 1585, confirmed 18th May 1589:

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Patrick master of Ruthven; without issue.

2. *Mary*, married to William master of Ruthven.

3. ———, married to Mr. James Ogilvie of Balfour.

4. *Agnes*, married, 1st, to sir Robert Logan of Restalrig; 2dly, to Alexander lord Home; and, 3dly, to sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, lord high treasurer of Scotland.

5. *Lilias*, married, 1st, to David Tyrie of Drumkilbo; 2dly, to John master of Oliphant, and had issue.

Ibid. et penes
dom. Gray.

6. *Elizabeth*, married to Laurence Bruce of Cultmalindie.

7. *Anne*, married to Patrick Douglas of Kilspindie.

He died anno 1582, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. PATRICK, sixth lord Gray, and fourth lord high sheriff of Forfar, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Kilmullamock, Forresterfut, Monsbains, &c. &c. *Patricio, magistro de Gray, juniori ejusdem, &c. dated 16th December 1581.*

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

In a charter to his brother Patrick, he is designed *Patricius dominus Gray, anno 1585*, confirmed in 1589, as before-mentioned.

Ibidem.

He married Barbara, daughter of Patrick lord Ruthven, by whom he had five sons, and five daughters.

1. *Patrick*, master of Gray.

2. *James*, who was gentleman of the bed-chamber to king James VI. and got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo filio Patricii domini Gray, terrarum de Davidstoun, &c. dated 6th December 1592.*

Ibidem.

3. *Gilbert*, who got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Balumbie, &c. anno 1583; of a great many other lands in 1589; et terrarum de Balandirran, in 1591, *Gilberto filio Patricii domini Gray, &c.* He left issue two daughters his co-heiresses, 1st, Eupheme, married to sir Patrick Kinnaird of Inchtower, ancestor of lord Kinnaird; 2d, Margaret, married to ——— Hay of Kirkland, &c.

Ibidem.

4. *Robert Gray* of Millhill.

5. *Andrew*, grand-father of sir James Gray, now British envoy at the court of Naples.

1st daughter, *Barbara*, married to sir John Cranston of Moriston.

Ibidem.

2. *Mary*, married to David Seton of Parbroath, comptroller of Scotland.

3. *Helen*, married to sir Hugh Maxwell of Tealing.

4. *Isabel*, married, 1st, to David Strach-

an

Ibid. et penes dom. Gray. an of Carmelie; and, 2dly, to sir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton.

5. *Elizabeth*, married to William Gordon of Abergeldie.

He died anno 1609; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. *PATRICK*, seventh lord Gray, and fifth lord high sheriff of Forfar, who, being a man of extraordinary parts, was a great favourite of King James VI. who, in his father's lifetime, appointed him gentleman of the bed-chamber, master of the wardrobe, one of the lords of his privy council, and commendator of the monastery of Dunfermline, anno 1584.

When queen Mary was under sentence of death, he was sent ambassador extraordinary to queen Elizabeth of England, to interpose in her behalf; and though his embassy was not attended with success, yet he acquitted himself with honour and reputation.

He got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Leiftie, &c. *Patricio magistro de Gray*, dated anno 1605.

This great man married, 1st, *Elizabeth*, daughter of John lord Glamis, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of Robert earl of Orkney, by whom he had two sons, and six daughters.

1. *Andrew*, master of Gray.

2. *William Gray*, who got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo filio Patricii domini Gray*, &c. of the lands of Bandirran, dated anno 1605.

1st daughter, *Jean*, married to John earl of Wemyss.

2. *Agnes*, married to William earl of Menteith and Strathern.

3. *Mary*, married to James lord Lindores.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to John Lesly of Newton.

5. *Helen*, married to David Bruce of Earlsall.

6. *Isabel*, married to Robert Carnegy of Dunichen.

He survived his father only three years, died anno 1612, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. *ANDREW*, eighth lord Gray, and sixth lord high sheriff of Forfar.

He got a charter under the great seal, *terrarum baronie de Forgund, &c. Andrea magistro de Gray, filio et heredi apparenti Patricii domini Gray*, &c. dated 20th June 1611.

Also a charter, *Andrea domino Gray et domina Anna Ogilvie ejus conjugii, terrarum de Foulis, &c.* dated 22d July 1613.

He got charters of a great many other

lands, *Andrea domino Gray*, anno 1617, needs to be here inserted. Ibidem:

He was in great favour with king Charles I. to whom he resigned the office of the sheriffship, which had been in his family near two hundred years; and he got the king's bond for fifty thousand merks for it; but the civil war breaking out soon thereafter, the money was never paid.

He was a steady friend to the royal family during all the time of the civil war, on which account he suffered many hardships.

He was banished the kingdom by the parliament, never to return under pain of death, for being with Montrose, 30th October 1645, but his banishment was prorogued till 15th June 1646. Minutes of parliament.

He was excepted out of Oliver Cromwell's act of grace to the Scots, and was fined in fifteen hundred pounds sterling, anno 1654. Cromwell's act of indemn.

He was lieutenant to the Gens de Armes in France, under James duke of York their captain; but was prevailed on by king Charles II. and him, then in exile, to resign it in favours of marshal Schomberg; which office had long been enjoyed by Scotchmen, but could never afterwards be recovered.

He married, 1st, dame Margaret Ogilvie, countess of Buchan, daughter of Walter lord Deskford, and sister of James first earl of Finlater, by whom he had a son,

Patrick, master of Gray, who was killed at the siege of — in France, unmarried; — and a daughter,

Anne, mistress of Gray, of whom more hereafter.

He married, 2dly, dame Catharine Caddel or Calder, by whom he had also one daughter,

Frances, married to captain MacKenzie, son to the bishop of Murray.

Lord Gray's only son being dead, and he having no hopes of any male-issue, made a resignation and settlement of his estate and honours in favours of his daughter and heiress,

ANNE, mistress of Gray, who, with consent of her father, and the approbation of the crown, was married to William Gray younger of Pittendrum, who had the estate and honours conferred upon him by charters under the great seal, and ratified in parliament, as will be shown hereafter: and as he was eldest son and heir of sir William Gray of Pittendrum, who made a considerable figure in his time, and of whom the present lord Gray is lineally descended, I hope we shall be pardoned for briefly inserting here some part of that gentleman's descent and character.

Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, (descended of Alexander Gray of Schives, grand-son of Andrew,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 33.

Stewart's hist. of the royal family, p. 104.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. et penes dom. Gray.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Andrew, second lord Gray, as before noticed,) was bred a merchant in Edinburgh, by which employment he acquired vast riches to himself with a fair character, and did great service to his country in the mercantile way.

He got charters, under the great seal, of many lands, *Willielmo Gray de Pittendrum mercatori burgen. burgi de Edinburg, anno 1634, &c.*

He was a man of great sagacity, singular worth and merit, and highly esteemed by king Charles I. who created him a knight baronet.

He was a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on that account.

He was fined in an hundred thousand merks by the parliament at St. Andrews, for corresponding with Montrose, &c. and, at the desire of general Lesly, was carried prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, till he should pay the sum; but, upon application of his friends to the committee of estates, it was modified to thirty-five thousand merks, which was instantly paid by his son the master of Gray, upon which he was liberated on the 15th April 1646.

There was afterwards extorted from him, by way of loan, the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, which was never re-paid.

He died anno 1648, having married dame Giles Smith, sister to sir John Smith of Grotel, provost of Edinburgh, by whom he had five sons, and ten daughters.

1. *William*, who married Anne mistress of Gray.

2. *Robert*, whose son, John Gray of Criechie, married Marjory, mistress and heiress of Gray, and was ancestor of the present lord Gray.

3. *David*, who was killed at Tangier with the earl of Teviot.

4. *Alexander*, who died unmarried.

5. *Andrew*, who was bred to the church. 1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to Archibald earl of Roseberry, &c. &c. &c.

We now return to the family.

Andrew, eighth lord Gray, died in an advanced age, anno 1663.

XVII. ANNE, mistress of Gray, his daughter and heiress, married to William Gray, younger of Pittendrum, as before observed, &c.

This William, upon the resignation of his father-in-law, got a patent under the great seal, (in which the great loyalty and services to the crown, by the lords Gray his predecessors, are fully narrated,) "to and in favours of William Gray, eldest lawful son and apparent heir of sir William Gray of Pitten-

drum, and the heirs-male gotten or to be gotten betwixt him and the said Anne mistress of Gray, his spouse; which failing, to sir William Gray elder of Pittendrum, and his nearest and lawful heirs-male whatsoever, bearing the surname and arms of Gray, &c. and the said William Gray junior, bearing the stile and title of master of Gray during the said Andrew lord Gray his lifetime, as if he had been his son and heir, and after his death the title of lord Gray, with all the dignities, privileges, and precedence due to the lords Gray his predecessors, &c. &c."

The diploma is dated 8th January 1639, which was afterwards ratified in parliament, 17th November 1641. *Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.*

Lord Gray made also a separate entail of his estate, upon which there passed a charter under the great seal, in favours of William master of Gray, and the heirs-male procreate or to be procreate betwixt him and Anne mistress of Gray, (therein designed daughter and heiress of Andrew lord Gray,) his spouse; which failing, to the nearest and lawful heirs-male of sir William Gray of Pittendrum, elder, his father, &c. *totas et integras terras, baronias, officia, molendina, sylvas, piscationes baronia de Forgund, &c. &c. &c.* dated 5th March 1639. *Ibidem.*

The master was likewise a great loyalist, and strongly attached to the interest of the royal family. He had the command of a regiment in the king's army at the battle of Worcester, mostly raised upon his own charges, and there he narrowly escaped being made prisoner.

By the said Anne, mistress of Gray, he left issue three sons.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *William*, who died unmarried.

3. Mr. *Charles Gray*, advocate, who died also without issue.

The master died in September 1660, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. PATRICK, who succeeded also to his grand-father anno 1663, and was ninth lord Gray.

He married Barbara, daughter of Andrew lord Balvaird, sister of David viscount Stormont, by whom he had only one daughter, who survived him, viz.

Marjory, mistress of Gray, who, with the consent and approbation of her father and friends, married John Gray of Criechie, her father's cousin-german, being a son of Robert, second son of sir William Gray of Pittendrum before-mentioned, and consequently was next heir-male in the last patent of honour to Patrick

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Minutes of parliament.

Char. archiv.

Original penes num G

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

trick 9th lord Gray, and his brother Mr. Charles, who both joined in a resignation of the estate and honours into the king's hands, in December 1669, upon which a new patent passed the great seal, to and in favours of the said John Gray of Creichie, with all the dignities, privileges, titles of honour, and precedence, belonging to his predecessors lords Gray, during all the days of his life, and after his decease, to his eldest son John, procreate betwixt him, and the said Marjory, his spouse, and the heirs-male of his body, which failing, to his second son, by the said Marjory, and the heirs-male, &c. which failing, to the eldest heir-female of the said marriage, without division, &c. &c. &c. dated at St. James's, the 7th day of February, 1706.

Patrick ninth lord Gray, died *anno* 1711, and was succeeded in his estate and honours, by his son-in-law,

Original gift,
penes domi-
num Gray.

XIX. JOHN, tenth lord Gray, married to the said Marjory, mistress of Gray, as before-noticed, who obtained from king James VII. a gift under the privy seal, of fifteen hundred pound sterling; the preamble whereof was, "James, &c. Forasmuch as John Gray of Creichie, married to the only child of lord Gray, did great and signal services to our brother king Charles II. &c. and considering the great loyalty and sufferings of sir William Gray, grandfather to the said John Gray, and great grandfather to his lady, from whom vast sums were extorted, in the years 1645 and 1646, by fining and otherwise, by an pretended committee of state, for the said sir William, his dutifully assisting the said marquis of Montrose, &c. &c. to confer and bestow, &c. the sum of fifteen hundred pound sterling, &c. towards the payment and satisfaction, &c. dated at Windsor, 21st September, 1686."

By the said Marjory, he had issue three sons

1. *John*, master of Gray.
 2. *William*.
 3. *Alexander*.——and three daughters:
 1. *Barbara*.
 2. *Catharine*.
 3. *Elizabeth*.
- He died, *anno* 1724, and was succeeded by

XX. JOHN, eleventh lord Gray, who married Helen, daughter of Alexander lord Blantyre, by whom he had two sons

1. *John*, now lord Gray.
 2. *Charles*.——and one daughter, *Anne*, married to William Gray of Balegar-no, Esq;
- He died *anno* 1738, and was succeeded by

XXI. JOHN, twelfth lord Gray, who, *anno* 1741, married miss Blair, heiress of Kinfauns, by whom he hath issue three sons,

1. *Andrew*, master of Gray.
2. *Charles*.
3. *William-John*.——and seven daughters:
 1. *Jean*.
 2. *Helen*.
 3. *Margaret*.
 4. *Barbara*.
 5. *Elizabeth*.
 6. *Anne*.
 7. *Mary*.

A R M S.

Gules, a lion rampant, within a border, engrailed, *argent*.

CREST; on a wreath, an anchor in pale, *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two lions guardant, *gules*.

MOTTO; *Anchor fast anchor*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At the castle of Gray, and Foulis in the carse of Gowrie.

R A M S A Y Viscount HADDINGTON.

SIR John Ramfay, designed of Wylicleugh was second son of John Ramfay of Dalhousie, and brother german of George, first lord Ramfay.

He was a man of great honour, undaunted courage and intrepidity, and had the good fortune to be very instrumental in the rescue of king James VI. having with his own hand killed the earl of Gowrie, when he and his brother made that audacious attempt upon his majesty's sacred person at Perth, on 5th August 1600.

He accompanied the king into England, *an-*

no 1603, became a great favourite, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viscount Haddington, 11th June, 1606.

He got likewise from the king, to him and his heirs-male, the privilege of carrying the sword of state before the royal family to church on the 5th of August, being the day appointed for a thanks-giving, in commemoration of his majesty's happy delivery on that day, in the year 1600 before mentioned.

He was afterwards created a peer of England, by the title of earl of Holderness, 20th January, 1620.

Crawford's
Peerage.

Martin's col-
lections, and
Nisbet, vol.
II. p. 73.

Extinct peer-
age of Eng-
land, vol. I.
p. 397.

He

He married lady Elizabeth Ratcliff, daughter of Robert earl of Suffex, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, who all died in infancy.

And he dying without any surviving issue, anno 1625, all his titles of honour (being to the heirs of his body) became extinct.

A R M S.

Argent, an eagle displayed, *sable*, beaked

and membered, *gules*; on his breast, a crescent of the last, for his brotherly difference, with an additament of arms, *viz. azure*, a dexter hand holding a sword, in pale *argent*, hilted and pomelled *or*, piercing a man's heart *gules*, the point supporting an imperial crown proper, which he impaled on the right; with his paternal coat, on the left side of the shield.

MOTTO; *Hæc dextra vindex principis et patriæ.*

HAMILTON Earl of HADDINGTON.

AS the antiquity and grandeur of the great and illustrious name of Hamilton, is to be found under the title of duke of Hamilton, we shall proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor, being sprung from the honourable house of Innerwick, one of the most ancient cadets of that great family.

John, second son of sir Walter de Hambleton, by Mary, daughter of Adam lord Gordon, flourished in the reign of king David Bruce, and was progenitor of the Hamiltons of Ballincrief, Innerwick, &c. of whom Alexander Hamilton, Esq; now of Innerwick, is the undoubted heir-male.

Of this John was also lineally descended,

Scots com-
pend. p. 243.
Nisbet, vol I.
p. 393.

I. Sir THOMAS HAMILTON, ancestor of this noble family, who flourished in the reign of king James V. He is sometimes designed sir Thomas Hamilton of Byres, also Thomas Hamilton of Drumcairn.

He was father of

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

II. Sir THOMAS HAMILTON of Priestfield, who got a charter under the great seal, *terrarum de Baldyn et Drumcairn*, to him in *vitali redditu, et magistro Thomæ Hamilton de Drumcairn ejus filio, advocato S. D. N. R. in feodo*, dated 30th May, 1597.

Ibidem.

And another charter of the lands of Priestfield, &c. dated the same year.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, by whom he had a son and successor,

III. Sir THOMAS HAMILTON of Priestfield, who being a man of eminent parts, great learning and knowledge of the laws, was in high favour with king James VI. who in his father's lifetime, made him king's advocate, and one of the senators of the college of justice, anno 1592.

He was appointed one of the Octavians, anno 1595, and secretary of state, anno 1612.

He was afterwards made lord president of the session, and lord register; in all which high offices he acquitted himself with honour, fidelity and reputation.

He acquired a great many lands, upon all which he got charters under the great seal, *viz. the lands and baronies of Binning, Monkland, Byres, &c.* and as all the public offices he enjoyed, are particularly mentioned in these charters, so he was at different times designed by all these titles.

Ibidem.

He got likewise a charter *officii præfetti, seu magistri, metallorum, &c.* 25th March 1607.

Ibidem.

Also two charters, *domino Thomæ Hamilton de Monkland, militi, &c. minera, mineralia auri et argenti, et cujuscunque generis, inter bondas terrarum de Ballincrief, Bathgate, Drumcros, Tartreven, Torphichen, &c.* dated anno 1607.

Ibidem.

He was now possessor of a vast estate, and his majesty's favour to him still increasing, he was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of lord Binning and Byres, anno 1613, and afterwards created him earl of Melrofs, by letters patent, dated 20th March 1619, which he soon thereafter changed for Haddington, and got that title confirmed to him by king Charles I. on 18th October 1627; and in that year he was made lord privy-seal, which office he enjoyed till his death.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got several charters under the great seal, *Thomæ comiti de Haddington, terrarum dominii de Tynninghame, &c.* 7th February 1628, *terrarum de Lufnois* in 1633, *terrarum et baronia de Coldstream, Coldinknows, &c.* 1634.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of James Borthwick of Newbyres, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Christian*, married, 1st, to Robert lord Lindfay; and, 2dly, to Robert lord Boyd.

2. Lady *Isabel*, married to James earl of Airly.

He

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of James Foulis of Collington, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *Thomas*, lord Binning.

2. Sir *James Hamilton* of Priestfield.

3. Sir *John*, who got from his father the lands of Trabrown, by a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Hamilton, militi, filio legitimo tertio genito Thoma comitis de Melrofs, terrarum de Trabrown, &c.* dated anno 1621.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to David lord Carnegie, 2dly, to James earl of Hartfiel.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to John earl of Caillilis.

He married, 3dly, Juliana, daughter of sir Thomas Ker of Fernyhirst, widow of sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, by whom he had a son, *Robert Hamilton*, Esq; who was killed at the blowing up of the house of Dunglafs.

The earl dying anno 1637, was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. THOMAS, second earl of Haddington, who, at the breaking out of the civil war, joined the covenanters; and when the Scotch army marched into England, he was left governor of the castle of Dunglafs, where there was a considerable magazine of powder, which, by some accident, was blown up; by which the earl, and nine or ten other persons of distinction, lost their lives, besides many more that were wounded, anno 1640.

He left issue, by lady Catharine Erskine, his first wife, a daughter of John earl of Marr, two sons.

1. *Thomas*, lord Binning.

2. *John*, afterwards earl of Haddington.

And by his second wife, lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, he left issue one daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to John earl of Kintore.

V. THOMAS, third earl of Haddington, succeeded his father, and married lady Henrietta, daughter of the duke de Chattillon in France, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

V. JOHN, fourth earl of Haddington, who got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Haddington, (ult. her.)* of some lands and tenements about Aberdeen, dated 13th January 1663.

He married lady Christian Lindsay, daughter of John earl of Crawford, by whom he had issue a son,

Charles, lord Binning, — and three daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to John Hope of Hopeton, Esq;.

2. Lady *Helen*, married to sir William Anstruther of that ilk, one of the senators of the college of justice.

3. Lady *Susan*, married to Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, lord justice clerk in the reign of king William, afterwards lord treasurer depute, and lord justice clerk in the reign of queen Anne, and was at last appointed lord justice clerk for life by king George I.

All the daughters had issue.

He dying in 1669, was succeeded by his son,

VI. CHARLES, fifth earl of Haddington, who married Margaret, countess of Rothes, eldest daughter of John duke of Rothes, by whom he had three sons.

1. *John*, who succeeded to the earldom of Rothes, in right of his mother.

2. *Thomas*, who succeeded to the earldom of Haddington.

3. *Charles*, who died young.

VII. THOMAS, sixth earl of Haddington, in the parliament 1706, was a great promoter of the union betwixt Scotland and England, and afterwards was one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in three British parliaments.

In 1716, he was made knight of the most noble order of the thistle, and one of the lords of police.

He married Helen, daughter of John Hope of Hopeton, sister of Charles first earl of Hopeton, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Charles*, lord Binning.

2. *John Hamilton*, Esq; advocate, who married Margaret, daughter of sir John Home of Blackadder, and hath issue four daughters, all married.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*.

2. Lady *Christian*, married to sir James Dalrymple of Hailes, baronet, and hath issue.

The earl died anno 1735.

VIII. CHARLES, lord Binning, eldest son and apparent heir of Thomas sixth earl of Haddington, married Rachel, daughter of George Baillie of Jerviswood, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters.

1. *Thomas*, now earl of Haddington.

2. *George*, who has taken the name of Baillie, as representing his grandfather George Baillie of Jerviswood.

3. *Charles-James Hamilton*, Esq; a captain in the regiment of dragoon guards.

1st daughter, *Grizel*, married to Philip earl of Stanhope.

2. *Rachel*.

Lord Binning dying at Naples in 1732, before his father, was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. THO-

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Crawford's
peerage, and
Scotch comp.

Ibidem, and
Salmon's 2-
bridgement.

IX. THOMAS, who succeeded also to his grandfather, *anno* 1735, and is seventh earl of Haddington.

He married Mary, daughter of Rowland Holt of Redgravehall, in the county of Suffolk, Esq; nephew of the lord chief justice Holt, by whom he hath two sons.

1. Charles, lord Binning.
2. Mr. Thomas.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *gules*, on a chevron, between three cinquefoils *argent*, two muchetors and a buckle *azure*, all within a border *or*, charged with eight thistles *vert*,

for Hamilton of Innerwick; 2d and 3d *argent*, a fess wavy between three roses *gules*, barbed and seeded proper, as a coat of augmentation, for the title of Melrofs.

CREST; on a wreath, two dexter hands joined in each other, issuing out of clouds proper, and holding between them a branch of laurel.

SUPPORTERS; two talbots *argent*, each gorged with a plain collar *gules*.

MOTTO; *Præsto et persto*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Tynningham in East Lothian, &c. &c.

H A L Y B U R T O N Lord HALYBURTON.

THIS is a local surname, taken from the lands of Halyburton, in the shire of Berwick, where there are two places almost contiguous to one another, *viz.* Meikle and Little Halyburtons, which were at first called only Burtons or Burghtons; but a church or chapel being afterwards built at one of them, it was from thence called Holy or Halyburton, and that name in process of time became common to both.

The first of this antient family we have found upon record, is,

I. TRUCTE or TRUITTE, a person of some rank and distinction, cotemporary with king David I. who died *anno* 1153.

He was father of,

II. DAVID, who gave the church of his village of Halyburton to the abbacy of Kelso, about the year 1176, and is then designed son of Tructe, &c.

He is a frequent witness in the writs of the monastery of Kelso, in the reign of king William, who died *anno* 1214.

He had a son,

III. WALTER, designed son of David, son of Tructe, &c. He confirms his father's donation to the monks of Kelso, of his church or chapel of Halyburton, then declared to be depending on the mother church of Greenlaw, which belonged to the said monastery.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 239.

He is the first of this family who assumed his surname from his lands, under the designation of *Walterus de Halyburton*, and is witness to a charter, whereby *Eustachius de Vescy, dominus de Sprouston*, who married Margaret, a natural daughter of king William the Lion, gave twenty shillings yearly out of his mill of Sprouston, in Roxburgh-shire, to the abbacy

Ibid. p. 182. of Kelso, about the year 1207.

He had issue three sons.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. Adam de Halyburton, who is witness to a charter of Matilda countess of Angus, confirming several donations made by her ancestors to the abbacy of Arbroath, about the year 1242.

Chartulary of Arbroath, p. 179.

3. Sir Henry Halyburton, knight, who confirms several donations granted out of the tennement of Molla, now Mow, in Roxburgh-shire, to the abbacy of Kelso, by his charter dated *anno* 1270.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 149.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir WILLIAM HALYBURTON, knight, who married Christian, daughter, and at length sole heiress of Richard Faches of Faches, now Fawnes, in the shire of Berwick.

Ibid. p. 107.

He left issue a son and successor,

V. PHILIP de HALYBURTON, who confirmed the donations made by his grandfather Richard de Fawnys, and his uncle Adam Fawnys, to the abbacy of Kelso, of certain lands in Melcestane, now Mellerstane, in the shire of Berwick. In this charter he is designed son and heir of sir William Halyburton, by Christian his wife, &c.

Ibid. p. 107.

He also confirms the grants made by his great grandfather, David the son of Tructe, and his grandfather Walter, the son of David, to the monastery of Kelso, of his chapel of Halyburton, dated in 1261.

Ibid. p. 240, 241, &c.

This Philip died before the year 1296; for Alicia his widow obtained from king Edward I. of England, a precept directed to the sheriffs of Edinburgh and Berwick, to reponer her to the possession of her jointure-lands in these two counties, *anno* 1296.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 727.

By the said Alicia he had issue one son,

VI. Sir HENRY HALYBURTON, who we find

Prynne, vol. III. p. 656.

find swearing allegiance to king Edward I. for his lands in Berwick-shire, anno 1296.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 82.

He afterwards became one of the sureties to king Edward II. for the liberation of William Lamberton bishop of St. Andrews, then a prisoner in Windsor castle, 23d May 1308.

Penes comitem de Morton.

We find him always designed sir Henry Halyburton, particularly in the original writs of Melrofs, in the reign of king Robert Bruce.

He was succeeded by his son,

Autogr. penes MacFarlane.

VII. Sir ADAM HALYBURTON, who was one of the sureties in a contract of marriage, whereby John, son and heir of sir Malcolm of Innerpeffer, should marry Margaret, daughter of William Sinclair, &c. dated anno 1321.

He left issue three sons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his successor.

2. Sir *John*, first of the family of Dirleton, of whom more hereafter.

Fordun, vol. II.

3. *Alexander*.—These sons were all taken prisoners at the battle of Durham, anno 1346.

VIII. Sir WALTER HALYBURTON, after he was taken prisoner as aforesaid, was first confined in the tower of London, and from thence carried to the castle of Windsor, and had ten merks sterling allowed him by the king of England, to bear his charges on the journey, anno 1347.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534. & 554.

In the year 1357, he obtained his liberty with his royal master, and the year thereafter got a safe conduct to go up to England, to negotiate some affairs of state, &c.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 67. & 82.

Chartulary of Coldinghame.

He was high sheriff of Berwick, anno 1364, and died about the year 1385, leaving issue a son and successor,

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 21.

IX. Sir JOHN HALYBURTON of that ilk, who is witness in a charter of Margaret countess of Angus, wherein he is designed sir John Halyburton *dominus ejusd.* anno 1389.

Fordun, vol. II.

He was taken prisoner at the second battle of Nisbet, anno 1402: he was afterwards ransomed, and returned to Scotland; but dying without issue, was succeeded by sir Walter of Dirleton, his cousin and heir-male, being grandson of his uncle sir John, to whom we now return.

VIII. Sir JOHN HALYBURTON, second son of sir Adam, was a brave warrior, and often fought valiantly against the English, in defence of the liberties of his country.

Ibid. p. 350.

He at last lost his life at the first battle of Nisbet, anno 1355. A good author has these words: *Cecidit ex parte Scotorum vir fortissimus et bellicosus, Johannes Halyburton, Anglicis semper infestus, &c.*

He married ——— Vaus, daughter and co-heiress of William de Vallibus, or Vaus,

[4 M]

lord of Dirleton, with whom he got a considerable estate, and, in consequence of this marriage, he quartered the arms of the Vaus of Dirleton with his own. He had a son,

Nisbet, &c.

IX. Sir JOHN HALYBURTON of Dirleton, who succeeded him. He is witness in a charter of Richard Edgar to Robert Edgar of Wedderly, dated anno 1378, confirmed anno 1384, wherein he is designed *dominus Johannes de Halyburton, dom. de Dirleton, miles, &c.*

Ibidem, vol. I. p. 102.

He married Margaret Cameron, whose sister Jean married sir Nichol Erskine of Kin-noul, knight: They were daughters and co-heiresses of sir John Cameron of Ballegarno, knight, whose great estates in Perth-shire and East-Lothian were divided 'twixt them; and sir John, on account of this marriage, quartered also the arms of Cameron with his own.

Writs of the family of Winton.

By the said Margaret Cameron, he had issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir, afterwards lord Halyburton.

2. *George Halyburton* of Gogar, who obtained these lands from his elder brother, which were confirmed to him by a charter from Robert duke of Albany, dated in, 1409.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Jean*, married to Henry Sinclair, first earl of Orkney.

He died about the year 1392, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir WALTER HALYBURTON of Dirleton, who succeeded also to his cousin sir John of that ilk, as before observed.

He was one of the hostages for king James I.'s ransom, anno 1424; but obtained liberty to return to Scotland, anno 1425.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308. and 345.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, and one of the wardens of the marches, in 1430.

Ibid. p. 446. and 491.

He was constituted lord high treasurer of Scotland in the minority of king James II. from whom he got a charter, *dilecto consanguineo et thesaurario suo, &c.* anno 1439.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was created a peer in the year 1440 or 1441, and as such sat in parliament.

Records of parliament.

He married lady Isabel Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, and got a charter under the great seal from the said Robert, then governor of Scotland, wherein he is designed his beloved son, to which Alexander, George, Fergus, and John Halyburtons are witnesses, anno 1407.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the said lady Isabel he had issue four sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his successor.

2. *Walter*, who married Catharine, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander de Chisholm, and got with her the lands and barony of Pitcur in Angus, of whom more hereafter.

3. *Robert*.

Penes com.
de Rothas.

3. *Robert*. 4. *William*.—These two are mentioned in the extract of the service of sir Norman Lesly, as heir to his cousin sir David, in May 1439.

His daughter, *Christian*, was married to George Lesly, first earl of Rothas, and had issue.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XI. *JOHN*, second lord Halyburton, who appointed Alexander Home of that ilk sheriff depute of the shire of Berwick for life, which is confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal, dated 4th January 1447.

He married Janet, daughter of William master of Seton, first lord Seton, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Patrick*, his successor.
2. *George*, who succeeded his brother.

Ibidem.

XII. *PATRICK*, third lord Halyburton, married Margaret, daughter of sir Patrick Hepburn lord of Hailes, and upon the resignation of his father John lord Halyburton, got a charter under the great seal, to him and Margaret Hepburn his spouse, of the lands of Dirleton, &c. &c. anno 1451.

But dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

Writs of the
family of
Congalton.

XII. *GEORGE*, fourth lord Halyburton, who having impignorated to the king part of his lands of Bolton in East-Lothian for 1000 merks, he redeemed the same, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, in 1459.

This George is particularly mentioned in a charter, dated 7th July 1464, and is then designed son of Janet Seton lady Dirleton.

He had issue three sons.

1. *Archibald*, master of Halyburton.
2. *Patrick*, afterwards lord Halyburton.
3. *Andrew Halyburton*.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XIII. *ARCHIBALD*, master of Halyburton, eldest son and apparent heir of George fourth lord, got from his father the lordship of Halyburton confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal, *Archibaldo, filio et heredi apparenti Georgii domini Halyburton*, in 1474.

He is afterwards mentioned in another charter, together with Patrick and Andrew Halyburtons, his two brothers, and Helen Schaw his spouse, anno 1490. Ibidem.

He died before his father, and by the said Helen, a daughter of — Schaw of Sauchie, he left issue a son,

XIV. *JAMES*, who succeeded his grandfather, and was fifth lord Halyburton, but dying without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his uncle,

XIII. *PATRICK*, before mentioned, who was second son of the fourth lord, and was sixth and last lord Halyburton.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of James Douglas of Pomphersston and Audeston, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Janet*, married to William lord Ruthven, whose grandson, William earl of Gowrie, added that of Halyburton to his other titles, as being descended of the eldest daughter. Ibidem, ad annum 1481.

2. *Mariota*, married to George lord Home.

3. *Margaret*, married to George Kerr of Faudenside, in the county of Roxburgh.

He married, 2dly, Christian Wavane, lady Segy, daughter of Thomas Wavane of Stevenfon, in East-Lothian, by whom he had no children. Ibid. ad ann. 1505.

He dying without sons, anno 1506, in him ended the male-line of John second lord Halyburton; the representation therefore devolved upon the male-heir of Walter his immediate younger brother, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XI. *WALTER HALYBURTON*, second son of Walter the first lord, married Catharine, heiress of Pitcur, as before observed, and got a charter, under the great seal, of these lands, &c. anno 1432. Of this Walter, colonel James Halyburton, now of Pitcur, is descended in a direct male line, whose succession will be deduced in the II. vol. of this work; but he hath not hitherto claimed the peerage. Charta penes Jacobum Halyburton de Pitcur.

F A L C O N E R L o r d H A L K E R T O U N .

THOUGH this family is of very great antiquity, and hath flourished long with lustre in the north of Scotland, yet we cannot pretend to give so full an account of it as could be wished, one of their chief seats having been accidentally burnt down, wherein most of their ancient writs were destroyed, anno 1679.

The following descent therefore is chiefly documented from the writs of other families, and our public registers.

The first of them we have upon record is,

I. *WALTERUS*, who appears to have been a man of rank and figure, and flourished in the

the reigns of king David I. and Malcolm IV. which last succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1153.

Genealogical collect. in the lawyers lib. Edin.

His surname, according to sir George MacKenzie, was Loncorp; and in Crawford's peerage of Scotland, he is called *Walterus de Lenorp*; but none of these are right.

He was possessed of an estate in the shire of Kincardin, viz. the lands of Lunkyr, (now Longair) from which he derived his surname, as will be shown hereafter.

He was father of,

II. RANULPHUS, or RANULFUS, designed *filius Walteri de Lunkyr*, who obtained the office of king's falconer from king William the Lion, from whom he got a charter of the lands of Luthra, Balbegno, and several others, lying in the shires of Kincardin and Mearns, near the castle of Kincardin, where king William often resided, in which he is designed *Ranulfus filius Walteri de Lonkyir, falconarius noster, &c.*

Ibidem.

From which office he assumed the surname of Falconer, and the armorial bearing of the family, both ancient and modern, alludes to that office.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 353.

The lands of Luthra, which seems to be so called from its situation on the water of Luther, and Rath or Ra, which signifies a town or farm, is said to have had its name changed long ago to Halkertoun or Hawkertoun, from the office of its proprietor, which hath continued to be the chief title of the family ever since.

He left issue a son and successor,

III. WALTERUS, promiscuously designed *Le Falconer, et de Lunkyr, &c.*

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes MacFarlane, p. 48.

He is witness to the charter of vendition of the lands of Drumsleid, in *vicecom. de Kincardin, circa 1250*, in which he is designed *Walterus de Lunkyr, &c.*

He left issue two sons.

1. Robert le Falconer.

2. Petrus Falconer, who is mentioned in two donations to the abbacy of Kelso, with Galfrede de Lempetlaw, chamberlain of Scotland, circa 1260.

Chartulary of Kelso, penes eund. p. 132 and 151.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ROBERT le FALCONER, who is the first we find designed by the title of Halkertoun.

Chart. penes dominum de Culravock:

He, together with William, Thane of Mothes, and Dovenald, Thane of Calder, &c. were called to estimate the valuation of the barony of Culravock and Geddes, anno 1295.

He was then possessed of a considerable e-

state, which appears from his being obliged to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, for lands lying in different counties, in 1296. Pryne, vol. III. p. 651, 661, &c.

He died about 1320, and left issue a son and successor,

V. ——— FALCONER of Halkertoun, whose christian name we have not found upon record; but he seems to have been in favour with king David Bruce, which appears by the care and kindness he shewed to his infant son and heir,

VI. DAVID FALCONER of Halkertoun, who succeeded him, and to whom king David stood god-father, and shewed a paternal concern for him, by settling a pension of eight pounds sterling *per annum* upon him, (a considerable sum in those days,) by his charter, *dilecto filiolo suo quam de sacro fonte levavit, &c.* dated anno 1365.

Chart. in archiv. reg. David.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. ANDREW FALCONER of Halkertoun, who, in his father's life time, was designed by the title of Lethenbar, and was one of the north-country barons that attended Alexander Stewart earl of Buchan, lord of Badenoch, fourth son of king Robert II. when he was the king's lieutenant on the north-side of Forth, 11th October 1380.

Chartulary of Murray, penes MacFarlane, p. 187.

He was father of

VIII. ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who succeeded him, and, in his father's life time, was designed by the title of Lethins, a barony which hath been long in the possession of this family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. David.

2. Robert Falconer, who obtained a charter from king James III. of the lands of Newham, &c. dated anno 1473, whose grand-son Robert got a charter from king James IV. of the lands of Balendro, dated 1504.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. DAVID FALCONER of Halkertoun, who flourished in the reigns of James II. and III.

At an inquisition held in presence of Patrick de Berkelay, then sheriff of Kincardin, this David Falconer of Halkertoun, together with *dominus Andreas Ogilvie de Inchmartin*, Alexander Strachan of Thortoun, Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, David Scrymgeour of Balmakyn, and several others, were upon the inquest, when it was found and declared, that the second teinds of Mearns belonged to the bishops

Ibidem.

bishops of Brechin, *ab antiquissimis temporibus, &c.* 1st April 1448.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who married Janet, daughter of sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, by whom he had a son and successor,

Nisbet's append. p. 90.

XI. Sir GEORGE FALCONER of Halkertoun, who got a charter from king James IV. of the lands of Lethins, &c. dated *anno* 1506.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1511, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of—Erskine of Dun, only one son,

XII. DAVID FALCONER of Halkertoun, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king James V. of the lands of Easter-Kilravock, &c. dated *anno* 1526.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands of Easter-town of Middletoun, &c. dated *anno* 1539.

Ibidem.

He married Marian Dunbar, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.

Ibidem.

2. *Donald Falconer*, who got from his father part of the lands of Middletoun, upon which he got a charter from king James V. dated *anno* 1541.

He died *anno* 1540, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who got a charter from king James V. of the lands of Hill of Halkertoun, third part of the lands of Bent, &c. dated *anno* 1541.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, ancestor of the marquises and duke of Douglas, by lady Agnes Keith his wife, daughter of William earl Marishall, by whom he had four sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*.

2. *Archibald*, ancestor of the Falconers of Phefdo, of whom John Falconer now of Phefdo, late member of parliament for the county of Kincardin, is the representative.

3. *Samuel Falconer* of Kincorth, in *vicecom. de Elgin*.

4. *William*, who was father of doctor Colin Falconer, first bishop of Argyle, thereafter of Murray.

Ibidem, and Chartulary of Murray, p. 440, &c.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, which appears by a charter in 1567, and another in 1573.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who married Isabel, daughter of

Patrick lord Gray, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Alexander Falconer*.

2. *Patrick* of Newton, of whom James Falconer of Monkton, Esq; married to Jane sister of the present lord Halkertoun, is now the representative.

3. *James*, who got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Middlechaugh, &c. in the barony of Spynzie, and shire of Elgin, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who was possessed of a vast estate, which appears by a great number of charters, in the public registers, for different lands and baronies granted *domino Alexandro Falconer de Halkertoun, militi, &c.*

Ibidem.

He married Agnes, daughter of sir David Carnegie of Coluthie, ancestor of the earl of Southesk, by Eupheme his wife, daughter of sir David Wemyss of that ilk, ancestor of the earl of Wemyss, by whom he had four sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *David Falconer* of Glenfarquhar, ancestor of the present lord Halkertoun, of whom afterwards.

3. Sir *John Falconer* of Balmakellie, who was master of the mint in the reign of king Charles II.

4. *James*, who got a charter from king Charles I. of the lands of Coatfield in the shire of Elgin.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER, (afterwards lord Halkerton,) a man of eminent parts, singular integrity honour and loyalty, was deservedly in great favour with, and highly esteemed by king Charles I. who constituted him one of the senators of the college of justice, *anno* 1639.

Account of the lords of session, in the Lawyer's library, Edin.

He adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war, both at the parliament, and in the field, for which the king was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Falconer of Halkertoun; the patent being to his heirs-male whatsoever, and dated 20th December 1647.

Chart. in cancellaria. Hæredibus masculis quibuscunque in perpetuum.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Halkertoun*, of the lands of Diracrost, &c. *anno* 1648.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After the murder of the king, he still persisted in his loyalty and attachment to the royal cause, was turned out of his office of lord of session, and suffered many other hardships, which he bore with great firmness and constancy.

Immediately

Immediately after the restoration, king Charles II. in reward of his great merit, sufferings, and faithful services, reponed him to his office in the college of justice, in which he continued to act with probity and reputation, till he died *anno* 1671.

He married Anne, daughter of John lord Lindsay, ancestor of the earl of Crawford, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, his successor, — and a daughter, *Agnes*, married to George lord Banff.

XVII. ALEXANDER, second lord Halkertoun, married lady Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of James earl of Airly, by whom he had a son,

David, his heir.

And dying in 1684, was succeeded by

XVIII. DAVID, third lord Halkertoun, who was retoured heir to his father in 1685; but died without issue, which ended the male line of Alexander first lord Halkertoun, whereby his estate and honours devolved upon David Falconer of Newton, his next heir-male, lineally descended of sir David Falconer of Glenfarquhar, to whom we now return.

XVI. Sir DAVID FALCONER of Glenfarquhar, second son of sir Alexander of Halkertoun, by Agnes, daughter of sir David Carnegie of Coluthie, and brother-german to Alexander first lord Halkertoun, married Margaret Hepburn, daughter of ——— Hepburn of Bearford, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.

2. Sir *David* of Newton, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER second of Glenfarquhar, who was created a knight and baronet, and married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a son,

XVIII. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER, third of Glenfarquhar, who died without issue, which ended the male-line of the first son of sir David of Glenfarquhar, we therefore return to his brother,

XVII. Sir DAVID FALCONER of Newton, second son of sir David of Glenfarquhar, who was second son of sir Alexander, brother-german of the first lord Halkertoun, being a man of great parts and learning, was promoted to be one of the senators of the college of justice, *anno* 1676, and president of the session, *anno* 1682, in which office he acquitted himself with honour and reputation.

He married, 1st, ——— Nairn.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of George Norvill of Boghall, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *David* of Newton, who, upon the death of David third lord Halkertoun, succeeded to his estate and honours, (being next heir-male,) as before-noticed.

2. *Alexander Falconer*, second son of sir David of Newton, married Mary countess of Errol; but died without issue.

3. *George Falconer*, Esq; married Miss Marjorybanks, sister of general Marjorybanks, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. *Mary*, married to Fullerton of Dudwick.

3. *Catharine*, married to Home of Nine-wells.

XVIII. DAVID, fourth lord Halkertoun, first son of sir David of Newton, was a man of great honour, probity, and integrity.

He married lady Catharine Keith, daughter of William earl of Kintore, by whom he had five sons, and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now lord Halkertoun.

2. *William*, married a daughter of Burgo, master of Idikingo.

3. *David*, married a daughter of ——— Lampelugh, Esq; of Cumberland.

4. *John*, married Miss Nairn in Jamaica.

5. *George*, captain of a ship of war in the royal navy.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, died unmarried.

2. *Jean*, married to James Falconer of Monkton, Esq;.

3. *Mary*.

4. *Marjory*, married to George Norvill of Boghall, Esq;.

He died *anno* 175—, and was succeeded by

XIX. ALEXANDER, fifth lord Halkertoun, who married Miss Francis Mackworth, daughter of Herbert Mackworth, Esq; of Glamorgan-shire in Wales.

A R M S.

Azure, a falcon displayed *argent*, crowned with a ducal crown *or*, for Falcone; charged on the breast with a man's heart *gules*, between three stars of the second, for Douglas.

CREST; on a wreath, an angel in a praying posture, within an orle of laurel.

SUPPORTERS; two falcons proper.

MOTTO; *Vive ut vivas*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Halkertoun and Glenfarquhar, in the county of Kincardin.

HAMILTON

HAMILTON Duke of HAMILTON.

THIS antient and illustrious family, which has made so great a figure in the annals of Scotland, derive their origin from the earls of Leicester in England, who were descended from the earls of Mellant, a great and noble family in Normandy, viz.

I. ROGER de BELLAMONT, grand-son of Turolf of Pontaudomare, by Wevia, sister of Gunora, wife of Richard, first of that name, duke of Normandy, grand-father of king William I.

Dugdale's
baronage of
England, vol.
I. p. 83.

This Roger married Adelina, daughter of Waleran count of Mellant, and heir to Hugh count of Mellant, her brother, by whom he had issue a son,

Robert, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to the earldom of Mellant.

Henry of
Huntington,
de gestis,
Willielmi du-
cis Norman.

II. ROBERT earl of Mellant, was a man of great parts, equally qualified for the cabinet and the field; and being a near relation of William the Conqueror, came over to England with that great prince, and had the command of the right wing of his army at the memorable battle of Hastings, where he remarkably distinguished himself, according to the historian, who speaks of him in these words, *prælium illo die experiens egit, quod æternandum esset laude, cum legione quam in dextro cornu duxit, irruens ac sternens magna cum audacia, &c. &c.*

Will. Pictavi-
ensis de ge-
stis, Willielmi
ducis Nor-
mann.

Dugdale, vol.
I. p. 84.

The Conqueror nobly rewarded him according to his merit, and bestowed upon him ninety-one lordships and manors in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, Wilts, Northampton, and Gloucester.

Ibidem.

And having been likewise a firm and faithful friend to king Henry I. was by that prince created earl of Leicester, anno 1103.

Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 390.
Peerage of
England, vol.
I. p. 160, edit.
printed anno
1714.

And, being now settled in England, he assumed for his armorial bearing the arms of the earls of Mellant, viz. *gules, a cinquefoil ermine*. He communicated the same to the town of Leicester, which continues to bear it to this day, and the Hamiltons in Scotland, to denote their descent from that noble family, have the same bearing, only with the variation of three cinquefoils for one.

Dugdale, vol.
I. p. 85.

He married Elizabetha, or Isabella, a daughter of Hugh, surnamed Magnus, a younger son of king Henry I. of France, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. Robert, earl of Leicester.

Ibidem, and
Dalrymple's
collect. p. 173.

2. Walleran, to whom he gave the earldom of Mellant, and all his lands in Normandy.

He lived to a great age, died anno 1118, and was succeeded in the earldom of Leicester, and all his lands in England, by his eldest son,

III. ROBERT, second earl of Leicester, who, upon all occasions, adhered firmly to the interest of king Henry II. with whom he was in great favour, and was attending him when he died at Lyons in France, anno 1135.

Dugdale's
baronage of
England.

He married Amicia, daughter of Ralph de Guader, earl of Norfolk, by whom he had a son,

Robert, — and two daughters.

1. Amicia, married to Simon earl of Huntingdon.

2. Hawise, married to William earl of Gloucester.

Ibid. p. 86.

He died anno 1167, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. ROBERT, third earl of Leicester, surnamed Le Blanche Mains, or White Hands, who married Petronella, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Grandmesnil, lord of Hinkley, and great steward of England, whereby he succeeded to the great stewardship, and the whole estate of Hinkley, &c.

Ibid. p. 87.

By her he had issue three sons, and two daughters.

1. Robert, earl of Leicester.

2. Roger, who came to Scotland in the reign of king William the Lion, to whom he was nearly related by his mother Ada, daughter of the earl of Warren and Surrey. He was kindly received, and became in great favour with that prince, who appointed him chancellor of Scotland; and being bred to the church, was made archbishop of St. Andrews, where he died, and was interred in the church of St. Rule, anno 1202.

Ibidem, and
Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 10.
Keith's cata-
logue of bi-
shops, p. 9.
Dalrymple's
collect. p. 330.

3. William, first of the family of Hamilton, of whom more hereafter.

Peerage of
England, vol.
I. p. 160, 161.
&c.

1st daughter, Amicia, married to Simon de Monfort.

2. Margaret, married to Saer de Quincy, created earl of Winchester, anno 1207. He was son of Robert de Quincy, who came to Scotland in the reign of king William the Lion, and married Orabilis, daughter and heiress of *Willielmus filius Nefii*, with whom he got a great many lands, whereby he came to have large possessions both in Scotland and England. Orabilis, after his death, was married to — earl of Mar. Saer and his lady settled in Scotland, and he was there designed

Dugdale, vol.
I. p. 88.

Chartulary of
St. Andrews,
penes Mac-
Farlane, p.
53.

comes

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 517, 518, &c.
Chron. of Melrofs, penes eund. ad annum 1234.
Dugdale, vol. I. p. 258.

comes de Winton, about the year 1214, of which there are many documents. They had issue a son, Roger de Quincy, *comes de Winton*, lord high constable of Scotland, who married Ellan, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Alan lord of Galloway, &c. Saer earl of Winton died anno 1219.

The earl of Leicester died in his return from the holy war, anno 1190, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

V. ROBERT, fourth earl of Liecester, who married Lauretta, daughter of William lord Braose; but his male-line is long since extinct, whereby the representation of that noble family fell to the descendants of his brother William, to whom we now return.

Peerage of Ireland, vol. III. p. 136.
Nisbet, vol. I. p. 390.
Scots compend, p. 54.

I. WILLIAM, third son of Robert third earl of Leicester, was born at the manor of Hambleton in Buckinghamshire. He assumed his surname from the place of his birth, and was the first of the family of Hamilton, as before observed.

He came to Scotland about the year 1215, to visit his sister the countess of Winton and Winchester, was well received by king Alexander II. who conferred many favours on him.

He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, a lady of the first rank and quality in the kingdom, by whom he had a son,

M. S. hist. of the fam. and chart. penes comitem de Abercorn.

Sir Gilbert, who succeeded him, and of whom all the Hamiltons in Scotland are descended.

Ibidem.
Prynne's collections.
Remarks on Ragm. roll, &c.

II. Sir GILBERT HAMBLETON, second of that name, flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. with whom he was in great favour.

Chartulary of Paisley, penes MacFarlane, p. 71.

In a charter of confirmation of the church of Cragyn to the monastery of Paisley, *Gilbertus de Hambleton, Walterus senescallus Scotiae, comes de Meneteth, &c.* are witnesses, anno 1272.

Peerage of Ireland, Nisbet, Scots compend. and peerage of England, vol. I. p. 161.

He married Isabella, daughter of sir James Randolph of Strathdon, sister of Thomas earl of Murray, governor of Scotland, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir Walter.

2. Sir John of Rossaven, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Fingalton and Preston, from whom branched the Hamiltons of Mount-Hamilton in Ireland.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartulary of Paisley.

III. Sir WALTER de HAMBLETON, who is witness to the confirmation-grant, by James great steward of Scotland, of the privilege of

a herring-fishing to the monastery of Paisley, anno 1294.

He appears to have had large possessions, for we find him with many others, swearing fealty to king Edward I. anno 1292, for lands lying in the county of Clydsdale; and anno 1294, for lands lying in other counties, and is always designed *Walter Fitz-Gilbert de Hambleton*.

Prynne's collection, vol. III.

And tho' he was forced to submit to the superior force of king Edward, yet no sooner did king Robert Bruce begin to assert his title to the crown, than he joined him, had several military commands under him, and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of that great prince, that he bestowed upon him several lands and baronies, (then in the crown,) for his good and faithful services, &c. viz. the barony of Cadzow, now Hamilton, the chief seat of the family: also the lands and baronies of Kinniel, Larbor, Auldathie, and several others in the shire of Linlithgow, Kirkender, Kirkowen, &c. in the shire of Wigton.

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 3, Scotscompen. Crawford, and peerage of England.

He married Mary, daughter of Adam lord Gordon, which is confirmed by a charter from king Robert Bruce, *dilecto et fideli suo Waltero filio Gilberti, et heredibus suis, inter ipsum et Mariam de Gordon, sponsam suam legitime procreatis, &c. totum tenementum de Michan, cum pertinent. quod fuit quondam Johannis Cumyn, militis, &c.* dated 3d March, anno 1315.

Chart. in archiv. Robert I. and Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More, p. 121.

He got another charter from the same prince, to Walter the son of Gilbert, and his wife Mary, and their heirs, of the lands and barony of Kinniel, &c. dated 28th July, anno 1324.

By the afore said Mary, he had issue two sons,

1. Sir David, his heir.

2. John, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, of whom Alexander Hamilton, Esq; now of Innerwick, post-master general of Scotland, is the lineal heir-male, and of this family the earls of Haddington, the Hamiltons of Priestfield, Red-house, &c. are descended.

Several charters in the public regist. English and Scotch peerages, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir DAVID HAMBLETON, a man of great worth and merit, a firm and steady friend of king David Bruce, whom he served with great fidelity, and accompanied to the battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner with his royal master, anno 1346, but was released soon thereafter, for payment of a considerable ransom.

Rymer's fœd. tom. V. p. 534, wherein he is designed David Fitz-Walter, Fitz-Gilbert, &c.

He mortified to the see of Glasgow, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* an annuity of ten merks sterling, out of his barony of Kinniel, anno

Chartulary of Glasgow.

1361,

1361, and is then designed, *dominus David, filius Walteri filii Gilberti, &c.*

Charta in archivis regis David.

He got a charter from king David Bruce, *Davidi filio Walteri militis*, confirming a charter, granted by king Robert I. *Waltero filio Gilberti, militi, terrarum baronia de Cadzow, cum pertinent. jacen. in vicecomitatu de Lanerk, &c.* dated at Lindores, 27th December, 1368.

And other two charters from the same prince, to David, son of Walter, and grandson of sir Gilbert, of several other lands, dated in December, 1369.

Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiae*, at a meeting of the estates at Scoon, when John earl of Carrick, was unanimously acknowledged to be eldest lawful son of king Robert II. and undoubted heir to the crown, his seal being appended to the deed or instrument, dated 27th March 1371.

He married lady Margaret Leslie, daughter to Walter earl of Ross, by Euphemia, countess of Ross, daughter and heiress of earl William, son of earl Hugh, and grandson of earl William, by Matilda, sister of king Robert Bruce, by whom he had two sons,

1. Sir David.

2. Walter, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Cambuskenneth, *in vicecomitatu de Ayr, &c.*

He died anno 1374, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. Sir DAVID HAMILTON of Cadzow, who got a charter from king Robert II. *quadraginta mercat. sterlingorum annui redditus, terrarum baronia de Cadzow, &c.* wherein he is designed *dominus David Hamilton, filius et heres David filii Walteri, militis, &c.* dated anno 1375.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

Also another charter of sixteen merks sterling, out of the feu-duties of Cadzow, which the king gave to sir David, in lieu of some lands in the barony of Bathgate, which he, and Janet his wife, yielded to sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, to preserve peace and amity betwixt the two families, dated 24th October, 1378.

He was a man of great parts, and highly esteemed by king Robert II. who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Janet or Johanna Keith, daughter and heiress of sir William Keith of Galston, *in vicecomitatu de Ayr*, with whom he got a great accession to his estate, and by her he had issue five sons and one daughter.

1. Sir John Hamilton.

Ibidem.

2. Sir William, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Bathgate, *in vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*, which appears by a charter under the great seal, upon his mother's resignation,

Willielmo Hamilton, militi, dilecto filio suo, terrarum de Bathgate, &c. dated 4th March, anno 1407.

3. Andrew, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Bruntwood and Udston, of whom the Hamiltons of Burncleugh, Rosehaugh, Pancaitland, Bangour, and Wisshaw are descended. He is also documented by a charter under the great seal, upon his mother's resignation, *dilecto filio suo, Andrea Hamilton, terrarum de Thulock, Bruntwood, Langside, Kirkton*, and many others, *in baronia de Kyle*, dated 11th Dec. 1406.

Ibidem.

4. George, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Boreland, *in vicecomitatu de Ayr*.

Ibidem.

5. David, who married the daughter and co-heiress of — Galbraith of that ilk, *in vicecomitatu de Stirling*, by whom he got a fair estate, and was ancestor of the Hamiltons of Bardowie.

Ibidem.

His daughter Elizabeth, was married to sir Alexander Frazer of Cowie and Dore, ancestor of lord Salton.

He died before 1395, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir JOHN HAMILTON of Cadzow, who was superior of the lands of Balderston &c. in Linlithgow-shire, for sir John Hamilton, lord of Cadzow, grants charter and sasine of these lands to Adam Forrester of Corstorphin, upon his own resignation, for payment of a silver penny, &c. on 21st March, 1395.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

He married Janet, daughter of sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, ancestor to the earl of Morton, by whom he had three sons.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

1. Sir James, afterwards lord Hamilton.

2. David, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Dalserfe, Blackburn, Allershaw, Ladyland, Greene, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1426.

3. Thomas, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Raploch, of whom are descended the Hamiltons of Torrence, Darnagaber, Stanhouse, Wood-hall, Aikenhead, Dechmont, Barns, Hill, and several others in Scotland, also the Hamiltons earls of Clanbrasil, the lord viscount Limerick, &c. in Ireland.

Crawford's peerage, peerage of Ireland, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

This sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, together with John Hamilton of Fingalton, had been taken prisoners at sea by the English, but obtained an order from king Richard to be set at liberty, 28th October, 1398.

Rymer tom. VIII. p. 57.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir JAMES HAMILTON, lord of Cadzow, who was a man of good parts, and made a great figure in the reigns of king James I. and II.

He, with his brother David, obtained letters of safe conduct, from king Henry IV. to travel thro' England, &c. anno 1413.

Ibid. tom. IX. p. 49.

When

When the king was to be relieved from his captivity, he was one of the hostages sent to England for his ransom, *anno* 1423, was appointed one of the king's privy council, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, *anno* 1424.

He was created a lord of parliament, and got all his lands in Lanarkshire erected into one lordship, *anno* 1445, which was ever after called the lordship of Hamilton.

He was joined in commission with John bishop of Glasgow, and others, to negotiate a peace with the English, which they happily concluded, *anno* 1449.

This lord was engaged in that memorable league or association with the earls of Douglas, Crawford, Ross, Murray, Ormond, &c. wherein they solemnly swore to stand by, and spend their lives, fortunes, and goods, in defence of one another, &c. and he obtained a safe conduct from king Henry to go along with that earl into England, *anno* 1451.

After William earl of Douglas was killed in the castle of Stirling, his brother earl James raised a formidable rebellion against the king, and was joined by all the lords of the association.

Lord Hamilton continued for some time in the Douglas's army, which was then far superior in numbers to the king's; but the earl not appearing forward at that time to fight against his countrymen, lord Hamilton (no doubt out of a principle of loyalty) deserted the rebels, carried off with him a great number of his friends and followers, went over to the king, who received him graciously, and freely pardoned him.

Lord Hamilton soon became in so great favour with the king, that he was joined with the earl of Angus in the command of the royal army, when the earl of Douglas was totally routed, *anno* 1455.

He then got a charter from king James II. to his beloved cousin James lord Hamilton, and his heirs, of the lands and baronies of Cadzow, Machan, Kenniel, Hamilton, and many others, erected into one free lordship, to be called the lordship of Hamilton, &c. 3d July 1455.

He got likewise, from the same prince, for his good and faithful services, the baronies of Drumsfargard, and Carmonock, the patronages of the churches thereto belonging, also the heretable sherriffship of the county of Lanark, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the earls of Douglas, *anno* 1455.

He married, 1st, Janet, daughter of sir Alexander Livingston of Calendar, ancestor of the earls of Linlithgow, by whom he got some lands in the barony of Machan, by a

charter from Alexander Livingston, lord of Calendar, to James de Hamilton, lord of Cadzow, and Janet Livingston, daughter of the said Alexander, their heirs, &c. in *libero matrimonio*, &c. dated 20th October 1422.

By her he had issue four sons.

1. *James*, lord Hamilton.

2. *Andrew*, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill, Broomhill, &c. of whom lord Belhaven is descended.

3. *Gavin*, provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Orbiston, from whom the families of Dalziel, Haigs, Kilbrachmont, Monkland, Bothwellhaugh, Parkhead and Bar, are descended.

4. *John*, who married, and settled at Whistleberry, in Lanarkshire, where his posterity are still subsisting.

He married, 2dly, lady Eupheme Grahame, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathearn, sister of Malise, earl of Menteith, great grandchild of king Robert II. both by father and mother, and widow of Archibald earl of Douglas and duke of Turenne, by whom he had a son,

Sir *John Hamilton* of Shawfield, — and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to William Keith, earl Marischal of Scotland.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to David fourth earl of Crawford, created duke of Montrose for life by king James III. whose only son John was killed in the service of his country at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513.

He founded, and amply endowed the collegiate church at Hamilton, *anno* 1451, and dying in 1460, was succeeded by his eldest son;

VIII. *JAMES*, second lord Hamilton, who was a man of remarkable courage and conduct, which he manifested upon many occasions, and was in so great favour with king James II. that he was called to his privy council when but a young man, *anno* 1440; and being no less a good statesman than a brave soldier, he was often employed in negotiations of importance, particularly *anno* 1461, 1471, and 1472; in which last year he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, and met lord Howard, and the English commissioners, on the borders, and acquitted himself greatly to the king's satisfaction.

He was now possessed of a vast estate, which appears by his charters in the public records, inter 1460 et 1470.

And being one of the greatest men in the kingdom, and highly esteemed by the king, he was pleased (in consideration of his eminent qualities, and great and faithful services) to bestow upon him in marriage his eldest sister lady

Crawford's
Peerage, &c.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 476,
716, 740, &c.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 69.

lady Mary, then widow of Thomas Boyd, earl of Arran, who died at Antwerp, *anno* 1471. To which princess he was married with consent of parliament, *anno* 1474.

Chart. penes
ducem de Ha-
milton.

He got charters under the great seal, from king James III. to James lord Hamilton, and his dearest sister Mary Stewart, to them and their heirs-male, &c. of the lands of Kinneil, Drumfargarth, Curmannock, with many others, and the patronages, &c. in the lordship of Hamilton, 11th August 1475.

By her he had one son,

James, afterwards earl of Arran, — and one daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Matthew earl of Lennox, and, by him, was great grandmother of Henry lord Darnly and duke of Albany, who married Mary queen of Scotland, and by her was father of king James VI.

Stewart's hist.
p. 154 & 155.

He got another charter from the king, *Jacobo domino Hamilton et Maria senescal. sorori sue carissime*, of several other lands and baronies, also of the heretable sheriffship of Lanarkshire, &c. *anno* 1476.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Also other two charters, to him *et Maria domina Hamilton, terrarum baronia de Teiling, baronia et castri de Kilmarnock, quæ fuerunt Roberti domini Boyd, &c.* dated *anno* 1478.

Ibidem.

He died in November 1479, and was succeeded by his only son,

IX. JAMES, third lord Hamilton, and first earl of Arran, who, being endowed with all the princely qualities suitable to his high birth, was particularly distinguished, and taken notice of by king James IV. and was appointed one of his privy council before he was twenty-one years of age.

He was invest in the heretable sheriffship of Lanark, and all the rights and privileges there-to belonging, 1st August 1489.

Ibidem.

He got a charter of the lands and barony of Kinneil, dated 28th April 1490.

Also a charter of the lands of Padocruke, &c. dated 30th May 1498.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom.
XIII. p. 45.

Anno 1502, he was sent to England to negotiate a marriage betwixt his royal master and princess Margaret, eldest daughter of king Henry VII. of England, which he happily concluded, *anno* 1503.

Scots com-
pend. p. 57, &
Chart. in pub.
arch.

He solemnized and celebrated the nuptials with such splendour and magnificence, that the king, in recompence of his good services, and the great expence he had been at, bestowed upon him the island of Arran, and created him earl thereof, by patent, dated the 10th August 1503. In which the great services done to the crown by the family of Hamilton, their near connection by blood with the royal family, &c. are fully narrated.

He also obtained a commission of justiciary within the said island, with all the castles, fortalices, mills, fishings, patronages of chapels, &c. *Jacobo comiti de Arran, domino Hamilton, &c.* dated 11th August 1503.

Chart. in pub.
arch. et penes
ducem de Ha-
milton.

Anno 1504, he got the command of the forces that were sent to the assistance of king Christiern II. of Denmark; which service he performed with conduct and fidelity.

Sometime thereafter he got the command of four thousand auxiliaries that were sent to France to the assistance of Lewis the XII. where he gained immortal honour.

After the death of king James IV. in the fatal field of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, the earl of Arran was become so very popular, that he stood fair to have been elected regent and governour to the young king, but he generously yielded his pretensions to his cousin-german John duke of Albany, who indeed had the better title, being in the same degree of propinquity to the royal family in the male line that the earl was in the female. He was then appointed captain and governour of the castle of Edinburgh.

Hawthorn.

Anno 1517, when the duke of Albany went to France, to renew the antient league, which had subsisted so many centuries betwixt the two crowns, he nominated six guardians, who were to take care of the state, and govern by turns during his absence, *viz.* the earls of Arran, Angus, Huntly, Argyle, and the archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow. He also joined to them his trusty friend sir Anthony Darcy, le sieur de la Beauti, on whom he chiefly depended for intelligence, and the earl of Arran was, by themselves, unanimously chosen their *primus*, and warden of the marches.

Ibid. p. 222 &
225,

He married, 1st, Beatrix, daughter of John lord Drummond, by Elizabeth, daughter of David duke of Montrose, by whom he had one daughter,

Chart. in pub.
arch. and hi-
story of the
Stuarts, page
119.

Lady Margaret Hamilton, married to Andrew Stewart lord Ochiltrec, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, Janet, sister of Alexander first earl of Home; but her former husband, sir Thomas Hay, who was thought to have been dead, being found to be alive, he was divorced from her by a court of delegates, and impowered to marry another, *anno* 1513:

Process, and
sentence of di-
vorce, penes
ducem de Ha-
milton.

Whereupon he married, 3dly, Janet, daughter of sir David Beaton of Creich, *in vicecomitatu de Fife*, comptroller of Scotland, in the reign of king James IV. widow of sir Robert Livingston of Easter Wemyss, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

Charta penes
ducem de Ha-
milton.

1. James, earl of Arran.

2. Sir John Hamilton of Clydsdale.

1st daughter, lady Helen, married to Archibald fourth earl of Argyle.

2. Lady

2. Lady *Jane*, married to Alexander fifth earl of Glencairn.

He died *anno* 1530, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. JAMES, second earl of Arran, who got charters from king James V. *Jacobo comiti Arrania, domino Hamilton, &c. terrarum baronia de Machanshire, Drumsfargard, Stanhouse, et Kirkinane, terrarum baronia de Hamilton*, and many other lands, too numerous to be here inserted.

He was a man of consummate prudence, honour and integrity, and was in great favour with king James V. whom he accompanied to France, when he espoused Magdalene, eldest daughter of king Francis I. *anno* 1536.

Anno 1539, he had the honour to stand godfather to James duke of Rothsay, eldest son of the king, by his second wife Mary of Lorrain, daughter of Rene, and sister of Francis duke of Guise, widow of Lewis duke of Longueville, &c.

After the death of king James V. *anno* 1542, he was chosen guardian to the young queen, and governor of Scotland, and was, by an act of the three estates, declared next heir to the crown, failing issue of queen Mary: to which act the seals of the noblemen, prelates, barons, and members of the burrows in parliament assembled, are appended, 13th of March 1543.

About this time there was a match proposed betwixt Mary queen of Scotland and prince Edward of England, which the earl of Arran agreed to, believing it might put an end to the wars and perpetual feuds that had so long subsisted betwixt the two nations; but the earls of Huntly, Argyle, Montrose, Bothwell, Menteith, lord Fleming, and many other worthy Scotsmen opposed it strenuously, being convinced that it would prove derogatory to the dignity and independency of Scotland, so that it could never be got accomplished, though king Henry VIII. had it very much at heart.

There was then a treaty on foot with the English, the articles whereof were agreed to by a Scotch parliament; king Henry not only refused to ratify it, but caused seize several Scotch ships, laden with Scotch and French commodities, upon the faith of the treaty, which they thought was concluded. This notorious violation of the articles, the governor resented highly; and in December 1543, called a parliament, who declared the treaty void and null, and the governor immediately raised what forces he could to oppose the English, who had invaded our country with an army of seven or eight thousand men, under

the command of lord Evers. The Scots encountered them near Ancrum, in Teviotdale, with an army not half their number, and totally defeated them.

Some time thereafter the earl of Hertford invaded Scotland with another army, and the governor being now joined by 3500 French auxiliaries, marched to oppose them; but upon the approach of the Scots, the English retreated.

The governor, in his turn, invaded England, defeated the English wherever he met them, and returned crowned with laurels, and his soldiers laden with great booty. He had then the ensigns of the most noble order of St. Michael sent him from France by king Francis I. *anno* 1546.

King Henry VIII. dying in January thereafter, the duke of Somerset, protector of England, and tutor to king Edward VI. invaded Scotland with a powerful army, supported by a strong fleet. The governor of Scotland encountered them at Pinky-cleugh, where the Scots behaved with the utmost courage and resolution, but being overpowered by numbers, were at last totally defeated, and about 8000 of them killed in the field, on 10th September 1547.

The governor, not at all dismayed with this loss, appointed a meeting of the nobility at Stirling, and, in a most pathetic speech, he first condoled with them for their loss at Pinky, then he put them in mind of the great spirit and magnanimity with which their ancestors had defended themselves, and maintained their independency against their implacable enemies, &c. This had such an effect upon them, that they unanimously resolved rather to hazard all than submit to the English.

They then applied to their old allies the French; and, at the same time, proposed a match betwixt their young queen and the dolphin, son of king Francis I. who was then pleased to create the governor duke of Chatelherault, with a revenue of 30,000 livres *per annum*, to enable him to support that dignity, to him and his heirs for ever.

The duke of Chatelherault, the governor, after several conventions with the English commissioners in 1551 and 1552, at last concluded a treaty with them, and settled the marches on the borders, in December 1552.

The duke of Chatelherault continued governor of Scotland till the year 1555, and then resigned, in full parliament, to the queen's mother, when his whole conduct was approved of; and he was again declared next heir to the crown, failing heirs of the queen's body, after he had delivered up the *regalia* and ensigns of government.

When

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Hawthornden's hist. p. 268.

Ibid. p. 274.

Penes ducem de Hamilton.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 4.

Extract from the register of the parliament of Paris.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 263, 319, 326, &c.

When queen Mary returned from France, *anno* 1561, the duke of Chattelherault, who was a great friend to the reformation, was appointed one of the privy council; and, in 1566, was sent to France to take care of her majesty's interest there, where he continued till the queen was forced to make a resignation of the government in favours of her son: upon which he was called home to be head of the loyalists. He used all his interest to get the earl of Murray degraded, and did every thing in his power for her majesty's service; but at last, when he found that all attempts to get the queen restored to the government were in vain, he entered into an agreement with the regent, for himself, the earl of Cassilis, lord Hennis, and others of the queen's friends, the articles whereof are at large in Crawford's peerage of Scotland, page 197, &c. Upon the faith of which, the duke came to Edinburgh, trusting to the regent's engagements, but was no sooner in his power, than he was confined in the castle of Edinburgh, where he was kept prisoner till the regent was put to death by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, on 23d January 1570.

The earl of Lennox being then made regent, the duke, with his two sons, and many more of his name and family, were outlawed and forfeited: however, the duke continued firm and steady in the queen's interest to the very last; and, for his untainted loyalty, shared greatly in her majesty's misfortunes; but being now old and infirm, he retired to France, where he remained till the heat of the civil war was over, and died soon after his return home, *anno* 1575.

By lady Margaret Douglas, his wife, eldest daughter of James earl of Morton, he left issue four sons and four daughters.

1. *James*, his successor.
2. Lord *John*, afterwards marquis of Hamilton, who carried on the line of this family, of whom hereafter.
3. Lord *Claud*, ancestor of the earl of Abercorn. *Vide* title Abercorn, page 1st of this work.
4. Lord *David*, who died without issue.
1st daughter, lady *Barbara*, married to James lord Fleming, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, whose only daughter Jane, married, 1st, to John lord Thirlestane; 2dly, to Gilbert earl of Cassilis.
2. Lady *Anne*, married to George fifth earl of Huntly, lord high chancellor of Scotland, ancestor of the duke of Gordon.
3. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander lord Gordon.
4. Lady *Jane*, married to Hugh earl of Eglington.

XI. *JAMES*, third earl of Arran, and eleventh duke of Chattelherault, was a youth of great hopes and expectations, and seemed to inherit all the virtues of his worthy ancestors. He went to France *anno* 1555, was much taken notice of by king Henry II. who made him captain of his Scotch life-guards; but some time thereafter he came to Scotland, turned melancholy, retired from the world, died without issue, *anno* 1609, and was succeeded by his nephew James, son of his brother lord John, to whom we now return.

Crawford.

XI. Lord *JOHN*, afterwards marquis of Hamilton, second son of James second earl of Arran, and duke of Chattelherault, born *anno* 1532, was appointed commendator of Arbroath, by king James V. *anno* 1541, by which title he was designed for many years thereafter.

Chart. in pub. arch. and several charters penes ducem de Hamilton.

He was most zealous in support of the queen's cause, in opposition to those who assumed the government in the name of king James her son; was deeply engaged in the civil wars that ensued thereupon, and never deserted the interest of queen Mary, in her deepest distress.

When she was carried prisoner to the castle of Lochleven, the commendator entered into that memorable association, with several others of the nobility, obliging themselves to stand by one another in defence of the queen, and to endeavour to procure her liberty at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, &c. for which, and his other acts of loyalty, he, with his brother lord Claud, was, by the ruling faction at the time, outlawed and forfeited, as before hinted, *anno* 1570.

He then made his escape to France, where he continued in banishment for several years; and the queen was so sensible of his unshaken fidelity, that when that cruel sentence of death was passed upon her in England, she pulled a ring off her finger, and ordered one of her servants to deliver it to her cousin lord John Hamilton, as a token of the just sense she had of his constant fidelity and sufferings for her interest; which ring is still preserved in the family.

When he heard that the king had begun to take the management of affairs upon himself, he returned to Scotland, *anno* 1585; and being joined by his brother lord Claud, with several others of the nobility, they advanced, with what forces they could raise, to Stirling, where the king then was, and represented to him, that as their enemies had contrived their ruin, and had deprived them of all other means of imploring his protection, they were reduced to the hard necessity of coming in that manner. They were then admitted into the

the king's presence, and received their pardons; and the king addressing himself to lord John, said, "My lord, I never did see you before, and must confess that you have been wronged. You was a faithful servant to my mother, and hardly used when I understood not the state of things as I now do." Lord John was soon thereafter made governor of Dunbarton castle, and admitted of the privy council.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 27 & 28, ad annum 1588.

When the king went to Norway to bring home his queen, he deputed lord John to preserve the peace of the borders, and appointed him one of the regency, till his return.

Sir George MacKenzie's heraldry.

The king's favour for him still increasing, he was pleased, in regard of his great sufferings, and long and faithful services, to dignify him with the title of marquis of Hamilton, *anno* 1599.

The king afterwards visited him often at his palace of Hamilton, and he continued to enjoy a large share of his majesty's esteem and favour as long as he lived.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

He married Margaret Lyon, daughter of John lord Glamis, ancestor of the earl of Strathmore, widow of Gilbert earl of Caithness, by whom he had one son,

James, — and one daughter,

Lady Margaret, married to John lord Maxwell, ancestor of the earl of Nithsdale.

He died *anno* 1604; and was succeeded by his only son,

XII. JAMES, second marquis of Hamilton, born *anno* 1589, who succeeded also to his uncle James, earl of Arran, and duke of Chatelherault, *anno* 1609, as before observed.

He was appointed one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber, and one of the lords of his privy council, before he arrived at the age of twenty-one.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The king also, in consideration of his father's fidelity and sufferings for queen Mary, erected into a temporal lordship the abbay-lands, with the patronages and tythes of the monastery of Arbroath, in favours of the marquis, by his royal charter dated *anno* 1608, which was a great accession to his estate.

He was afterwards made steward of the king's household, and, as another great instance of his majesty's favour, he was created a peer of England, by the titles of lord Innerdale, and earl of Cambridge, *anno* 1619, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his body.

He was appointed lord high commissioner to the parliament 1621, when the five articles of the assembly of Perth were ratified; and having managed matters in these ticklish times with great prudence and dexterity, he

dissolved the parliament 27th August thereafter, and was installed at Windsor one of the knights of the most noble order of the garter, 7th July 1623.

He married lady Anne Cunninghame daughter of James earl of Glencairn, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, afterwards duke of Hamilton.

2. *William*, also duke of Hamilton.

3. Lord *John*, who died unmarried.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Hugh earl of Eglington, and had issue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to John earl of Crawford, and had issue.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to James earl of Queensberry, without issue.

He died *anno* 1625; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JAMES, third marquis of Hamilton, and second earl of Cambridge, born in 1606.

He was, by king Charles I. appointed a member of his privy council in both kingdoms; and was also made one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and master of horse, *anno* 1628.

Burnet's memoirs of the family of Hamilton.

Anno 1630, he had the honour to represent the king of Bohemia, and stood god-father to king Charles II.

The same year, by the king's direction, he entered into treaty with Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, to raise 6000 men for the service of that prince, to be employed against the Imperialists, for the recovery of the Palatinate, with which force he failed from Yarmouth the following year, having just before his departure been elected and installed knight of the most noble order of the garter.

Ibidem.

In 1638, he was sent by the king into Scotland, to endeavour to appease the commotions beginning there, and was made his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the kirk; but they were then become so very untractable, that, according to his instructions, he was obliged to dissolve them. The next year he had the command of the fleet that was sent to try to bring the covenanters to reason, the king having advanced as far as Berwick, with about six thousand land forces; and by the marquis's mediation, a treaty was set on foot, and a pacification ensued.

But as the behaviour and conduct of this great man, during the whole course of the civil war, is recorded by many able historians, we shall say little more of it here; but for his good and faithful services to the crown, he was created duke of Hamilton, marquis of Clydesdale, &c. by patent, in which all the

Chart. in pub. archiv.

titles

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

titles of the family are narrated, "to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of his brother, the earl of Lanark, his body; which failing, to the eldest heir-female of his own body without division, and the heirs-male of her body, they bearing the name and arms of Hamilton; which failing, to the heirs whatsoever of the said James's body, &c. &c. &c." dated 12th April, *anno* 1643.

We shall here add also the speech he made to the Scotch parliament, against delivering up the king to the English, which was in these words:

Crawford's
peerage, and
Scots com-
pend. p. 61.

"Will Scotland now quit her possession and interest in her sovereign, and do it to those whose enmity to him and us doth visibly appear? Is this the consequence of all your protestations of duty and affection to his majesty? Is this the keeping of your covenant, wherein you have sworn to defend the king's majesty, person, and authority? Is this a suitable return for the king's goodness, both in consenting to all your desires in 1641, and in his late trusting his person with you? What censures will the world pass upon this action? What a stain will it be to the whole reformed religion? and what danger may we not apprehend, both to the king's person, and to Scotland, from the party that now prevails in England?"

However, all he could do or say did not prevail; the king was delivered up to the English, the fatal consequence of which we need not repeat.

The duke, who did every thing in his power to wipe off that everlasting stain upon the Scotch nation, at the parliament 1648, prevailed so far, that it was agreed to raise an army in defence, and for the relief of the king, &c. of which the duke of Hamilton got the command. He marched directly into England, was attacked by the parliament's forces, near Preston, where his army was totally defeated, and himself taken prisoner.

After several months confinement, he was brought to a trial before that infamous high court of justice, where he received sentence of death, and was accordingly beheaded in Palace-yard, Westminster, on 9th March 1649, a few weeks after one of the best of kings had suffered the same fate.

He died with undaunted courage, and remarkable tranquillity and composure of mind, declared his steady and firm attachment to the protestant religion, and prayed for the restoration of the royal family, the moment before he laid his head upon the block.

He married lady Mary Fielding, daughter

of William earl of Denbigh, by Susanna his wife, sister to George Villiers, the great duke of Buckingham, and by her had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *Charles*.

2. *James*.

3. *William*.

All the above sons died young.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, died young.

2. Lady *Anne*, who became dutchess of Hamilton, of whom more afterwards.

3. Lady *Susanna*, married to John earl of Cassilis.

The duke was succeeded in his estate and honours by his brother,

XIII. WILLIAM, second duke of Hamilton, and third earl of Cambridge, born 14th December 1616, who was a man of great accomplishments, honour, and integrity, and was soon distinguished by king Charles I. by whom he was highly esteemed, and raised to the honour of the peerage, when he was a young man, by the titles of earl of Lanark, lord Marchmont and Polmont, by letters patent dated 31st March 1639.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Carell.

Upon the death of the earl of Stirling, he was appointed secretary of state for Scotland, *anno* 1640, and was made knight of the most noble order of the garter.

Ibid. et chart.
penes ducem
de Hamilton.

We shall not trouble our readers with an account of his noble conduct during the civil war, it being fully set forth in the histories of these times; we shall only add, that after the murder of the king, he raised a troop of horse at his own charge for the service of king Charles II. in order to his restoration, with which he marched to the fatal battle of Worcester, fought valiantly upon their head, on 3d September 1651, and received a wound in his leg, of which he died in eight days thereafter, and was buried in the cathedral of Worcester.

We shall conclude this great man's character, with the earl of Clarendon's words, who will not be suspected of partiality in his favours.

"He was a man not inferior in parts or understanding to the wisest men in the nation, of great honour, courage, and sincerity in his nature, and, (which was a rare virtue in the men of that time,) was still the same man he pretended to be; and, in truth, was, in all respects, a very accomplished person, of an excellent judgment, and ready expression; and though he had been been driven into some unwarrantable actions, he made it evident, that he had not been led by any inclination of his own, and heartily run into all opportunities of re-
"deeming

"deeming it; and in the very article of his death, he exprest a great chearfulness, that he had the honour to lose his life in the king's service, and thereby to wipe out the memory of his former transgressions, which he always professed were odious to himself."

He married lady Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter and co-heiress of James earl of Dirleton, by whom he had a son,

James, who died an infant, — and four daughters.

1. Lady Anne, married to Robert earl of Southesk, and had issue.

2. Lady Elizabeth, married, 1st, to James lord Kilmaurs, eldest son of William earl of Glencairn; and, 2dly, to sir David Cunningham of Robertland.

3. Lady Mary, married, 1st, to Alexander earl of Calendar; 2dly, to sir James Livingston of Westquarter; and, 3dly, to James earl of Finlater.

4. Lady Margaret, married to William Blair of that ilk, an antient baron in the shire of Air, and had issue.

Upon the death of duke William, without surviving male-issue, the estates and titles descending by several patents to the heirs general, he was succeeded by his niece lady Anne, to whom we now return.

XIV. Lady ANNE HAMILTON, eldest daughter of James first duke of Hamilton, the undoubted heir of line of the family, and now dutchess of Hamilton, married William Douglas earl of Selkirk, eldest son of William marquis of Douglas, by his second wife lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly; in consequence of which marriage, upon a petition from the dutchess, he was created duke of Hamilton for life, with all the titles, dignities, and precedence belonging to the family, which appears by the diploma, *Willielmi ducis de Hamilton, marchionis Clydsdale, comitis Arranie, Lanarcie et Selkirk, domini Avon, Machanshire, et Daer, &c.* dated 12th October 1660.

He was soon thereafter made one of the privy council, and knight of the most noble order of the garter.

Upon king James VII.'s accession to the crown, he was made a lord of the treasury, an extraordinary lord of session, and a privy councillor for both kingdoms, in which office he continued all king James's reign.

When the prince of Orange came over to England, he was chosen, by divers Scotch nobility and gentry then in London, to be their president, when they addressed that prince to take upon him the administration of all affairs,

civil and military, and was also chosen president of the convention of estates, who declared the crown vacant, and settled it on that prince.

After he was crowned king, the duke was appointed president of the council, one of the extraordinary lords of session, and lord high admiral of Scotland.

By said lady Anne dutchess of Hamilton he left issue seven sons, and three daughters.

1. James, earl of Arran.

2. Lord William, who died in France without issue.

3. Charles, earl of Selkirk.

4. John, earl of Ruglen.

5. George, earl of Orkney.

6. Lord Basil, who married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, Bart. and was grandfather of Dunbar, now earl of Selkirk.

7. Lord Archibald, who was appointed governor of Jamaica by queen Anne, was a flag-officer in the navy, and governor of Greenwich hospital. He married lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Abercorn, and had issue two sons.

The duke's 1st daughter, lady Catharine, married to John duke of Athole.

2. Lady Susanna, married, 1st, to John earl of Dundonald; and, 2dly, to Charles marquis of Tweeddale.

3. Lady Margaret, married to James earl of Panmure.

And dying anno 1694, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. JAMES, fourth duke of Hamilton, in his father's lifetime designed earl of Arran, was born 11th April 1658, had a noble and liberal education fuitable to his high birth and quality.

Upon his return from his travels, he was particularly distinguished by king Charles II. and was made one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, anno 1679, and was sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, 1683.

When king James VII. succeeded to the crown, he was made master of the wardrobe, knight of the thistle, and colonel of the royal regiment of horse.

He was steady in the interest of that unfortunate prince, and never left him till he embarked for France, 23d December 1688, and was always suspected of retaining a warm affection to him, even when the revolution had altered the system of government, and directed the subjects allegiance to a new king; which plainly appears from the speech he made in the beginning of 1689, when the prince of Orange asked the opinion of the Scotch nobility

nobility and gentry then at London, in relation to the affairs in Scotland. Upon this occasion the earl of Arran delivered his opinion as follows :

Miscellaneous
collections of
the year 1689.
Crawford's
peerage, p.
215.

" I have all the honour and deference for
" the prince of Orange imaginable. I think
" him a brave prince, and that we owe him
" great obligations, in contributing so much
" to our delivery from popery : but while I
" pay those praises, I cannot violate my duty
" to my master. I must distinguish between
" his popery and his person; I dislike the
" one, but have sworn and do owe allegiance
" to the other, which makes it impossible
" for me to assign away that which I cannot
" forbear believing is the king my master's
" right; for his present absence from us in
" France can no more affect my duty, than
" his longer absence from us has done before;
" and the prince desiring our advice, mine is,
" that we should move his majesty to re-
" turn, and call a free parliament, for the se-
" curing our religion and property, which,
" in my humble opinion, will at last be found
" the best way to heal all our breaches."

After king William was established in the throne, the earl of Arran was twice sent prisoner to the tower, on suspicion of corresponding with king James; but was never prosecuted; however, he lived a retired life the greatest part of king William's reign.

Charta penes
ducem de Ham-
ilton, et
Chart. in pub.
archiv.

His father, being created duke only for life, as before noticed, the hereditary honours of the family still remained in the dutchess, and did not descend to the earl of Arran their son upon his father's death; wherefore the dutchess made a surrender of her titles into the king's hands, upon which a patent past, creating him duke of Hamilton, &c. with the precedence of his grand-father's patent in 1643, as if he had succeeded thereto by his father's death. This patent is dated at Loo, 10th August 1698.

He opposed the union of the two crowns, and, at the invasion 1708, was, by order of council, taken into the custody of a messenger, upon suspicion of his being privy to that expedition; but he was soon admitted to bail, the duke of Newcastle, earl of Wharton, and lord Halifax being his sureties; and that same year he was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the British parliament.

In 1710, he was created a peer of Great-Britain, by the titles of duke of Brandon, and baron Dutton in England, by patent; the preamble whereof, (which is very honourable for the family,) is to be found in the Scots compendium, page 65; but in December the same year his English peerage was disputed in the British parliament, and was found to be

inconsistent with the articles of union, and was therefore at that time set aside.

In 1712, he was constituted master of the ordnance, and knight of the most noble order of the garter as well as the thistle, the queen having declared she would wear both orders herself; and immediately thereafter, upon the conclusion of the treaty of Utrecht, he was appointed her majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the court of France; but a little before he was to have set out for that kingdom, he fought a duel with lord Mohun, wherein they were both killed, on 15th November 1712.

Had not the duke been a man of uncommon bravery, he might well have refused the challenge, being a privy councillor, and her majesty's ambassador extraordinary; but that he thought was inconsistent with his honour: and some suspected he was killed unfairly by general MacCartney, lord Mohun's second, who, after king George's accession to the crown, stood his trial, and was acquitted.

His grace's mother, Anne, the dutchess dowager, survived him four years, and died *anno* 1716, aged eighty.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Spencer, daughter of Robert earl of Sunderland, by whom he had two daughters, that died young.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Digby, lord Gerard of Bromly, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Charles earl of Macclesfield, by whom he had issue three sons, and four daughters.

1. *James*, marquis of Clydesdale, afterwards duke of Hamilton.

2. Lord *William*, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Francis Hawes, Esq; but died without issue.

3. Lord *Anne*, so named, in regard that the queen was his god-mother. He married Miss Pownel, an heiress, by whom he had issue.

The duke's 1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*.

2. Lady *Catharine*.

These two both died young.

3. Lady *Charlotte*, married to Charles Edwin, Esq;

4. Lady *Susan*, married to Anthony Tracy-keck, of great Tew in Oxfordshire.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. *JAMES*, fifth duke of Hamilton, who was elected a knight of the most noble order of the thistle, and installed at the abbay of Holyroodhouse, *anno* 1726.

In May 1727, he was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to king George I. and so continued by George II.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Cochran, daughter

ter of John earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a son,

James, duke of Hamilton.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Strangeways, of Dorsetshire, Esq; by whom he had no issue.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Spencer, Esq; of the county of Suffolk, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Lord *Archibald*.

2. Lord *Spencer*.

Lady *Anne*.

He died in 1742, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JAMES, sixth duke of Hamilton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, Esq; by Bridget his wife, daughter of John viscount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland, who, after the duke's death, married to John marquis of Lorn, son and apparent heir of John, the present duke of Argyle.

By her the duke had two sons and one daughter.

1. *James-George*, now duke of Hamilton.

2. Lord *Douglas Hamilton*.

Lady *Elizabeth*.

He died anno 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. JAMES-GEORGE, seventh duke of Hamilton, Brandon, &c. born 18th February, 1755, who, upon the death of Archibald duke of Douglas, without issue, succeeded to the titles of marquis of Douglas, earl of Angus, &c. as heir-male.

A R M S.

Four grand quarters: first quarterly, 1st and 4th, three cinque-foils pierced *ermine*, for Hamilton, being part of the arms of Ro. de Bellamont: 2d and 3d, *argent*, a ship with its sails furled up, *gules*, for the earldom of Arran. The second grand quarter is *argent*, a man's heart crowned with an imperial crown proper, and on a chief *azure*, three mullets *argent*, for the name of Douglas. Third grand quarter as the second. Fourth as the first.

CREST; in a ducal coronet *or*, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem, by a frame-saw proper, the frame *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two antelopes *argent*, their horns, ducal collars, chains, and hoofs *or*.

MOTTO; *Through*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Hamilton upon Clyde, in the county of Lanerk, a fine seat, with a noble park, &c.

H A R R I E S Lord HARRIES.

THIS noble and ancient family, is said to be descended from a younger son of the house of Vendosme in France, who settled in Scotland, in the reign of king David I.

The armorial bearing of the family, from whence he sprung, being a porcupine or urcheon, in French, Herisson or Herizon, from that he assumed the surname of Heris or Heriz, and that family has ever since continued to have the urcheons for their arms, in commemoration of their descent from that great and illustrious house.

The first of them we find in this country, was

I. WILLIAM de HERIZ, who is witness in a donation of Henry prince of Scotland, to the monastery of Wedderhall in England, in or before the year 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

He had issue three sons.

1. *Nigellus* or *Neil*.

2. *William de Heriz*, who is witness in a donation to the monastery of Kelso, about the year 1190.

3. *Thomas de Herris*, who is witness in another donation to the same monastery, betwixt the years 1190 and 1195.

Ibid. p. 228;

II. NIGELLUS de HERIZ, the eldest son, is particularly mentioned by sir James Dalrymple, as predecessor of this noble family.

Preface to his historical collect. p. 82.

He is a witness also in that donation with his brother Thomas, and in several others to the monastery of Kelso, in the end of the reign of king William the lion, who died anno 1214.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 132, 151, 228, &c;

He was father of

III. HENRICUS de HERIZ, who was appointed keeper of the royal forests by king Alexander II.

In a donation of that prince to the monastery of Newbottle, *Henricus de Heriz forestarius regis* is a witness, in or before the year 1249, in which year king Alexander died.

He left issue two sons.

1. *William*.

2. *Gilbert de Heriz*, who is witness in a donation

MacFarlane's collections, & Chartulary of Newbottle.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 224.

Chartulary of
Newbottle, p.
300.

donation to the monastery of Newbottle, *anno* 1266.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Prynne, vol.
III. p. 661.

IV. WILLIAM de HERIZ, who was proprietor of an estate in Nithsdale, and is to be found amongst the Scotch barons swearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands lying in Dumfries-shire, *anno* 1296.

He was succeeded by his son,

MacFarlane's
collections, &
Chart. penes
Lockhart of
Lee

V. ROBERT de HERRIS, who, in an original charter of king Robert Bruce, is designed *dominus de Nithsdale*, *anno* 1323.

He left issue a son and successor,

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
p. 424, and
425.

VI. Sir JOHN HERRIES, designed *dominus de Terregles*, who made a great figure in the reign of king David II. by whom he was highly esteemed.

He was witness to several charters of that prince, and donations to the monastery of Dunfermline, betwixt the years 1360 and 1363.

Rymer tom.
VI. p. 315 and
614.

He was joined in commission with William bishop of St. Andrews and others, to negotiate with the court of England, about some important affairs of state, in the year 1361, and again in 1369.

Charta in ar-
chivis regis
David.

He got a charter under the great seal, from king David Bruce, of the whole lands and estate of Terregles in Dumfries-shire, erecting them into a free barony, with several ample privileges, *anno* 1365.

Ibidem.

He got another charter from the same prince, of the lands of Kirkgunzeon, in the said county, *anno* 1368.

Ibidem.

Also two charters more of the lands of Aithry, and the twenty merk land of Skeok, &c. *anno* 1369.

He left issue a son,

MacFarlane's
collections, v.
I. p. 93.

VII. Sir JOHN HERRIES of Terregles, who succeeded him, and was witness to a charter of king Robert III. confirming a donation of David Fleming, lord of Biggar, to the monastery of Holyroodhouse, *anno* 1393.

Rymer, tom.
VIII. p. 417.

He got a safe conduct to go up to England, to negotiate some affairs with that court, *anno* 1405.

He was succeeded by his son,

Ibid. tom. X.
p. 308.

VIII. Sir HERBERT HARRIES of Terregles, who was appointed one of the hostages for king James I's ransom, *anno* 1443.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 483 and
485.

He was one of the lords that sat on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, and was one of the Scotch nobles sent to France to negotiate a marriage betwixt king James's daughter and the dauphin, *anno* 1425.

In a charter of king James I. he is designed *dominus Herbertus de Harries, dominus de Terregles, miles*, *anno* 1425. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He had issue, two sons and one daughter.

1. Robert his heir.

2. William de Harries, who was rector of Kirkpatrick, *anno* 1453. Rymer, tom. XI. p. 326.

His daughter ——— married to sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ROBERT HARRIES of Terregles, who accompanied William earl of Douglas up to England, for which he got a safe conduct from king Henry, *anno* 1451. Ibid. p. 285.

He got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Kirkpatrick, Iron-gray, and several others in Dumfries-shire, *inter* 1465, *et* 1469. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He had two sons.

1. David, his heir.

2. George, who got a charter of the lands of Tarachty, *anno* 1477. Ibidem:

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. DAVID, who, in a charter under the great seal, from king James III. is designed David Harries of Terregles, *pater*, &c. *anno* 1477. Ibidem.

He left issue a son,

XI. Sir HERBERT HERRIES of Terregles, who succeeded him, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Herries of Terregles, *anno* 1493. Crawford's peerage.

He got charters under the great seal, *Herberto domino Herries*, of several lands and baronies, *anno* 1493 *et* 1494. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Marian, daughter of the lord Torthorald, by whom he had a son and successor,

XII. ROBERT, second lord Herries of Terregles, who married lady Janet Douglas, daughter of Archibald, fifth earl of Angus, by whom he had a son, Charta in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

Andrew, his heir.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, *anno* 1513, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. ANDREW, third lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Andrea domino Herries*, of the lands and barony of Terregles, &c. *inter* 1528, *et* 1532. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died soon after, leaving issue two sons.

1. William his heir.

2. Robert, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Mabie, &c. and was ancestor of the Herries's of Mabie. Ibidem.

He

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. WILLIAM, fourth lord Harries of Terreagles, who got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, *Willielmo domino Herries, &c. inter 1536 et 1542.*

He married Catharine, daughter of John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Agnes*, married to sir John Maxwell, second son of Robert lord Maxwell, ancestor of the earls of Nithsdale.

2. *Catharine*, married to Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, ancestor of the earl of Gallo-way.

3. *Janet*, married to William Cockburn of Skirling, Esq.

Lord Harries dying without issue male, *anno 1543*, the line of the family was carried on by his eldest daughter,

XV. AGNES, married to sir John Maxwell, as above, who got with her the barony of Terreagles, &c.

At the solemnity of king James VI. his baptism, he got the honours and titles of lord Harries confirmed to him, with the former precedence, *anno 1566*, and was the fifth lord Harries.

He got charters, under the great seal, of several lands, *Johanni domino Herries, &c. inter 1570 et 1580.*

He was a man of great honour, undaunted courage, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary, and never deserted her interest to the very last. With what fidelity and magnani-

mity he defended her cause at London, and indeed on every other occasion, is acknowledged by all historians who have wrote on that subject.

By the said Agnes, he left issue a son and successor,

XVI. JOHN, sixth lord Harries, who got charters, under the great seal, of many lands, *Johanni domino Herries, &c. inter 1608 et 1612.*

He was succeeded by his son,

XVII. JOHN, seventh lord Harries, who succeeding also to the earldom and honours of Maxwell, earl of Nithsdale, as heir male, the titles of Harries were sunk into that noble family, who were afterwards designed earls of Nithsdale, lords Harries, &c. and always quartered the arms of Harries with those of Maxwell, &c.

Vide Title earl of Nithsdale.

A R M S.

Argent, three urcheons *sable*.

SUPPORTERS; two savages proper, holding clubs in their hands.

CREST; a buck's head *or*, attired with ten tynes *argent*.

MOTTO; *Dominus dedit.*

C H I E F S E A T S

Were at Terreagles, within two miles of Dumfries, Kirkgunzeon in the same county, &c.

BOTHWELL Lord HOLYROODHOUSE.

THE first of this surname we have found upon record is John de Bothwell, who appears to have been a man of rank and distinction; for he got a charter from king David Bruce, *Dilecto consanguineo suo, decem librarum sterlingorum, et quatuor celdras frumenti, de thanagio de Down, infra vicecomitatum de Banff, pro toto tempore vite sue, &c. dated anno 1366.*

He also got another charter of the lands of Gargwell, in the same county, *anno 1370*, but we can trace him no further.

The immediate ancestor of this family was,

I. RICHARD de BOTHWELL, who was provost of Edinburgh in the reign of king James III. and married Elizabeth, daughter of

William Somerville of Plain, in the county of Stirling, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Francis*, his heir.

2. Sir *Richard Bothwell*, a man of great parts, and bred to the church. He was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice by king James V. at the first institution of that court, and got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Bogend, and others, *inter 1532 et 1534*, and died *anno 1547*.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir Duncan Forrest of Garden, comptroller to king James IV. *anno 1503*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir FRANCIS BOTHWELL, who being bred to the law, and a man of great learning, was

Ibidem.

Balfour's collections in the lawiers library, Edin.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. in archiv. reg. David.

Ibidem.

Nisbet's append. p. 243.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Acts of parl. was also appointed one of the senators of the college of justice, anno 1532.

He got charters under the great seal, *duas vastas terras in burgo de Edinburg*, and some other lands, *inter 1527 et 1532*.

He was also provost of Edinburgh, anno 1535, and married Janet, daughter and co-heiress of Patrick Richardson of Meldrumhaugh, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Richard de Bothwell*, whose male line is extinct.

2. Mr. *Adam Bothwell*, who carried on the line of this family.

His daughter, *Janet*, married to sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston.

III. Mr. ADAM BOTHWELL, son of sir Francis, was bred to the church, and was constituted bishop of Orkney, and obtained letters patent from queen Mary, confirming the deed of the chapter, 8th October 1562.

He came early into the reformation, and made an exchange of the benefice of the bishoprick of Orkney, with Robert Stewart, commendator of Holyroodhouse, natural son of king James V. for the abbay of Holyroodhouse, which was ratified and confirmed to the bishop, by a charter under the great seal, anno 1569. He was also appointed one of the senators of the college of justice.

He got another charter under the great seal, *Adamo Bothwell feudifirmarum augmentationibus, per canonicos monasterii de Holyroodhouse, vel eorum predecessores solvi solitis, et annuis redditibus, &c. &c. 1581*.

He married Margaret, daughter of John Murray of Touchaddam, an ancient family in the county of Stirling, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *William*, ancestor of the Bothwells of Glencorse, of whom more afterwards.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to William Sandielands of St. Ninians, ancestor of lord Abercrombie.

He died anno 1593, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. JOHN, designed of Allhammer, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *magistro Johanni Bothwell filio Adami, episc. Orcaden. provisio ad abbaciam de Holyroodhouse, cum jurisdictione regalitatis, &c. anno 1581*.

He got another charter, *provisio ad abbaciam de Holyroodhouse, cum terris, dominiis, ecclesiis, decimis, molendinis, &c. ad dict. abbaciam, spectant. &c. anno 1582*.

He got also another charter, *dicto magistro*

Johanni, beneficium et abbaciam de Holyroodhouse, cum omnibus commoditatibus, &c. &c. ad dict. beneficium spectantibus, &c. anno 1592.

He was in great favour with king James VI. who, upon his father's death, appointed him one of the judges of the court of session, anno 1593.

He, in that year, accompanied his majesty up to England, and was nominated one of his privy council.

He was afterwards raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Holyroodhouse, and got all the lands, that formerly belonged to that abbay and convent, erected into a temporal lordship, *dominium de Holyroodhouse nuncupandum, omni tempore futuro*, by patent, dated 20th December 1607, to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of Adam bishop of Orkney, his father, &c.

He married Mary, daughter of sir John Carmichael of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

V. JOHN, second lord Holyroodhouse, who died unmarried, anno 1635; and though the honours were not claimed for near one hundred years thereafter, yet, according to the tenor of the above mentioned patent, they certainly ought to have devolved upon the heir-male of the second son of the bishop, to whom we now return.

IV. WILLIAM BOTHWELL, second son of Adam bishop of Orkney, and brother german of John first lord Holyroodhouse, got from his father, as commendator of Holyroodhouse, several lands within the regality of Broughton, and is then designed *filius legitimus* of the bishop, anno 1582.

He married Helen, daughter of John Cunningham of Drumquhassell, by whom he had a son,

V. ADAM BOTHWELL of Philpside, who succeeded him, and married Janet, daughter of sir William Hart of Preston, justice-clerk in the reign of king James VI. by whom he had a son and successor,

VI. ALEXANDER BOTHWELL, designed of Glencorse, who married Mary, daughter of sir James Stewart, son of Robert earl of Orkney, by whom he had a son and heir,

VII. ALEXANDER BOTHWELL of Glencorse, who married Janet, daughter of John Trotter of Mortonhall, by whom he had a son,

VIII. HENRY BOTHWELL of Glencorse, who

Diploma narrated in Crawford's peerage, p. 185.

Charta penes comitem de Hyndor.

Nisbet's append. p. 345.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

who succeeded him; and, in the year 1734, claimed the peerage, after it had lain dormant ninety-nine years, served himself heir before the sheriffs of Edinburgh, to John the last lord Holyroodhouse, craved to be entered into the rolls of parliament, and continued to carry the title and achievement of lord Holyroodhouse, though it does not appear the parliament determined any thing therein.

He married Mary, daughter of lord Neil Campbell, second son of Archibald marquis of Argyle, by whom he had five sons and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir, designed master of Holyroodhouse.
2. *Neil*, who was factor for the South-sea-company, but died without issue.
3. *Archibald*, who was master of the mint for Scotland, but died also without issue.
4. *Henry*, who resides in France.
5. *Robert*, who went to Jamaica.

1st daughter, *Vere*, married to Mr. Francis Wachope of Kekmuir, advocate.

2. *Eleanora*.

3. *Mary*, married to doctor Menzies.

4. *Anne*.

IX. ALEXANDER, master of Holyroodhouse, married to lady Margaret, daughter of Charles earl of Home, but died without issue.

A R M S.

Azure, on a cheveron, between three trefoils slipped *or*, a crescent *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter a spaniel dog collared *gules*, on the sinister, a gos-hawk proper, jessed, beaked, and belled, *or*.

CREST; a naked boy, pulling down the top of a green pine tree.

MOTTO; *Obdura adversus urgentia*.

HOME Earl of HOME.

THOUGH the surname of this noble family is certainly local, yet there are few in Scotland can boast of so high and princely an origin as that of Home, being a branch of the great and illustrious house of Dunbar, earls of March, who were undoubtedly sprung from the Saxon kings of England, and the princes and earls of Northumberland.

Vide Title Dunbar earl of March.

We shall therefore deduce their descent from their immediate ancestor,

VI. COSPATRICK, third earl of Dunbar, and sixth generation of that illustrious family, by Derder his wife, left issue two sons,

1. *Waldev*, fourth earl of Dunbar, his successor.
2. *Patrick*, the first of this family.

I. PATRICK, second son of Cospatrick, third earl of Dunbar, flourished in the reigns of king William the Lion, and king Alexander II.

He got from his father the lands of Greenlaw, Lambden, and many others, in the shire of Berwick.

This appears from a donation he made to the monastery of Kelso, viz. *Ecclesiam de Greenlaw, capellas de Lambden et Haliburton, cum una dimidia carrucata terra, quam eadem ecclesia de Greenlaw primo habuit, &c.* in which he is designed *Patricius filius comitis Cospatrickii, et frater comitis Waldevi, &c.*

In a confirmation by king Alexander II. of a donation to the monastery of Paisley, *Patricius filius comitis Cospatrickii*, together with *Mattheus cancellarius, Walterus Olyfard, justiciarius. Loudonia, Rogerus de Mowbray, Thomas de Haya, &c.* are witnesses, anno 1228.

He died inter 1228 et 1230, and was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir WILLIAM, who made a donation to the monastery of Coldstream, *pro salute anime sue, &c. terrarum de Rhondes et Breadpots*, in the shire of Berwick, wherein he is designed *Willielmus filius Patricii, &c.* to which Thomas de Gordon, Bernard de Fraser, Edward de vallibus, &c. are witnesses, anno 1230.

He is also particularly mentioned in several other charters, in the same chartulary, and always under the same designation.

He married 1st, M. *comitissa*, (but of what family we know not.) This appears from a donation made by *Willielmus filius Patricii, pro salute anime sue, et M. comitissa, uxoris sue, &c. totam illam in Greenlaw, &c.* with several other parcels of land in the shire of Berwick. By her he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, his cousin, Ada, daughter of Patrick, fifth earl of Dunbar, who had been formerly married to ——— Courtenay. By her he got the lands and barony of Home, which had been given to her by her father upon her marriage. This is clearly instructed

by

Chartulary of Paisley, penes eund. p. 70.

Chartulary of Coldstream, penes eund. p. 77.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of Kelso, penes eund. p. 61.

Chartulary of
Kelso, p. 100.

by a charter upon a donation made by the said Ada in these words: *Ada de Courtenay, filia Patricii comitis de Dunbar; sciatis me dedisse, &c. pro salute anime mee, patris et matris mee, et maritorum meorum, &c. monasterio de Kelso, &c. quandam partem terre de libero maritagio meo, in territorio, de Home, &c. ante 1240.*

Nisbet, vol. I.

From the lands and castle of Home this William took his surname, the family of March having assumed the surname of Dunbar a few years before. He also carried the armorial bearings of the earls of Dunbar, which his posterity, the family of Home, have continued to do ever since, with little variation; all which is fully documented afterwards.

Here we have taken the liberty to differ from former authors, who have deduced the descent of the family of Home from *Willielmus, filius comitis Patricii*, which is certainly a mistake; for that William married Christina, daughter and heiress of Walter de Corbet of Mackerston, by whom he had two sons, Nicholas and Patricius de Corbet; and neither he nor his posterity ever took the name of Home; all which is well vouched, and more fully set forth under the title of Dunbar earl of March, and sufficiently prove, that *Willielmus, filius comitis Patricii*, could not be progenitor of the family of Home.

Sir William died before 1266, and was succeeded by his son,

Chartulary of
Kelso, Cold-
stream, &c.

III. Sir WILLIAM HOME, who, in many authentic writs, is designed *dominus de eodem, filius domini Willielmi, militis, &c.*

Chartul. of
Coldstream,
p. 84.

In a donation made by Patrick earl of Dunbar, of several lands to the monastery of Coldstream, *Willielmus dominus de Home*, Patrick son of earl Patrick, *dominus Johannes de Gray, Philippus de Haliburton, Adam de Gordon, &c.* are witnesses, anno 1260.

Chartulary of
Kelso, p. 102,
103, &c.

In a controversy betwixt the abbot and convent of Kelso, and this William, (therein designed *dominus de Home*,) about some lands in the barony of Home, are these remarkable words: *quam quidem terram dicti abbas et conventus habent ex dono nobilis domine Ade, filie nobilis viri Patricii quondam comitis de Dunbar, et quondam domine dicta villa de Home, &c. &c. dated anno 1268.*

Ibid. p. 253.

He made a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelso, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* wherein he is designed *Willielmus dominus de Home, filius et haeres nobilis viri domini Willielmi militis, quondam domini dicta villa de Home, &c. dated anno 1269.*

Ibid. p. 255.

He married, 1st, Ada, which appears by a charter, *Willielmo domino Home, filio et haeredi Willielmi, &c. et Ade ejus sponse, dated*

anno 1268. What family this Ada was of we know not; but by her he had a son,

Galfridus de Home.

He married, 2dly, Maryota, and died soon thereafter. She surviving him, was afterwards married to Patrick de Edgar, which appears by a charter, *domino Patricio de Edgar et Maryota domina de Home ejus sponse, &c. ante 1284.*

Chartulary of
Coldstream,
p. 98.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. GALFRIDUS dominus de Home, who was one of the great Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands lying in the shire of Berwick, &c. anno 1296.

Prynne's col-
lect. vol. III.
p. 657.

He made a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelso, (besides the kirk of Home,) of a pension of twelve shillings and sixpence sterling *per annum*, out of his lands of Home, anno 1300; and is also mentioned in the same chartulary, anno 1312.

Chartulary of
Kelso.

He left issue a son,

V. ROGERUS de HOME, dominus de eodem, who succeeded him, and is witness to a charter of William de Gordon seignour de Sticheil, ancestor of the family of Kenmure, dated anno 1331.

Dalrymple's
collect. p. 415

He left issue a son and successor,

VI. Sir JOHN de HOME, dominus de eodem, a man of remarkable courage and intrepidity, and a strenuous defender of the borders. He made several incursions into England, and always fought upon the head of his own men in a white jacket or doublet, and was a great terror to the English, who gave him the nickname of Willie with the white doublet.

Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 415.

He was succeeded by his son,

Mill's genea-
log. collect.
penes Mac-
Farlane, page
471.

VII. Sir THOMAS HOME, dominus de eodem, who married Nicholas Pepdie, daughter and heiress of ——— Pepdie of Dunglass, an ancient family in the shire of Berwick, by whom he got a considerable accession to his estate; particularly the lands and lordship of Dunglass; in consequence of which marriage he added the arms of Pepdie to his own, which have been marshalled with the arms of Home ever since, viz. azure, three pepingoes vert.

Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 276.

By the said Nicholas he left issue three sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir Alexander Home.

2. David, who obtained the lands of Wedderburn from the earl of Douglas, and was progenitor of the Homes of Wedderburn.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

3. Patrick Home of Rathburn, whose heirs are frequently mentioned in the writs of the family;

Chartulary of
Coldingham
p. 159.

family; particularly anno 1452, as will be shown hereafter.

MacKenzie's
M. S. in the
lawiers libra-
ry Edinburgh.

1st daughter, ———, married to Thomas Ker of Kershaugh, ancestor of the marquis of Lothian.

2. ———, married to sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir ALEXANDER HOME, designed of that ilk, and of Dunglass, a warlike man, and a true patriot, who always fought gallantly against the enemies of his country.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 435.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, on 5th May 1402, and was confined in England for some time thereafter.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Home.

Upon his return home, he founded the collegiate church of Dunglass, anno 1403, and largely endowed it.

Home's hist.
of Douglas,
Black book of
Scoon, &c.

He afterwards accompanied the earl of Douglas to France, and there lost his life, with that brave earl, at the battle of Vernouil, anno 1424.

By Jean his wife, daughter of sir William Hay of Locharret, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, he left issue three sons.

1. Sir Alexander.

Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 280.

2. Thomas, ancestor of the Homes of Tynninghame, of whom the Homes of Ninewells, &c. are descended.

Charta penes
comitem de
Home.

3. George, who got a grant of the bailiary of the priory of Coldinghame, anno 1422, and was progenitor of the Homes of Sport.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartulary of
Coldinghame
penes Mac-
Farlane, p.
150.

IX. Sir ALEXANDER HOME, who got a charter from king James II. *officii balivatus deminii terrarum baronia de Coldinghame, Alexandro Home de eodem, militi, anno 1442.*

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got also a charter from the same prince, *Alexandro Home de eodem militi, filio domini Alexandri militis, &c. terrarum de Hogiston, cum pertinent. jacen. in vicecomitatu Edinburgi, dated 24th July 1444.*

Chartulary of
Coldinghame
p. 145.

He, together with Alexander his son and heir, entered into an agreement with the monks of Coldinghame, about the marches of Old-Cambus, &c. anno 1444.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 254.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, and one of the wardens of the marches, anno 1449.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got from king James II. a charter of the lands of Castletown, Langshaws, Gallobraes, Whitelaws, Robertson, Crenock, Blare de Kirkwood, and Makbiehill, *in vicecom. de Air, &c. dated 20th July 1450.*

Ibidem.

He got also charters of a great many other lands, which were all annexed to the barony of Home.

He made a donation to the collegiate church

of Dunglass, of four husband-lands in Chirnside, *pro salute anime sue, et Alexandri patris sui, &c. testibus Alexandro Home filio suo primogenito, Thoma Home et Georgio Home fratribus suis, &c. dated 5th August 1450.* Ibidem.

He is particularly mentioned in a passport from the king of England to the earl of Douglas, anno 1450. Rymer, tom. XI. p. 277.

He married Mariota, daughter of sir Robert Lauder of Bass, by whom he had five sons. Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh, ad ann. 1443.

1. Sir Alexander.

2. George.

3. John.

4. Patrick.

5. Nicholas.

All these sons are mentioned in the following entail.

He died before 1456, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir ALEXANDER HOME, first designed of that ilk, and Dunglass, afterwards lord Home. He was served heir to his father, anno 1456. Chart. in pub. archiv.

In his father's lifetime, he got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Home filio primogenito Alexandri Home de eodem, militis, of the lands of Dunglass, Home, Fusterpath, Killoch, and many others, lying in the earldom of March, and shire of Berwick, erecting them all into one free barony, to be called the barony of Home, dated 22d August 1450.* Ibidem.

All which lands were entailed, "to and in favours of Alexander Home, son and ap- parent heir to sir Alexander Home of that ilk, knight, and his heirs-male; which failing, to George, then to John, then to Patrick, then to Nicholas, his brothers-german; which failing, to Thomas, then to George Home, brothers of the said sir Alexander; which failing, to David Home of Wedderburn, knight; which failing, to the sons and heirs-male of the deceased Patrick Home of Rathburn, before noticed, &c." This entail proceeds upon the resignation *dicti Alexandri Home de eodem, militis, ultimo Februarii, anno 1452.* Ibidem.

There are also a great many other lands contained in the above entail, and annexed to the barony of Home, all to be found in our publick records, but too numerous to be inserted here, which sufficiently show what vast possessions in lands the family of Home had at that time. Ibidem.

This sir Alexander was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English, anno 1459. Rymer, tom. XI. p. 434.

He got the hereditary office of the bailiary of

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Creations of
the nobility
in the advo-
cate's library,
Edinburgh.

Records of
parliament,

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 41,
246, & 267.

Chart.in pub.
arch.

Discharge of
her portion,
penes com.
de Home. ad
ann. 1460.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 340.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

of Coldinghame, to him and his heirs, from the prior and chapter of that convent, 2d August 1465.

In the parliament held by king James III. anno 1465, we find Alexander *dominus de Home* sitting as a lord baron.

He was actually created a lord of parliament by the title of lord Home, 2d August 1473.

He was afterwards employed in several negotiations with the English, betwixt the years 1476 and 1485.

He married, 1st, Mariota, daughter and sole heiress of ——— Landals of that ilk, in *vicecom. de Berwick*, by whom he had issue three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, master of Home.
2. *George*, ancestor of the Homes of Ayton.
3. *Patrick*, progenitor of the Homes of Fastcastle.

His daughter, *Helen*, married to Adam, son and heir of sir Patrick Hepburn lord of Hailes.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Thomas* of Langshaw, &c. in *vicecom. de Air*.
2. *Nicholaus de Home*.

These are documented by a charter, *Alexandro Home de eodem, militi, et Elizabetha Montgomery, sponsa sua, durante vita eorum, deinde Thoma Home eorum filio, deinde Nicholao Home fratri germano dicti Thoma, &c. de terris de Hattonhill, &c. dated 14th July 1467.* This charter proceeds upon the resignation of George Ker of Samuelton, and Elizabeth Carmichael his spouse, whose daughter and heiress was married to the second lord Home, great chamberlain of Scotland, as will be shown hereafter.

Alexander, first lord Home, died betwixt 1489 and 1492.

XI. ALEXANDER master of Home, eldest son and apparent heir of Alexander first lord Home, is frequently designed Alexander Home of that ilk in the public records, after his father was created lord Home.

He got the office of the stewarty of Dunbar, and was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1488, and died the end of that year, his father being still alive.

By Elizabeth Hepburn his wife, daughter of Adam second lord Hailes, and sister of Patrick first earl of Bothwell, he left issue, two sons, and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, lord Home, who succeeded his grand-father.

2. *John Home*, first of Whiterigs, then of Ersilton, ancestor of the Homes of Coldingknows, and the present earl of Home, of whom afterwards.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to James earl of Arran.

2. *Helen*, married to Alexander lord Erskine.

3. ———, married to Patrick third earl of Bothwell.

4. *Margaret*, married to John earl of Crawford.

XII. ALEXANDER, second lord Home, eldest son of the master, was served heir to his grandfather, anno 1492.

He was a man of great parts, singular worth and merit, and highly esteemed at court, even when a young man.

He was appointed one of the privy council to king James IV. and was constituted lord high chamberlain of Scotland for life, by a commission, dated 7th October 1488, his grand-father being then alive.

He was also made warden of the east marches, by a gift under the great seal, dated 26th August 1489; and at the same time was appointed captain of the castle of Stirling, governor to the young king, and had the tuition of his brother the earl of Mar committed to him for nine years.

He got a charter from king James IV. containing an entail, *Alexandro Home magno camerario Scotia, nepoti et heredi apparenti Alexandri domini Home, et hereditibus suis masculis; post ejus decessum, Alexandro Home suo filio et heredi apparenti; deinde, 2do, Georgio; 3tio, Johanni, &c. &c. quibus deficientibus, hereditibus masculis dicti Alexandri ipsorum patris; quibus deficientibus, Johanni Home de Ersilton fratri germano dicti Alexandri senioris; then to the heirs-male whatsoever, of the lands of Chirnside, &c. &c. gaudend. et possidend. per heredes qui legitime successerint ratione prefata tallie ad finalem completionem totius mundi, dated 4th January 1489.*

This worthy patriot continued in favour till the day of his death, and acquitted himself in every station of life with fidelity, honour, and reputation.

He went a pilgrimage in 1493, for which he got a safe conduct to pass through England from king Henry VII. &c. &c.

He was employed in several negotiations to the court of England afterwards, inter 1495 et 1504.

Here we beg leave to rectify a mistake of former authors, who have affirmed, that this great man suffered death anno 1516; whereas we have many incontestible documents in our public

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi IV. and lives of the officers of state, p. 323.

Ibidem, and in pub. arch.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 548.

Ibid. tom. XIII. p. 45, 64, and 92.

our public records, which prove him dead long before that time : that his son was also *magnus camerarius Scotiae*, &c. all which is sufficiently proven hereafter.

Ibidem.

He married Nicholas, daughter and heiress of George Ker of Samuelton, by whom he had seven sons, who are all mentioned in the following entail.

1. *Alexander*, lord Home.
2. *George*, also lord Home.
3. *John Home*, who died without issue.
4. *Patrick*, died also without issue.
5. *William*, who was execute with his brother, without issue.
6. *Andrew*, who died without issue.
7. *David*, prior of Coldinghame.

Alexander second lord Home, great chamberlain of Scotland, died before 26th January 1506, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XIII. ALEXANDER, third lord Home, who got a charter from king James IV. *Alexandro domino Home*, (not then chamberlain,) who entails his lands of East-Gordon, together with the patronage of the chapel of St. Mary of Huntlywood, upon the resignation of Alexander earl of Huntly, dated 26th January 1506, first to himself and his heirs-male, then to his brother George, thirdly, to John, fourthly, to Patrick, fifthly, to William, sixthly, to Andrew, and, seventhly, to his brother David, and their heirs-male; which failing, to Mungo Home of Ersilton; then to John, Mungo's brother; then to sir John Home of Ayton; then to his own heirs-male whatsoever, &c. dated 28th January 1506; and he was re-toured heir to his father on 21st October that same year.

Retour penes comitem de Home.

This lord Home, being a man of parts, was also in great favour with king James IV. who, in consideration of his father's great merit and faithful services, appointed him lord high chamberlain of Scotland in the end of 1507. This is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Home, magno camerario Scotiae*, &c. dated anno 1508.

Ibidem.

He also got charters of the lordship of Dunglass, the barony of Greenlaw, and many other lands, betwixt 1508 and 1516; all which are fully narrated in the records.

Ibidem.

He continued in great favour, and had the chief management of all public affairs during king James IV.'s life, and some time after his death. He went one of the ambassadors from the estates of Scotland to the court of France, to endeavour to get the Scots included in their treaty with England, anno 1515; but after John duke of Albany was made governor to the young king, the earl not meeting with that regard he thought his services me-

rited, was then suspected to have entered into a concert with the queen and the earl of Angus, to seize upon the young king's person, and send him to his uncle king Henry; and afterwards, having been concerned in some plot against the regent and the government, he, and his brother William, were apprehended, and sent prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh. They were afterwards indicted of high treason, tried, condemned, and executed; lord Home on the 11th, and his brother on the 12th October 1516. His estate and honours were forfeited to the crown, where they remained till his brother George was reponed to both, about five years thereafter.

Lives of the offic. of state, page 324.

He married Agnes Stewart, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Home, et Agnetæ Stewart ejus sponsæ, terrarum dominii de Dunglass*, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had only one daughter,

Janet, married to sir John Hamilton, natural brother to James duke of Chattleherault, who, with her, obtained the barony of Samuelton, which she possessed in right of her grandmother dame Nicholas Ker, lady Home.

Ibid. ad ann. 1531.

And, having no male-issue, the succession devolved upon

XIII. GEORGE, brother-german and heir-male of Alexander, third lord Home, who was reponed to his brother's estate and honours, anno 1521, and was fourth lord Home.

Home and Drummond's Histories.

He obtained a renunciation from Janet Home, his brother's only daughter, of all she could claim by virtue of any succession to her father and grand-father, anno 1531.

Charta penes comitem de Home.

He was a brave warrior, a man of singular courage and conduct, performed many gallant actions against the enemies of his country, and remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Haldingrig against the English, anno 1541.

Home's and Drummond's histories.

He married Marian, daughter and co-heiress of Patrick lord Haliburton, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Home.
2. *Andrew Home*, who died without issue.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, ancestor of the earl of Kelly.

Ibid. ad ann. 1586.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. ALEXANDER, fifth lord Home, who was a man of great worth and merit, and was appointed warden of the marches, anno 1565.

Ibidem.

He was at first engaged in the king's party; but, after the battle of Langside, he joined the queen, and never after deserted her interest. Sir James Melvil says, "he was

" a true

Melvil's mé-
moirs.

" a true Scotsman, that he was unwinnable
" to England, or to do any thing prejudicial
" to his country, &c."

In the history of the campaigns 1548 and
1549, written by a French gentleman, who
was an eye witness, there are mentioned ma-
ny remarkable feats of arms performed by this
noble earl.

M. Beague's
history.

He sums up his character thus: " He was
" a Scotsman of quality, that upon all occa-
" sions had given the most signal proofs of
" his loyalty, and evinced himself inferior to
" none in the world, either in courage or con-
" duct, &c."

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir
Walter Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the duke
of Roxburgh, by whom he had one daughter,

Margaret, married to George fifth earl
Marshall.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of Pa-
trick lord Gray, widow of sir Robert Logan
of Restalrig, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, afterwards earl of Home,—
and a daughter,

Isabel, married to sir James Home of Eccles.

And dying in 1576, was succeeded by his
son,

Rymer, tom.
XVI. p. 552.

XV. ALEXANDER, sixth lord Home, who
being a man of parts, was in great favour, and
highly esteemed by king James VI. whom he
accompanied to England; was appointed one
of his privy council; and, for his good and
faithful services, was there naturalized, anno
1603.

Scots com-
pend, p. 218,
Balfour's an-
nals, &c.

He was very instrumental in suppressing the
rebellion of Francis earl of Bothwell; for
which signal service he had a grant of the dis-
solved priory of Coldinghame, to him and his
heirs; and was further dignified with the title
of earl of Home, lord Dunglass, &c. *heredibus
masculis quibuscunque*, 4th March 1604.

He married, 1st, Margaret, sister of William
earl of Morton, by whom he had no issue.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of Ed-
ward Dudley, viscount Lyle in England, by
whom he had a son,

James,—and two daughters.

1. Lady Margaret, married to James earl
of Murray.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

2. Lady Anne, married to John duke of
Lauderdale.

He died in 1619, and was succeeded by his
only son,

XVI. JAMES, second earl of Home, who
married, 1st, Catharine, daughter of Henry
viscount Falkland, lord lieutenant of Ireland;
2dly, lady Grace, daughter of Francis earl of
Westmorland, but dying without issue, anno

1634, in him ended the male line of the first
son of Alexander master of Home, eldest son
and apparent heir of Alexander first lord Home,
whereby the estate and honours, by virtue of
the patent and entail to heirs male, devolved
upon sir James Home of Coldingknows, line-
ally descended of John Home of Whiterigs,
before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Crawford's
peerage and
Scots com-
pend.

XII. JOHN HOME of Whiterigs, second
son of Alexander master of Home, eldest son
and apparent heir of Alexander first lord Home,
got a charter from king James IV. *terrarium
et villa de Ersilton*, anno 1489; and he and
his posterity were afterwards promiscuously
designed by the titles of Ersilton and Colding-
knows.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors
extraordinary to the court of England, anno
1491.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 465.

He left issue two sons.

1. Mungo.

2. John, who got a charter of the lands
of Swaynlaws, in *vicecomitatu de Berwick*,
wherein he is designed *filius quondam Johannis
Home de Ersilton*, dated anno 1493. These
lands afterwards returned to the family, and
were disposed by John Home of Colding-
knows, to James Ker of Spynie, by a charter
under the great seal, dated anno 1598.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

John Home of Ersilton, or Coldingknows,
was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. KENTIGERNUS or MUNGO HOME
of Coldingknows, who got a charter from
king James IV. *terrarium et villa de Ersilton*,
&c. dated 4th March 1505.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of
James earl of Buchan, by whom he had two
sons and one daughter.

1. Sir John.

2. Alexander, who got a charter from king
James V. *terrarium de Mudwells*, &c. wherein
he is designed *frater Johannis Home de Col-
dingknows*, &c. dated anno 1534.

Ibidem.

His daughter, Helen, was married to Alex-
ander Hamilton of Innerwick.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. Sir JOHN HOME of Coldingknows,
who married Margaret, daughter of sir Andrew
Ker of Cessford, which is instructed by a char-
ter from king James V. *terrarium de Swayn-
laws, Margareta Ker, domina de Coldingknows*,
&c. dated 2d November 1524. By her he
had three sons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir James.

2. Alexander, who got a charter from queen
Mary, *terrarium de Gartsherre*, wherein he is
designed *filius Johannis Home de Coldingknows*.

Ibidem.

3. William,

3. *William*, who acquired from Andrew Currie, vicar of the kirk of Bassendean, *terras ecclesiasticas, mansionem et glebam vicaria de Bassendean*; upon which he got a charter under the great seal, wherein he is designed lawful son of sir John, and brother-german of sir James Home of Coldingknows, &c. dated 11th February 1573, of whom the present Home of Bassendean is lineally descended.

Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir JAMES HOME of Coldingknows, who, being a man of good parts, was in great favour with king James VI.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners sent to treat with the English, anno 1578.

He died before February 1590, having married Catharine Home, by whom he had a son,

XVI. JOHN HOME of Coldingknows, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king James VI. of the lands and town of Ersilton, erecting it in *liberum burgum*, &c. wherein he is designed *filius primogenitus quondam domini Jacobi Home de Coldingknows, militis*, dated 1st February 1590, and confirmed 31st August 1592.

In which charter a reasonable third part of these lands is reserved to dame Catharine Home, spouse to the above sir James, as her tierce, &c.

He married, 1st, Mary Sinclair, daughter of John lord Berrendale, eldest son of George earl of Caithness, by lady Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick earl of Bothwell, as appears by a charter granted to John Home of Coldingknows, and the said Mary Sinclair his spouse, *terrarum dominicalium de Whiterigs*, &c. reserving the liferent to Margaret Ker, grandmother to this John, dated anno 1601, who, by this time, must have been of a very great age.

He married, 2dly, lady Beatrix Ruthven, fifth daughter to William earl of Gowrie, by whom he had a son and successor,

XVII. Sir JAMES HOME of Coldingknows, who married lady Anne Home, eldest daughter and co-heiress of George earl of Dunbar, by whom he had a son,

XVIII. Sir JAMES HOME of Coldingknows, who was served heir to his mother, 8th July 1635.

He succeeded also to the earldom of Home, as heir-male to James the second earl, (before observed) and obtained from king Charles I. a ratification of all the honours, privileges, and precedence, formerly enjoyed by Alexander or James, earls of Home, his predecess-

fors, by his diploma to him *et heredibus masculis* —, dated 22d May 1636, and was third earl of Home.

He got a charter from king Charles I. *Jacobo comiti de Home, domino Dunglass, terrarum baronia de Dunse, &c. &c.* dated ultimo Julii 1637.

Also a charter *Jacobo comiti de Home, domino Dunglass, &c. terrarum baronia de Home, &c. &c.* dated 24th July 1638.

He appears to have been a great loyalist. He opposed the covenant, and was colonel of the Berwick-shire foot to duke Hamilton's engagement, anno 1648.

He married lady Jane Douglas, daughter of William earl Morton, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Alexander*.

2. *James*.

3. *Charles*.

All successively earls of Home.

He died anno 1666, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. ALEXANDER, fourth earl of Home, who married lady Anne Sackville, daughter of Richard earl of Dorset in England, but died without issue, anno 1674, and was succeeded by his brother,

XIX. JAMES, fifth earl of Home, who married lady Anne Ramfay, daughter of George earl of Dalhousie, and, dying also without issue, anno 1688, was succeeded by his brother,

XIX. CHARLES, sixth earl of Home, who was a man of good parts, great honour, and a true patriot. He opposed the union with all his interest; and as he made a great figure in that transaction, we shall give you his character from a cotemporary author, who writes a full account of that affair: "He was master of a sound judgment, and clear conception, "esteemed by people of all parties, on account of his eminently unbyassable honesty and integrity, both in private and public matters: He gave evident proofs that "no temptation could seduce him in the least "from prosecuting and adhering, with the utmost vigour, to what he owned to be his "principle and opinion; and was so zealous "for the interest of his country, that would "he have deserted her, he might more than "once have made his own terms with the "court; and was so faithful to the royal family, that he suffered much upon that account, and was more relied upon than any "other, &c. &c."

He married Anne, daughter of sir William Purvis

Ibidem.

Spotiswood's church hist. p. 363.

Rymer tom. XV. p. 803.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Crawford's peerage, p. 166.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Rescinded acts of parl.

Peerage of England.

Crawford's peerage.

Carnwath's memoirs, p. 214 and 215.

Purvis of that ilk, baronet, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*.

2. *James Home* of Ayton.

3. *George*.

1st daughter, lady *Jane*, married to Patrick lord Polwarth.

2. Lady *Marjory*.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander Bothwell, designed master of Holyroodhouse.

And dying on 20th August 1706, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. ALEXANDER, seventh earl of Home, who was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the British parliament 1710, and was made general of the mint, *anno* 1711.

He married lady Anne Ker, daughter of William marquis of Lothian, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, now earl of Home.

3. *Charles*.

4. *James*.

5. *Alexander*.

6. *George*.

The last four sons died in infancy.

His 1st daughter, lady *Anne*, died also in infancy.

2. Lady *Jane Home*.

The earl died *anno* 1720, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. WILLIAM, eighth earl of Home, who was lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, colonel of a regiment of foot, and governor of Gibraltar.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the ninth British parliament, *anno* 1741, and was re-elected to every parliament since.

He married ———, but dying without issue, *anno* 1761, was succeeded by his brother,

XXI. ALEXANDER, ninth earl of Home, who married, 1st, Primrose, daughter of Charles ninth lord Elphinstone, by whom he had a son, *William*, lord Dunglass, ——— and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*.

He married, 2dly, Marion, daughter of his uncle James Home of Aiton, Esq;

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*, for Home; 2d and 3d, *argent*, three pebingoes *vert*, beaked and membered *gules*, for Pepdies of Dunglass; and over all, by way of furtout, a scutcheon *or*, charged with an orle *azure*, for the name of Landel.

CREST; on a cap of dignity a lion's head erased *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two lions as those in the arms.

MOTTO; *True to the end*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Home-castle, and Hirsfel, in the county of Berwick.

H O P E Earl of HOPETON.

THE surname of Hope is of great antiquity in Scotland.

John de Hope flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. and was afterwards forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

Another John de Hope is mentioned in Rymer's *fœdera Angliæ*, and got a protection from king Henry IV. of England, *anno* 1405.

Thomas de Hope got a charter from king James III. of some lands lying near Leith, in January 1488.

There are many others of the surname of Hope to be found in the publick records, but as we cannot connect them with this noble family, we proceed to deduce their descent by good authority from,

I. JOHN de HOPE, who is said to have come from France in the retinue of princess Magdalene, queen to king James V.

He settled in Scotland, having married Betty Cummin, (but of what family we know not) by whom he had a son,

II. EDWARD HOPE, who was one of the most considerable inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, in the reign of queen Mary, and being a great promoter of the reformation, was chosen one of the commissioners for that metropolis to the general assembly, *anno* 1560.

He was father of,

III. HENRY HOPE, who, having applied himself to the business of commerce, did great service

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 659.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 399.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Nisbet's append. p. 97.

Ibidem.

Calderwood's church hist. M. S.

service to his country, and acquired a considerable estate to himself in the mercantile way.

He went often to Holland, where he carried on a very advantageous trade, and then married Jacque de Tott, a French lady, whom he brought with him to Scotland, and by her had a son,

IV. Sir THOMAS HOPE, designed of Craigiehall, a man of great parts and learning, who, being bred to the law, became so eminent in that profession, that even when a young man, he was pitched upon to plead the cause of the presbyterian ministers, who were indicted for denying the king's authority in matters ecclesiastical, *anno* 1606.

He acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the clergy, that he was ever after advised in all their councils, and was the oracle of their party.

He got charters, under the great seal, *magistro Thomæ Hope advocato, et Johanni Hope, ejus filio, terrarum dominicalium de Edmonstoun, baronia de Prestongrange, &c. &c. inter* 1608 *et* 1615.

Also charters of the lands of Kinninmonth, Ladeddys easter and wester, the lands of Arnydie, the lands of Kinkell, with the office of bailiary of the provostry of Kirkhaugh, the church lands of Ceres, with the whole lands and baronies of Craigiehall, Grantham, and many others, too numerous to be here inserted, *inter* 1616 *et* 1624.

In the end of the reign of king James VI. he was appointed joint king's advocate with sir William Oliphant, who dying soon thereafter, he was made sole advocate by king Charles I. *anno* 1627, and created knight and baronet by the same Prince.

He got a new charter of confirmation from king Charles I. *domino Thomæ Hope*, of all the above named lands and baronies; also charters of many others, together with all mines, minerals, coals, &c. upon his whole estates, *inter* 1627 *et* 1642.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he attached himself entirely to the parliament's side, and was by them appointed a privy councillor, and advocate for life, *anno* 1641, also planter of kirks, &c.

But it seems the king did not suspect him of disloyalty, for he appointed him high commissioner to the general assembly, *anno* 1643, then an office of high trust and estimation; and to which dignity no commoner hath attained since.

In 1635, he was made one of the commissioners of exchequer. He died in the end of the year 1646, and left considerable estates to all his sons, three of whom being lords of the session, while their father sir Thomas was king's

advocate, it was thought indecent that he should plead uncovered before them; which was the origin of the privilege the king's advocates have ever since enjoyed, of pleading with their hats on if they please.

Sir Thomas was a man of very great abilities, and his works extant are still highly esteemed, and sufficiently show his extensive knowledge of our laws.

By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Bennet of Wallingford, Esq; he left issue four sons and two daughters.

1. Sir John Hope of Craigiehall, who succeeded him, and carried on the line of that family, which is now represented by sir John Bruce Hope of Kinross, baronet, and of which Thomas Hope of Rankillor, Esq; &c. are descended.

2. Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse, baronet, ancestor of the Hopes of Kerse, &c.

3. Sir Alexander Hope of Grantham, who was cup-bearer to king Charles I.

4. Sir James Hope of Hopeton, ancestor of this noble family; to whom, and his issue, we shall confine these memoirs, and give an account of the descendents of the other brothers in the second volume of this work.

1st daughter, Mary, married to sir Charles Erskine of Alva.

2. Anne, married to David lord Cardross, ancestor of the earl of Buchan.

V. Sir JAMES HOPE of Hopeton, fourth son of sir Thomas Hope of Craigiehall, was a man of good parts, and being bred to the law, was likewise a great proficient in that study. He was also a good alchymist, and the first who brought the art of mining to any degree of perfection in Scotland.

He was made governor of the mint, *anno* 1641, by king Charles I.

He was afterwards, by the parliament, appointed one of the general commissaries of the committee for public accounts, one of the revisers of the laws, one of the senators of the college of justice, with power to hold courts in the mint-house, and one of the last committee of estates, *anno* 1649.

He was also, by Oliver Cromwell, constituted one of the commissioners for the sale of the forfeited estates in Scotland, *anno* 1654.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of John Foulis of Leadhills, Esq; in Lanarkshire, by whom he had many children, but none survived him except

John, his heir, — and a daughter,

Rachael, married to David Bethune of Balfour, Esq; an ancient family in the county of Fife.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter

Crawford's
peerage, Scots
compend. and
Nisbet's ap-
pend.

Calderwood's
church hist.

Bishop of
Dunkeld's
memoirs.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Minutes of
parliament.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

Bp. Guthrie's
memoirs.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

Haddington's
collections.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

Ibid. and Oli-
ver's printed
acts.

daughter of William, seventh earl Marishall, by whom he had another son,

Sir *William Hope* of Balcomie, baronet, deputy-governor of the castle of Edinburgh.

He died 1661, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. JOHN HOPE of Hopeton, a man of great learning, worth and merit, and highly esteemed by king Charles II. and his brother the duke of York, afterwards king James VII.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, *Johanni Hope de Hopeton, terrarum barronia de Hopeton, cum mineralibus, &c. &c. inter 1661 et 1680.*

He married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of John earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son,

Charles, afterwards earl of Hopeton,—— and a daughter,

Heleanor, married to Thomas earl of Haddington.

He was much at the court of king Charles II. and attended the duke of York in his voyage to Scotland, but had the misfortune to be cast away, with several of the Scotch nobility, his royal highness narrowly escaping in the boat, anno 1682.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. CHARLES HOPE of Hopeton, who, as soon as he became of age, was elected member of parliament for Linlithgowshire, he being heretable sheriff of that county; and was, by queen Anne, appointed one of the privy council to her majesty, and raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Hopeton, viscount Aithrie, and lord Hope, 15th April 1703, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-female, &c.

Diploma in
cancellaria,
hæred. masc.
ex corpore suo,
quibus defici-
entibus, hære-
dibus femellis.

He was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow, anno 1715; and anno 1723, his majesty's commissioner to the general assembly.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers for Scotland to the British parliament anno 1722; was re-elected to every parliament thereafter as long as he lived, and was made a knight of the most noble and antient order of the thistle, anno 1738.

He married lady Henriët Johnston, daughter of William marquis of Annandale, by whom he left two sons and six daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Hopeton.

2. *Charles*, who was elected knight of the shire of Linlithgow, anno 1743, and hath been re-elected for that county to every parliament since. He was appointed commissary, or muster-master-general of Scotland anno 1744, and is now governor of Blackness castle. He

married, 1st, the daughter and heiress of sir William Weir of Blackwood, baronet, by whom he hath issue two sons and one daughter. He married, 2dly, lady Anne Vane, daughter of Henry earl of Darlington, by whom he hath issue two sons.

The earl's 1st daughter, lady *Sophia*, was second wife to James earl of Finlater and Seafield.

2. Lady *Henriët*, married to Francis lord Napier.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to John Dundas of Duddingston, Esq;.

4. Lady *Christian*, married to Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Esq;.

5. Lady *Helen*, married to James Watson of Saughton, Esq;.

6. Lady *Charlotte*, married to Thomas lord Erskine, son and heir of John earl of Marr.

He died anno 1741, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JOHN, second earl of Hopeton.

He was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, anno 1754.

He married lady Anne Ogilvie, daughter of James earl of Finlater, by his first wife lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Thomas earl of Kinnoul, his issue by whom was four sons and three daughters.

1. *Charles*, lord Hope.

2. Mr. *James*.

3. Mr. *John*, who died young.

4. Mr. *Henry*.

1st daughter, lady *Betty*, married to Henry marquis of Drumlanrig, son and heir apparent of Charles duke of Queensberry, but died without issue.

2. Lady *Henriët*.

3. Lady *Sophia*.

A R M S.

Azure, on a cheveron, betwixt three besants or, charged with a bay leaf proper.

CREST; a broken globe, surmounted of a rainbow, all proper.

SUPPORTERS; two women, their hair hanging down, with loose garments, holding anchors in their hands.

MOTTO; *At spes non fracta.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Hopeton house, a fine feat in West Lothian, Ormiston-hall in East Lothian, &c. &c.

C A R-

CARMICHAEL Earl of HYNDFORD.

THIS antient surname is local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Carmichael, in the shire of Lanark, which has been long in the possession, and still is one of the chief seats of this noble family.

The first of them we find upon record is,

Charta penes comitem de Hyndford.

I. WILLIAM de CARMYCHEL, who lived in the reign of king David Bruce, and is mentioned in a charter of the lands of Ponfeigh, about the middle of the 14th century, 1350.

He was father of,

Ibid. et in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

II. JOHN de CARMYCHEL, who flourished in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and who got a charter of the lands of Carmichael, anno 1370, from William earl of Douglas and Marr, then superior thereof.

He was the first baron of Carmichael, and left issue a son,

III. WILLIAM, who succeeded him, and was second baron of Carmichael.

Chartulary of St Andrews, penes com. de Panmure.

In a charter of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, he is designed *Willielmus Carmichael dominus ejusd.* anno 1410.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir JOHN, third baron of Carmichael, a man of undaunted courage and resolution. He accompanied Archibald earl of Douglas, and John earl of Buchan, to France, anno 1419, who went with 7000 auxiliaries to the assistance of king Charles VI. against the English, and remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Beauge, where he so furiously attacked the duke of Clarence, that he broke his spear in the encounter. The duke there lost his life, and the Scots obtained an important victory over the English. Sir John, in memory of the above bold action, got added to his paternal arms, a dexter hand and arm, armed, holding a broken spear, which is now the crest of the family.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 461.

In an indenture or submission entered into by sir Herbert Maxwell, lord of Carlaverock, and sir John Sinclair, lord of Herdmanston, James Douglas, lord Balvenie, and this sir John de Carmichael, were arbiters upon the part of sir Herbert, anno 1427.

Mill's genealog. collect. penes MacFarlane.

He married lady Mary Douglas, a daughter of George earl of Angus, by whom he had three sons.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, ancestor of the Carmichaels of Balmedie, Meadowflat, &c, whose descent is instructed by charters under the great seal in our public records.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *John de Carmichael*, who was provost of St. Andrews, and was one upon a perambulation of some lands and marches in that neighbourhood, anno 1434.

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

Sir John died anno 1436, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. WILLIAM, fourth baron of Carmichael, who was one of the inquest upon the service of sir David Hay lord of Yester, anno 1437.

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *George*, a man of great parts and learning: he was bred to the church, and a doctor of divinity. In 1458, he was appointed one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with the English about a peace; and in 1482, he was promoted to the episcopal see of Glasgow, and died anno 1484.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 251.

Keith's bishops, p. 150.

VI. Sir JOHN, fifth baron of Carmichael, a man of great abilities, honour and probity, and in high favour with king James III. from whom (for his good and faithful services) he obtained a grant of Nethertown of Carmichael, &c. upon which he got a charter under the great seal, anno 1485.

Chart. in pub. arch. et chart. penes com. de Hyndford.

He had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Thomas Carmichael*, who was vicar of Stirling, inter 1492 et 1500.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Margaret*, is mentioned in two charters under the great seal, between the years 1488 and 1502.

Ibidem.

He died anno 1506, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. WILLIAM, sixth baron of Carmichael, who obtained from king James IV. a charter under the great seal, of several lands, anno 1507; also charters of the lands of Cruikston, &c. in the years 1508 and 1510.

Ibid. et chart. penes comit. de Hyndford.

He had issue three sons.

1. *Bartholomew*, who died without issue.

2. *William*,

2. *William*, his heir.

3. *Walter*, designed of Hyndford and Park, of whom the present earl of Hyndford is lineally descended, as will be shown hereafter.

He died *anno* 1530, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

VIII. WILLIAM, seventh baron, who got a charter from king James V. *Willielmo Carmichael, domino de eodem*, of the twenty pound land of Carmichael, Overtown, and Nether-town thereof; also of the lands of Lochlyack, superiority of the lands of Crofsrig, Bowhouse, &c. with the right of patronage of the church of Carmichael, &c. dated at Perth 8th September 1532.

He left issue a son,

Chart. penes
comitem de
Hyndford.

IX. JOHN, eighth baron of Carmichael, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king James V. of the lands and barony of Carmichael, dated 15th August 1540.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh lord Somerville, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

Mill's collect.
penes Mac-
Farlane.

2. *Archibald Carmichael* of Edram.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to John, son of sir Robert Hamilton of Preston.

He died 1570, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, and
M. S. hist. of
the family.

Johnston's hi-
story Brit.

X. Sir JOHN CARMICHAEL, *dominus de eodem*, a man of eminent parts, great loyalty, and a faithful subject to queen Mary, who constituted him warden of the middle marches when a young man; in which office he did great service to his country, in suppressing the insurrections on the borders; and being likewise in favour with king James VI. was appointed one of the ambassadors to the court of Denmark, to negotiate the match between the king and princess Anne, a daughter of that crown, *anno* 1588, which was soon thereafter happily accomplished; and the same year he was appointed captain of his majesty's guards.

Ibidem and
Rymer.

In 1590, he was sent ambassador to England to negotiate affairs of the highest importance with queen Elizabeth; and in 1598, he was again constituted warden of the middle marches, and in every station of life he acquitted himself with honour, fidelity, and reputation; but was at last murdered in the execution of his office on the borders, *anno* 1600.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir David Douglas of Pittendreich, sister of David earl of Angus, and James earl of Morton, re-

gent of Scotland, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *John*, who, in several charters of king James VI. is designed John Carmichael *juni- or de eodem*, &c. but he died before his fa-

Ibidem.

ther, without issue.

2. Sir *Hugh de Carmichael*, who became his father's heir.

3. *William Carmichael*, who obtained from his father some lands in Kylemuir.

Ibidem.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Home, younger of Keltonhill, Esq;.

2. *Mary*, married to John lord Holyroodhouse, who got with her 12000 merks in portion.

Contract pe-
nes comitem
de Hyndford.

3. *Abigail*, married to Hugh Weir of Clowburn, Esq;.

4. *Anne*, married to doctor Whiteford bi-

shop of Brechin.

He was succeeded by his son,

XI. Sir HUGH CARMICHAEL of that ilk, a man of great worth and merit, and in high favour with king James VI. who constituted him one of the privy council, and master of the horse, in his father's lifetime, *anno* 1593.

Ibidem.

The same year he was sent ambassador to the court of Denmark, and acquitted himself of his charge with great honour, and much to the king's satisfaction.

He married Abigail, daughter of William Baillie of Lamington, by whom he had a son and successor,

Signed in-
structions pe-
nes comitem
de Hyndford,
and M. S.
hist. of the
family.

Sir *John*,—and a daughter,

Jean, married to James Lockhart of Cleg-
horn, of whom there is issue.

XII. Sir JOHN CARMICHAEL of that ilk, got charters from king James VI. of a great number of lands, *viz.* the lands of East-Fenton, Fenton-Tower, Vilever, Sydsferf, Long-Herdmanston, Curry, and the barony of Wistoun, which had been long the property of the family, besides the original estate of Carmichael, Carmacoupe, &c. &c. and is always de-

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

signed *Johannes de Carmichael de eodem*.
He married Elizabeth, daughter to sir Patrick Home of Polworth; but dying without issue, his estate came to his cousin sir James Carmichael of Hyndford, lineally descended of Walter of Hyndford and Park, beforemen-
tioned, to whom we now return.

VIII. WALTER CARMICHAEL, was third son of William sixth baron of Carmichael, and brother-german to William the seventh baron. He is designed of Hyndford and Park in several writs of the family, and was suc-
ceeded by his son,

Charta penes
comitem de
Hyndford.

IX. GAVIN

IX. GAVIN CARMICHAEL, who got a feu-grant of the lands of Hyndford in the year 1547, and is designed son and heir of Walter of Hyndford and Park.

He left two sons,

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Charles*, who obtained right to the lands of Boat-houses, &c. &c. but died without issue.

X. JAMES, eldest son and heir to Gavin, above mentioned, married Marian, daughter of sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he left issue three sons.

1. *Walter*, his heir.

2. *Thomas*, who got a charter from king James VI. of an annuity out of the lands of Little-Newton, &c.

3. *John*, designed of Howgate. He had a son, John, who, betaking himself to a military life, went abroad into the Russian service, where, by his gallant behaviour, he was advanced to the rank of colonel, by John Basilowitz, the then czar, and distinguished himself at the siege of Plescow, where he commanded 5000 men, and afterwards was made governor of Plescow.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. WALTER CARMICHAEL of Hyndford, who, in the writs of the lands of Hyndford, is designed grandson of Gavin, and great grand-son of Walter of Park, anno 1567.

This Walter, by his singular prudence and oeconomy, greatly improved his estate, and obtained charters from king James VI. of the lands of Ponfeigh, and others, wherein he is designed *Walterus Carmichael de Hyndford, &c. anno 1595.*

He married Grizel, daughter of sir John Carmichael of Meadowflat, captain of Crawford, by whom he had a son,

Sir *James*, his heir, — and six daughters.

1. *Marian*, married, 1st, to James Stewart of Allantoun, Esq; and, 2dly, to Robert Denholm of Westshield, Esq; and had issue.

2. *Grizel*, married to Stephen Lockhart of Wicketshaw.

3. *Rachel*, married to Archibald Hamilton of Hallcraig.

4. *Margaret*, married to William Telfer of Haircleugh.

5. *Elspyth*, married to sir John Chiesly of Kerfwell.

6. *Catharine*, married to Mr. William Weir of Poniehill.

He died anno 1616, and was succeeded by his only son,

XII. Sir JAMES CARMICHAEL of Hyndford, afterwards lord Carmichael, who succeeded also to his cousin sir John Carmichael of that ilk, as before observed.

He was a man of great accomplishments, both of mind and body, of a most amiable disposition, great humanity, charity and goodness, of which he gave many remarkable instances.

When young he excelled all his contemporaries at the manly exercises, such as fencing; jumping, &c. He became a great favourite of king James VI. who, first, made him one of his cup-bearers, then his chief carver, and afterwards chamberlain of the principality of Scotland, which office he enjoyed long, and discharged his duty with great prudence and integrity.

He got charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Westraw, Pettinean, &c. in which he is designed *architriclinus* (arch-chamberlain) *principis, anno 1623.*

And being also in great favour with king Charles I. was by that prince continued in the same offices, and created a knight and baronet 16th July, anno 1627.

He was also made sheriff-principal of the shire of Lanark, by a commission under the great seal, dated 5th September 1632.

In 1634, he was made master of ceremonies by the king, and lord justice-clerk, which last office he resigned, anno 1636, and was made deputy-treasurer by a commission dated 14th October that year.

He was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice, 6th March 1639, and afterwards lord justice-clerk.

He got charters under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Easter-Carmichael, the lands of Nemphlar, Holmhead, &c. in all which he is designed *dominus Jacobus Carmichael de eodem, miles baronettus*; and the last of these charters is dated 21st October 1641.

In August that year, he was by parliament made a privy councillor for life, one of the commissioners for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds; but having been concerned in duke Hamilton's engagement, was deprived of all these offices by parliament; yet was one of the last committee of estates, anno 1649.

He was a faithful and loyal subject to king Charles I. never deserting his interest, but procured and advanced him several considerable sums of money during the civil wars, when he was in the greatest distress; for all which faithful services his majesty was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by

Crawford's peerage, and memoirs of the family.

Ibidem;

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibid. et chart. penes comit. de Hyndford.

Ibidem.

Ibidem, and rescinded acts of parl.

Ibidem.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Rescinded acts of parl.

Ibidem.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Olvarius's hist.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Writs of the family of Hyndford.

pub.

nes de

Diploma p^{er}nes comit. de Hyndford.

Ibidem.

Cromwell's act of indem.

Memoirs of the family.

by the title of lord Carmichael, to him and his heirs-male whatever, 27th Decem. 1647, which was again ratified by king Charles II. by another patent, with the same precedence contained in the former, dated at Perth, 3d January 1651.

He was also made one of the lords of his privy council, and lord justice-clerk; but that last office he was deprived of by Oliver Cromwell, who, for his steady adherence to his sovereign, imposed a fine upon him of two thousand pounds sterling, anno 1654.

After the fatal battle of Worcester, he lived a private and retired life till the restoration; to the accomplishing whereof he contributed his utmost endeavours.

He married Agnes, sister-german of John Wilkie of Fowlden, Esq; by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *William*, master of Carmichael.
2. *Sir David Carmichael* of Mauldsly, deputy-treasurer to king Charles II. who died without issue.
3. *Sir James Carmichael* of Bonnytown, also a great loyalist, who was a colonel in the service of king Charles II. at the battle of Dunbar, anno 1650. He left issue a son, sir John, who succeeded him, and by lady Henri-ri-ri, daughter of James earl of Annandale, he had a son, sir James Carmichael of Bonnytown. He married the daughter and heiress of William Baillie of Lamington, by whom he had one son, sir William, who died without issue, anno 1738. He had also a daughter, Henri-ri-ri, who succeeded to both estates, and was married to Robert Dundas of Arncliffe, Esq; now lord president of the session, whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is heiress of these estates, and is married to captain Ross-Lockhart of Balnagowan, Esq;.

The lord Carmichael's eldest daughter, *Mary*, married, 1st, to sir William Lockhart of Carstairs; 2dly, to sir William Weir of Stonebyres.

2. *Agnes*, married to sir John Wilkie of Fowlden, whose only daughter and sole heiress was married to William lord Ross.
3. *Anne*, married to sir David Carmichael of Balmedie, whose only daughter Agnes, was married to John Dundas of Duddingston, Esq;.
4. *Martha*, married to John Kennedy of Kirkmichael, in the shire of Air.

He died in the 94th year of his age, anno 1672.

XIII. WILLIAM, master of Carmichael, eldest son and apparent heir of James lord Carmichael, was a man of great courage and in-

tegrity; but did not inherit his father's attachment to the royal family. He was one of the committee of parliament, anno 1644, and one of the committee of estates in 1645. Rescinded acts of parl.

He had the command of a regiment in the parliament's service, at the battle of Philiphaugh, against the marquis of Montrose, anno 1646. Ibidem.

He married lady Grizel, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by his first wife, a sister of the earl of Abercorn, by whom he had a son,

John, afterwards earl of Hyndford, — and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk.
2. *Rachel*, married to James Vere of Stonebyres, Esq;.

He died anno 1658, and was succeeded by his son,

XIV. JOHN, who succeeded also to his grandfather, James lord Carmichael, anno 1672.

He came early into the revolution, and was in great favour with king William, who, immediately upon his accession to the throne, appointed him one of his privy council, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, anno 1689. Writs of the family of Hyndford.

In 1690, he was appointed his majesty's commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, which high office he enjoyed for six years afterwards, viz. 1694 and 1699 inclusive.

In 1693, he was made colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and one of the principal secretaries of state, in 1696.

In 1698 and 1699, he showed himself a great patriot, and true lover of his country, in the important affair of Darien, and acquitted himself in all the high offices he enjoyed with fidelity and reputation. At last his majesty, in regard of his great merit and faithful services, was pleased further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Hyndford, viscount of Inglisberry and Nemphlar, lord Carmichael of Carmichael, &c. by patent to him, *et heredibus masculis et tallia, illi in terris et statu suo succedentibus, secundum ipsius jura et infeofamenta earund. &c.* dated 25th June 1701. Ibidem.

Upon her majesty queen Anne's accession to the crown, he was nominated one of her privy council, anno 1702, and was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of union with England, anno 1706.

He married Beatrix Drummond, daughter of David lord Maderty, by lady Beatrix Graham,

Charta pene comitem de Hyndford, et in pub. archiv.

ham, his wife, daughter of John earl of Montrose, by whom he had six sons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. Mr. *William Carmichael* of Skirling, advocate, who married Helen, only daughter of Thomas Craig of Riccarton, Esq; by whom he had two sons, and two daughters, 1. John, who married Janet Grant, daughter of lord Prestongrange; 2. James, who married Janet, daughter of sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, Bart. 1st daughter, Elizabeth. 2. Helen, married to John Gibson of Durie, Esq; and has issue.

3. Mr. *Daniel Carmichael* of Mauldly, who married ———, daughter of sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, president of the court of session, and by her had four sons and two daughters. 1. Daniel his heir, who married and hath issue five sons, (1. Daniel, 2. John, 3. William, 4. Thomas, 5. Andrew, and a daughter, Grizel.) Mr. Daniel's other three sons, George, John, and William, died without issue; and his two daughters names are Barbara and Grizel.

The earl's 4th son, Mr. *David Carmichael* advocate, died without issue.

5. *John*.

6. *Charles*.

These two perished at sea on the coast of Holland, as they were going abroad to travel.

1st daughter, lady *Beatrix*, married to John Cockburn, Esq; son and apparent heir of Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, one of the senators of the college of justice, and lord justice clerk, by whom she had no issue.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to John Montgomery, Esq; then son and apparent heir of Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffen.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, baronet, to whom she had a son and two daughters.

He died *anno* 1710, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. JAMES, second earl of Hyndford, who was made colonel of a regiment of dragoons, on his father's resignation, *anno* 1706, and was raised to the degree of a brigadier-general, *anno* 1710.

He married lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of John earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had five sons and six daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Hyndford.

2. *William*, lord bishop of Meath, and one of the privy council of the kingdom of Ireland.

3. Mr. *James*, who was long member of parliament for the burghs of Lanark, Linlithgow, &c. and died at London unmarried, *anno* 1754.

4. Mr. *Archibald*, who was a captain of foot in Minorca, but died also without issue.

5. Mr. *Charles*, who was in the East India company's service, and died at Bombay, without issue, *anno* 1732.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to sir John Anstruther of that ilk, baronet, and was mother of the present sir John.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to Charles O'Hara, Esq; in the county of Sligo in Ireland.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to ——— Dufscina, Esq; and hath issue one son.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*.

5. Lady *Rachel*.

6. Lady *Grace*.

These three died young.

The earl died 16th August 1737, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JOHN, third earl of Hyndford, who, in the year 1732, was made colonel of a company in the third regiment of guards.

In the year 1739, he was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and had again the honour to enjoy the same office, *anno* 1740.

He got a commission under the great seal, appointing him sheriff principal of the shire of Lanark, dated 9th April 1739.

And another from his majesty, of the same date, constituting him lord lieutenant of the said county; also a commission as one of the lords of police in Scotland.

In 1741, upon the king of Prussia's invasion of Silesia, he was sent envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, and the year thereafter accommodated the differences which occasioned that war.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty of Breslaw, he had the order of St. Andrew conferred upon him; and as a testimony of the satisfaction of the contending powers, he received a royal grant from the king of Prussia, dated at Berlin 30th September 1742, for adding the eagle of Silesia to his paternal coat of arms, with this motto, *Ex bene merito*, which is likewise ratified by a diploma from her Hungarian and Bohemian majesty, dated at Vienna 29th November 1742, both conceived in terms much to his lordship's honour.

In 1744, he went ambassador to the court of Russia, where he continued till the year 1750,

Diploma penes comit. de Hyndford.

1750, and by his memorable negotiation for thirty thousand Russians, contributed in a great measure to accelerate the peace, which was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle.

After his return to England, he was appointed a privy councillor, and one of the lords of his majesty's bed chamber, and was again sent upon a commission of great importance to the court of Vienna, *anno* 1752.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the ninth, tenth, and eleventh British parliaments, &c. &c. &c.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Cloudestly Shovel, widow of lord Romney, who died without issue.

He married, 2dly, Jean Vigor, daughter of Benjamin Vigor of Fulham, Esq;.

A R M S.

Argent, a fess wreathy *azure* and *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath, an arm'd arm erect, holding a broken spear.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, a chevalier in compleat armour, plumed on the head with three feathers *argent*, holding in his right hand a battoon royal; on the sinister a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*.

MOTTO; *Toujours prest*.

N. B. The Silesia arms granted as above mentioned, according to the rules of heraldry.

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Carmichael-house and Westraw, in the county of Lanark.

K E R Lord JEDBURGH.

SIR THOMAS KER of Fernyhirst, the eleventh generation of the illustrious house of Lothian, married, 1st, Janet, daughter of sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, governor of the castle of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Andrew Ker*, afterwards lord Jedburgh.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of sir William Scot of Kirkurd, son and heir of sir Walter Scot of Buckcleugh, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *James Ker* of Crailling, who succeeded his brother as lord Jedburgh.

2. *Thomas Ker* of Oxnam.

3. *Robert Ker*, earl of Somerset, viscount Rochester, &c.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son,

I. Sir ANDREW KER, who was created lord Jedburgh by king James VI. 2d February 1622, by patent to the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his heirs-male whatsoever.

He dying without issue, anno 1628, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

I. Sir JAMES KER of Crailling, who was second lord Jedburgh.

He left issue a son and successor,

II. ROBERT, third lord Jedburgh, who got a confirmation of the former patent from king Charles II. in these words: *facimus et constituimus prænominatum Robertum Ker, dominum de Jedburgh, &c. et haredes masculos ex ejus corpore; quibus deficien. Willielmo magistro de Newbottle et haredibus masculis ex ejus corpore; quibus deficien. dict. magistri de Newbottle haredibus masculis quibuscunque, titulum, honorem, &c. domini de Jedburgh, &c. cum præ-*

cedentia et ordine Andreæ domini Jedburgh, &c. &c. dated 11th July 1670.

He dying without issue, the estate and honours, according to the last mentioned patent, devolved upon the said master of Newbottle: and as these titles are now in the marquis of Lothian's family, we must refer our readers to title Ker marquis of Lothian, where the succession is deduced from the first of that most noble house, to the present generation; we shall only add what is said on this peerage by our lords of session, in their report to the house of peers, anno 1739.

" William master of Newbottle succeeded
" to the honours of Jedburgh, and on that
" title voted in parliament, anno 1702, where
" his father, the marquis of Lothian, also sat
" and voted as marquis of Lothian; and, upon
" on his father's decease, he succeeded to
" the honours of Lothian. Therefore, if a
" judgment were to be formed on what thus
" appears, it would be natural to conclude,
" that the honours of Jedburgh and Lothian
" are conjoined in the same person: but as
" it appears, that the present marquis of Lothian, in his father's lifetime, voted anno
" 1712, at the election of a peer to sit in
" parliament, in the room of earl Marishal,
" then deceased, under the character of lord
" Jedburgh, it is not impossible, that the family of Lothian may be possessed of some
" settlement in this peerage of Jedburgh, different from what has hitherto been found
" in the records, &c."

A R M S.

Gules, on a cheveron *argent*, three moles of the first.

SUPPORTERS; two angels.

CREST; a buck's head cabossed, proper.

MOTTO; *Forward in the name of God.*

CAMPBELL

C A M P B E L L Earl of I R V I N E.

ARCHIBALD, seventh earl of Argyle, married to his second wife Anne, daughter of sir William Cornwallis of Broom, ancestor of lord Cornwallis, by Lucy his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Nevil, lord Latimer, by whom he had a son,

James Campbell, a man of great valour and courage, and highly esteemed by king James VI. who created him lord Kintyre, in 1622. Being possessed of an active military genius, he went to push his fortune in the wars abroad,

served under king Lewis XIII. of France, and had the command of a regiment against the Spaniards, where he acquired such reputation, for his knowledge in the military art, that king Charles I. upon his return home, created him earl of Irvine, lord Lundy, &c. 28th March 1642, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

Diploma in pub. archiv. hared. masculis de corpore suo.

He dying without male issue, before the restoration of king Charles II. the honours became extinct.

I N G R A M Viscount I R V I N E.

THE first of this family was

I. ARTHUR INGRAM, Esq; a wealthy citizen of London, who having acquired great riches, purchased several considerable estates and manors in Yorkshire, and other counties, particularly the manor of Temple-Newfom, which became the chief title of his family, the lands of Halfield, some lands in Leeds, &c. &c. &c.

Dr. Burton's collections.

He was appointed high sheriff of the county of York; anno 1619, one of the justices of the peace for the several Ridings, and often representative in parliament for the same county.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. ARTHUR INGRAM of Temple-Newfom, who was high sheriff of Yorkshire, anno 1630, deputy lieutenant, and justice of the peace for the West Riding of the same county, and in the commission of *oyer and terminer* in the reign of king Charles I.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, a daughter of ——— Brown of London, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.
2. Sir *Arthur*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *John Ingram*, Esq; who married twice, but died without issue.

He married, 2dly, ——— Ferrers, daughter of a London citizen, by whom he hath no issue.

He married, 3dly, Mary, daughter of sir Edward Grevill, knight, by whom he had a son,

Lionel Ingram, who died young.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir THOMAS INGRAM of Temple-

Newfom, who was chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and one of the privy council to king Charles II.

He married Frances, daughter of Thomas lord viscount Falconberg, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Peerage of England, vol. IV. p. 351.

III. Sir ARTHUR INGRAM of Temple-Newfom, who married, 1st, Eleanor, daughter of sir Henry Slingsby, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

Dr. Burton's collections.

1. *Henry*, afterwards viscount Irvine.

2. *Thomas Ingram*, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of Watkinson Payler, of Thorvly, Esq;.

3. *Arthur Ingram* of Barrowly, Esq;.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Rich, son and heir of Robert earl of Holland.

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 244.

3. *Anne*, married to ——— Stapleton of Wighill, Esq;.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Thomas lord viscount Emely, by whom he had a daughter.

Catharine.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. HENRY, who having been a great loyalist during the troublesome reign of king Charles I. was raised to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland by king Charles II. by patent, *Henrico Ingram de Temple-Newfom, vicecomiti de Irvine, domino Ingram, et heredibus masculis, de corpore suo, &c.* dated 23d May 1661.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

He married lady Essex Montague, daughter of Edward earl of Manchester, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 670.

1. *Arthur*, his heir.

2. *Edward Ingram*, Esq; who married Elizabeth

Peerage of
Ireland, vol.
IV. p. 144.

Elizabeth Sherard, daughter of Bennet lord Let-
trim in Ireland, and sister of Bennet earl of
Harborough in England.

His daughter, *Effex*, died without issue.
He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Burton's col-
lections.

V. ARTHUR, second viscount Irvine, who
married Isabel, eldest daughter of John Matchel
of Hills and Horsham in Suffex, Esq; by whom
he had seven sons.

1. *Richard*, his heir.

2. *Edward*, who was lord lieutenant of
the East-riding of Yorkshire, but died before
his elder brother, without issue.

3. *Arthur*.

4. *Henry*.

5. *Charles*.

Successively viscounts of Irvine, of whom
afterwards.

6. *George*, who being bred to the church,
was canon of Windsor, and chaplain to the
house of commons.

7. *William*, who became an eminent mer-
chant in Holland.

He died *anno* 1702, and was succeeded by
his eldest son,

VI. RICHARD, third viscount Irvine, who
was governor of Hull, colonel of the body-
guards, *anno* 1715, and was appointed go-
vernor of Barbadoes, *anno* 1720, but died a
few weeks before he should have set out for
that island, *anno* 1721.

Ibidem.

Peerage of
England, vol.
II. p. 410.

He married lady Anne Howard, second
daughter of Charles earl of Carlyle, but hav-
ing no issue, his estate and honours devolved
upon his brother,

VI. ARTHUR, fourth lord viscount Irvine,
who was member of parliament for Horsham,
at the time of his brother's death, *anno*
1721.

He was appointed *custos rotulorum*, and lord
lieutenant of the East-riding of Yorkshire, *anno*
1728; but dying without issue, *anno* 1736,
was succeeded by his brother,

Burton's col-
lections.

VI. HENRY, fifth lord viscount Irvine,
who was elected member for Horsham, *anno*
1722: was made commissary for the stores
at Gibraltar, *anno* 1727, and re-elected at the
general elections that same year; also to the
next parliament 1734; and after his brother's
death, was appointed lord lieutenant of the
East-riding of Yorkshire, *anno* 1736, but dy-
ing soon thereafter, without issue, was succe-
ded by his next brother,

Ibidem.

VI. CHARLES, sixth lord viscount Irvine,
who was colonel of the foot-guards, and ad-
jutant-general of the forces. He was elected
member for Horsham, *anno* 1737, and conti-
nued in the parliament till his death, *anno*
1748, leaving issue a son and successor,

VII. CHARLES, seventh lord viscount Ir-
vine, who, upon his father's death, was elect-
ed member for Horsham, *anno* 1748, and has
continued in parliament for the same place
ever since.

He married miss Shepherd, a lady of a vast
fortune; for which an act of parliament was
lately obtained, and by her he hath issue.

CAMPBELL Earl of ISLAY.

ARCHIBALD, tenth earl, and first
duke of Argyle, married Elizabeth,
daughter of sir Lionel Talmash of Hyllingham,
by his wife Elizabeth dutchess of Lauderdale,
by whom he had issue two sons and one daugh-
ter, lady *Anne*, married to James earl of
Bute.

His eldest son, *John*, succeeded his father,
and was second duke of Argyle.

His second son, *Archibald*, was created earl
of Islay by queen Anne, *anno* 1706, &c.

He succeeded his brother John, second duke
of Argyle, and was the third duke.

Vide Title duke of Argyle.

MACDONALD Lord of the ISLES.

THE ancestors of this great and illustrious
family had large possessions in lands, and
were designed thanes of Argyle before they
were lords of the Isles.

It appears also, that while the islands called
Æbudæ held of the kings of Norway, their
lords or governors were, by the Norwegians
and others, called kings of the Isles, &c.

Abercromb.
&c.

I. SOMER-

I. SOMERLED, thane of Argyle, (the immediate ancestor of this noble family) flourished in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

It is acknowledged by all our historians, that this Somerled was a man of great power and interest. He married the daughter and heiress of Olaus, one of the kings of the Æbuda, whereupon he and his posterity, for several generations, assumed to themselves the title of kings of the Isles.

Somerled being no less ambitious than great, raised an army, and invaded the territories of Malcom IV. who succeeded David, was joined by Donald, son of Malcolm MacBeth, who had been at the head of a formidable rebellion in the preceeding reign; but king Malcolm sent the brave Gilchrist, earl of Angus, against them, who defeated them, took Donald prisoner, and obliged Somerled to fly to Ireland, *anno* 1157.

Somerled afterwards returned, raised a new army, made a descent at a bay in the river Clyde, and penetrated into the country as far as Renfrew, where he was met and attacked by the king's army, under the command of Walter high steward of Scotland, was entirely routed, and himself slain, *anno* 1164.

He had issue four sons.

1. *Dulgal*, who was killed with his father at Renfrew, and, it is said, was progenitor of the MacDougals.
2. *Reginald*, who succeeded his father in the lordship of the Isles.
3. *Angus*.
4. *Olaus*, who, in the chronicle of Man, are both designed *fili Somerledi*.

II. REGINALD, son of Somerled, was also designed king of the Isles; but it does not appear from our histories, that he gave any disturbance to king William, who succeeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165, yet he never acknowledged him to be his superior, but entered into a league with the king of England against his country, as an independent prince.

He was very liberal in his donations to the religious.

He founded and endowed the abbacy of Sandale in Kintyre, and is then designed *Reginaldus filius Somerledi, insularum rex, &c.*

He made several other donations to the monastery of Paisley, under the same designation, with the addition of *dominus de Ergyle et Inchgall*.

He got a safe conduct from king John, *Reginaldo regi insularum, veniendi in Angliam, et ab Anglia redeundi, &c.* *anno* 1206.

He afterwards became a liegeman, and sub-

ject of the king of England, *pro toto tempore vite sue, anno* 1212. Ibid. p. 159.

By Fonia, his wife, he left issue two sons.

1. *Dovenald*.

2. *Roderick*, to whom he gave the lands of Kintyre, and in a donation to the abbacy of Sandale, he is designed *Rodericus de Kintyre, filius Reginaldi, &c.* which is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1507. He had a son Alan, who was one of the Scotch nobles that bound themselves to stand by, and receive for their queen and sovereign, Margaret, daughter to the king of Norway, failing male issue of king Alexander, &c. *anno* 1284, and is then designed *Alanus filius Roderici, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

Reginald was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. DOVENALD, or Donald of the Isles, who was certainly progenitor of the whole clan of MacDonald; and though we do not find him designed king, yet he is often called lord of the Isles, Ergyle, Inchgall, &c. and it does not appear that he ever acknowledged the king of Scotland for his superior.

He made a donation of eight cows, &c. to the monastery of Paisley, and is then designed *Donaldus filius Reginaldi, filii Somerledi de insulis, &c. tempore Alexandri II.* who succeeded king William, *anno* 1214.

Chartul. of Lennox, page 185.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Angus*, his heir.
 2. *Alexander*, of whom the MacAlasters of Loup in Argyleshire, and the Alexanders of Menstrie, in Stirlingshire, are descended.
- He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ANGUS, who makes a donation to the monastery of Paisley, of an annuity *dimidia marca, unius denarii, &c.* in which he is designed lord of Inchgall, son of Donald, son of Reginald, son of Somerled of the Isles, &c. to which his brother Alexander is a witness.

Chartul. of Paisley, and chartulary of Lennox, page 186.

King Alexander II. confirms a donation, *Angusii filii Dovenaldi, ecclesie sancti Quzerani in Kintyre, monasterio Paslet. pro salute anime Alexandri regis Scotia domini sui, Alexandri filii ejus, &c.*

Ibid. p. 187.

By his calling king Alexander his *dominus*, he plainly acknowledges himself a subject of the king of Scotland, and he is the first of his family that did so.

After the death of prince David, son to king Alexander III. he was one of the *magnates Scotia* that agreed to acknowledge and receive his grandchild Margaret of Norway for their lawful queen and sovereign, and to that deed his seal is appended, *anno* 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

However, we afterwards find *Angusius de insulis Scotia, filius Dovenaldi, et Alexander de insulis*

Rymer.

Chartulary of Paisley.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Lennox, p. 182.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 140.

Ibid. p. 541. *insulis filius dicti Angusti*, separately obliging themselves—*bene et fideliter se habendo erga dominum, regem Angliæ; &c. anno 1292.*

Angus died soon thereafter, and left issue three sons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

M. S. hist. of the family. 2. *Donald*, designed *Donaldus de Isle, filius Angusti*, in Rymer's *fœdera Angliæ*, and is said to have been ancestor of the Robertsons of Strowan.

Abercrombie, and Crawf. 3. *John*, said to be father of Reginald MacEan of Arndamurchan, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartulary of Paisley, and chartulary of Lennox, page 190. V. ALEXANDER, lord of the Isles, who, in a confirmation of the church of Kilkerran in Kintyre, to the monastery of Paisley, is designed *filius et hæres domini Angusti filii Dovenaldi domini de Isle, &c.* to which Patrick, abbot of Croisragwell, Robert Bruce earl of Carrick, and Robert his son and heir, are witnesses.

Abercrombie, and Barber's life of king R. Bruce. This Alexander was a true Scotsman, and a worthy patriot. He it was who, in the 1306, gave protection and sanctuary, within his island of Raughrine, to the immortal king Robert Bruce, when all others, who were willing, could not, and they who were able would not so much as own his title, far less screen his person from his victorious foes.

He died soon after this generous action, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. ANGUS, lord of the Isles, commonly called Angus Morè, or the great Angus; and indeed he was a man of great worth and honour, a firm and steady friend of king Robert Bruce.

Ibidem. At the battle of Bannockburn, anno 1314, he charged, upon the head of 2000 of his own men, with remarkable bravery and conduct, and had no small share of the honour gained by the Scots on that memorable day.

He was so much a true and faithful subject to king Robert, that he never once asserted his own independency, as king or lord of the Isles, as long as he lived.

M. S. of the family. He married a daughter of the family of O-Caine, the chieftain of a great tribe in the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a son and successor,

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 711. VII. JOHN, lord of the Isles, a man of great spirit, but he did not inherit the loyalty and virtues of his father and grandfather. He turned an enemy to his young sovereign king David Bruce, and joined Edward Baliol, which appears from a ratification by the king of England, of an indenture entered into betwixt Edward Baliol king of Scotland, and John lord of the Isles, &c. anno 1335.

That same year he got a charter from king Edward, as he is then called, of the lands of Kintyre, Knapdale, the islands of Mull, Skye, Lewis, and a great many others, for which he obliged himself, by all means possible, to molest and annoy the enemies of Edward, &c.

He afterwards got a safe conduct to go up to England, anno 1337; and it seems he then set up for an independent prince; for as such king Edward of England entered into a league, offensive and defensive, with John lord of the Isles, anno 1353.

Sometime thereafter he was again reconciled to his lawful sovereign, offered himself one of the hostages for king David's ransom, anno 1357, and appears to have continued a dutiful subject all his life afterwards.

He married lady Margaret Stewart, second daughter of king Robert II. and is then designed lord of Isla and Isles.

By her he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. *Donald*, his heir.

2. *John de Yle*, ancestor of the MacDonalds of Dunveg and Glens, of whom the earls of Antrim in Ireland, the MacDonalds of Largy and Sana, &c. in Scotland are descended.

3. *Alexander* of Yle, who is designed *filius 3tio genitus domini de insulis*, anno 1402, and was ancestor of the MacDonalds of Kerpoch.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Nicholas earl of Sutherland.

2. *Margaret*, married to Lauchlan MacLean of Dowart.

He got a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. in these words: *Robertus, &c. sciatis nos dedisse et confirmasse dilecto filio nostro Johanni del Yle, omnes et singulas terras de Modworth, Arras, &c. (here a vast number of lands are narrated,) tenend. et habend. eidem Johanni, hæredibus suis, &c. de nobis et hæredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, &c. &c. data apud Sconam tempore parliamenti, 9no Martii 1372.*

Also a charter, upon his own resignation, from the same prince, *dilecto filio meo Johanni del Yle, insulam de Colowsay cum pertinent. tenend. et habend. eidem Johanni et dilecte filie nostre Margarete sponse sue, et hæredibus inter ipsos legitime procreat. seu procreand. quibus deficientibus, hæredibus legitimis dicti Johannis quibuscunque, &c. dated at Stirling, 6th June 1376.*

He got likewise a third charter of the lands of Lochaber, and a fourth of the lands of Kintyre and Knapdale, both of the same tenor and date with the charter last-mentioned.

This John had other two sons.

1. *Godfridus*, who, in a treaty with the king

Ibid. p. 831.

Ibid. tom. V.

Ibid. tom. VI.

Stewart's hist. of the royal family, p. 57.

M. S. hist. of the family.

Ibid. & Chartul. of Murray, p. 222. Haddington's collect. &c.

Hist. of the family of Sutherland.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1390.

Charta in rotul. Robt. II.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom.
VII.

king of England, is designed *filius Johannis del Yle, &c.* anno 1388; but we know nothing of his posterity.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Rob. II.

2. *Reginald*, who got from his father a considerable estate, confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal in these words: *Robertus, &c. sciatis nos approbasse, confirmasse donationem illam et concessionem quas dilectus filius noster, Johannes de Yle, fecit Reginaldo de Yle, filio suo, de terra de Mudiert, &c.* (here all the lands are narrated,) *tenend. et habend. prefatas terras eidem Reginaldo et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreand. de prefato Johanne de Yle, et heredibus suis, &c. data apud Arnelle, 1mo die Januarii 1373.*

This Reginald was progenitor of the MacDonalds of Moydart, Clanronald, &c. of whom Glengary, Moror, &c. are descended; but whether he was a son of a former marriage, or older or younger than John's successor, we shall not pretend to determine.

But as the different branches of the clan MacDonald do not agree about this part of their history, we shall only make an obvious remark or two upon the preceeding charters, and leave the determination of the points in dispute to the judgment of our readers.

John of the Isles got his first charter, under the great seal, of all the lands therein mentioned, "to himself and his heirs-general, holding of the king," before narrated, 1372.

About ten months thereafter, he gave a considerable estate to his son Reginald, and the heirs-male of his body, confirmed and approved by the king, not holding of the crown, but of John himself, and his heirs, whereby John's lawful successor became Reginald's superior; and in the charter Reginald is neither designed *filius legitimus*, nor *dilectus filius*, (the common stile in old charters,) but simply *filius meus*: therefore, by any thing that appears upon record, John's lawful heir was a different person from Reginald.

John died in the end of 1387, or beginning of 1388, and was infallibly succeeded in all the estates he died possessed of, and in the superiority of the other lands he had given off to his children, by his son,

Rymer, tom.
VII.

VIII. *DONALD* lord of the isles, who, it seems, set out upon an independent footing; for Richard king of England entered into a treaty with him as a sovereign prince, anno 1388, and his father John is then said to be *nuper defunctus*.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

This Donald was a man of an aspiring genius, and had vast possessions: he gave off parts of his lands to his friends and neighbours, viz. the MacLeans, MacIntoshes, MacKenzies,

MacKinnons, &c. all holding of himself for military service, which greatly encreased his power; but, upon the forfeiture of this family, these clans got their lands holding of the crown.

In the year 1400, Donald, lord of the isles, and John de Isle his brother, got a safe conduct from king Henry IV. to come to England with one hundred horse in their retinue, to treat of a peace with the English, for themselves and their friends.

The king of England afterwards gave power to his commissioners to treat of a final peace with them in their own country, anno 1405.

In a truce concluded betwixt the king of England and France, Donald, lord of the Isles and John Stanely of Man, are included as independent princes, anno 1414.

They are again both included in a treaty with France as allies of England, anno 1416; whereby it appears, that this lord was more in the English interest than the Scotch.

He married dame Margaret Lesly, only daughter of Walter Lesly, by lady Eupheme, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William, the last male of the antient earls of Ross, and upon whose heirs the estate and honours of Ross were settled by act of parliament. By her he had a son,

Alexander, his heir.

As the battle of Harlaw happened in consequence of this marriage, we shall briefly account for it as follows:

Walter Lesly, who married Eupheme, countess of Ross, (besides his daughter, married to the lord of the isles,) had a son Alexander, who became earl of Ross, as heir to his mother: He married Isabel, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had an only daughter, Eupheme, countess of Ross, his sole heiress: she became a nun, and died without issue, whereby the succession to the earldom of Ross, in right of blood, ought to have devolved upon the said dame Margaret Lesly, lady of the Isles, her undoubted heir of line.

But the duke of Albany having obtained from his grand-child, Eupheme the nun, a resignation of her honours in favours of his second son the earl of Buchan, and failing heirs-male of his body, to fall to the crown, the earl of Buchan thereupon added that of Ross to his other titles.

Donald lord of the Isles claimed that earldom in right of his wife; the duke of Albany determined his son should have it, in virtue of the nun's resignation.

Donald being denied what he thought he had a just title to, resolved to assert his right by force of arms, and raised an army of about ten

Rymer tom.
VIII. p. 146.

Ibid. p. 418.

Ibid. tom. IX.

Ibid. tom.
XII. p. 400.

Resign. penes
comitem de
Roths.

ten thousand men, chiefly of his own friends and followers, the clans before-mentioned.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 444.

The duke was not behind-hand with him in raising forces, but soon got together an army much about the same number, commanded by the brave Alexander Stewart, earl of Mar.

Ibidem.

They met near a village called Harlaw, within ten miles of Aberdeen, where a most bloody battle ensued, fought with incredible obstinacy on both sides, in which many brave men lost their lives; but neither had reason to brag much of the victory. The lord of the isles, rather wearied than conquered, retreated the next day, and the earl of Mar was not in a condition to pursue him. This happened *anno* 1411.

It seems Donald afterwards made up matters with the governor; for the earl of Buchan possessed the earldom of Ross without further disturbance, till he was slain at the battle of Vernoil in France, *anno* 1424; then that earldom came to the crown, in virtue of the resignation by Eupheme the nun, before-mentioned. This is fully instructed by many charters under the great seal, to be seen in our public records, though it does not appear that the said dame Margaret, lady of the Isles, ever gave up her title; for she always designed herself countess of Ross, even after the crown was in possession of that earldom.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Fordun, vol. II.

Donald died in France, *anno* 1427, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. ALEXANDER afterwards earl of Ross, of whom Buchanan says, he was *unus post regem longe potentissimus, &c.*

In his mother's lifetime he designed himself *dominus insularum et magister comitatus Rossie*; for it seems he still intended to assert his title to that earldom. He raised an army of above ten thousand men, burnt the town of Inverness, and laid waste a great part of the country. The king, being highly incensed at this insolence, raised an army to oppose him, and came up with him in Lochaber. The clan Chatton, and the Camerons, seeing the standard of their lawful sovereign, deserted the lord of the Isles, whose forces, being immediately attacked by the king's troops, were soon routed and put to flight, in the year 1429.

Ibid. p. 489.

Sometime thereafter, Alexander, repenting of his disloyal practices, threw himself at the king's feet, and implored mercy; who, notwithstanding his open rebellion, was graciously pleased to pardon him.

Ibid. p. 490.

At last king James, out of his great goodness and love of justice, yielded the earldom of Ross to him, being sensible he had a good

title to it in right of his mother, who was really heir of line of the family, as before observed, by which accession to his estate he became one of the greatest and most powerful subjects in the kingdom.

This Alexander, earl of Ross, grants a charter to John Ross of Kilravock in liferent, and his son Hugh his apparent heir in fee, of the lands of Kilravock, Easter-Geddes, &c. upon Kilravock's resignation to the earl, as his lawful superior, 22d June 1440, confirmed by a charter under the great seal.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the minority of king James II. he was, by the estates of the kingdom, appointed justiciar of Scotland, beneath the river Forth; and it is acknowledged he kept all that country in peace and good order as long as he lived.

Ibidem.

He granted several charters and other deeds as earl of Ross, and lord of the Isles, all confirmed by charters under the great seal, which is a sufficient proof, that the crown acquiesced in his possession of that earldom.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Alexander Seton, lord of Gordon, and sister of Alexander, first earl of Huntly, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

Charta penes ducem de Gordon.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Hugh*, progenitor of the MacDonalds of Slate, as will be shown hereafter.
3. *Celestine*, ancestor of lord MacDonald.

Vide title lord MacDonald.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to John earl of Sutherland, and was mother of Elizabeth, heiress of that noble family.

Hist. of the family of Sutherland.

2. *Florence*, married to Duncan MacIntosh, captain of the clan Chatton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This earl died in the end of 1448, or beginning of 1449, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. JOHN, earl of Ross, and lord of the Isles, who was certainly one of the greatest and most powerful men in the kingdom, and behaved like a dutiful and loyal subject, excepting his engagement with the earl of Douglas, as long as king James II. lived, with whom he appeared to be in great favour.

There was a truce concluded with the English in November 1449, in which John earl of Ross was one of the guarantees; and to another in 1451.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254, &c.

And though he was engaged in the earl of Douglas's rebellion, yet it is certain he made his peace with the king very soon thereafter; for in the year 1457, he is one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, and one of the wardens of the marches; and again in 1459.

Ibid. p. 397, and 434.

But after the death of king James II. he began

gun to revive the old pretensions of his family to independency; and, shaking off his allegiance to his lawful sovereign, he entered into a treaty with the king of England in the following terms, *viz.*

The MacDon-
nalds of Moy-
dart or Clan-
ronald.

" That John de Yle, earl of Rofs, and lord
" of the Isles, Donald Balagh, and John of
" Yle, son and heir apparent of the said Do-
" nald, and all their subjects, men, people, and
" inhabitants of the earldom of Rofs and Isles,
" &c. become liegemen and subjects to king
" Edward IV. his heirs, &c. to do homage, &c.
" and that they shall remain for ever subjects
" to the kings of England, and assist them a-
" gainst all their enemies, &c. King Edward,
" on the other part, agrees, and gives the earl
" of Rofs, during life, a yearly pension of one
" hundred merks sterling in time of peace,
" and two hundred pounds sterling in time of
" war; and twenty pounds sterling to Do-
" nald Balagh in time of peace, and forty
" pounds sterling in time of war: and fur-
" ther, in case of a treaty for a final peace be-
" twixt the two kingdoms, that England shall
" not agree with Scotland without getting the
" earl of Rofs, &c. comprehended in it, &c."

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 486.

This treaty was concluded 8th February 1462, but was kept secret for several years, and was never discovered till there was actually a final peace concluded between Scotland and England; by an article whereof it was provided, that both the respective kings should renounce all former engagements made against each other; the English were thereby obliged to produce their treaty with the earl of Rofs, by which this treasonable intrigue came to light, *anno* 1474.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

In the interim the earl of Rofs got charters under the great seal from king James III. of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1468 *et* 1474.

Records of
parliament.

At last John earl of Rofs was summoned before the parliament 1475, was indicted for high treason, found guilty, and, by sentence of the three estates, was outlawed and forfeited, and the earldom of Rofs unalienably annexed to the crown by act of parliament.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Soon thereafter the earl submitted to the king, who, out of his great clemency, restored him to all the honours, lands, and islands he possessed, as lord of the Isles, with the approbation of parliament, " to him and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully to be procreated; which failing, *Angusio de Isle filio naturali dicti Johannis, et heredibus masculis de corpore ipsius Angusii legitime procreandis; quibus deficien. Johanni de Isle, filio etiam naturali dicti Johannis domini insularum, et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus, veris, legitimis, et*

propinquieribus heredibus dicti Johannis domini insularum quibuscunque, &c." This is dated 15th July 1576. Five days thereafter he was solemnly invested as a lord of parliament, and entered on the rolls accordingly on 20th July 1476.

Ibidem, and
black acts of
parlt.

He afterwards got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, *Johanni Isle, dom. insularum, &c. inter* 1476 *et* 1480.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

But notwithstanding the many acts of benevolence and favour conferred upon him by king James III. we find him again relapsed into his former misdemeanors, and contracting alliances with the enemies of his country.

He reassumed the titles of earl of Rofs, &c. which appears by a correspondence betwixt him and king Richard of England, who sent his commissioners *ad tractandum cum dilectis consanguineis suis, Johanne domino insularum, comite Rossensi, et Donaldo Gorm super confederationibus, &c. 2do Junii* 1480.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 140.

His treasonable practices being fully made known to the court, he was again outlawed and forfeited, his estate, honours, and lordship of the Isles, annexed to the crown.

This second forfeiture is instructed by many charters, under the great seal, *inter* 1490 *et* 1498.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of James lord Livingston, great chamberlain of Scotland; but dying without lawful issue, *anno* 1498, the representation of this great and noble family devolved upon the descendents of his brother Hugh, of whom sir James MacDonald of that ilk is lineally descended: but before we proceed to deduce his descent, we must here observe, that this last John's two natural sons,

*Angus, and
John,*

Who, by the investiture of the lordship of the Isles by parliament, in July 1476, were both provided to the fee of the estate and honours, failing lawful heirs-male of John's body, as before observed, yet they were both cut out by their father's last forfeiture.

Angus, the eldest son, married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Colin earl of Argyll; but dyed before his father without lawful issue. He left a natural son, Donald, who usurped the title of lord of the Isles, and, with the laird of MacLean, and others his abettors, were forfeited by parliament, 1503.

Records of
parliament.

We now return to

X. HUGH, second son of Alexander earl of Rofs, and lord of the Isles, who got a charter from his brother John, of the lands of Slate, Sherbog, Bambecula, &c. &c. and is therein

therein designed brother german of John earl of Ross, and lord of the Isles; the charter is dated 28th June 1449, before these witnesses, *Donaldo de Insulis domino de Dunveg et Glenns, Celestino de Insulis de Lochlass, fratre nostro Lauchlano MacGillian de Lochbowie, Lauchlano juniore MacGillian, magistro de Dowart, Willielmo MacLeod de Glenelg, Roderico MacLeod de Leoghis, Alexandro Johannis de Ardnamurchan, &c. &c.* This charter is narrated and confirmed by another under the great seal, anno 1495.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

M. S. hist. of the family, and Crawford's peerage.

He married, 1st, Fynvola, daughter of John MacKean of Ardnamurchan, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Mary Gun, daughter of the chieftain of the clan Gun, by whom he had another son,

Donald, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He died anno 1498, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JOHN, who, according to the custom of that country, was called John Hughson; but he dying without issue, anno 1502, his estate devolved upon his brother,

XI. DONALD, third baron of Slate, also called Hughson. He married a cousin of his own, ——— MacDonald, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a son,

Donald, his heir, and dying anno 1506, was succeeded by,

XII. DONALD, fourth baron of Slate, who died anno 1534, having married Margaret, a daughter of ——— MacDonald of Moydart, by whom he had a son and successor,

XIII. DONALD, fifth baron of Slate, a man of great spirit, and possessor of a vast estate, who, anno 1535, claimed the lordship of the Isles, as lawful heir-male to John earl of Ross, in virtue of the act of parliament in July 1456, before mentioned; but the second forfeiture of that lord stood in the way: however, since he was denied what he thought was his right, he raised a considerable body of men, and laid siege to the fort of Elendounan, where the king had placed a strong garrison; before which place Donald was shot dead with an arrow, anno 1537, leaving issue, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Roderick MacLeod of Lewis, a son,

XIV. DONALD, sixth baron, commonly called Donald Gorme MacDonald of Slate, who succeeded him.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, a faithful and loyal subject to queen Mary, during all the time of the civil war

He married Mary, daughter of Hector MacLean of Dowart, by whom he had three sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Donald*, his heir.

2. *Archibald*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. *Alexander MacDonald*.

He died anno 1585, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. DONALD, seventh baron of Slate, a man of good parts, and a most polite behaviour. He was in great favour with king James VI. to whom he was very assisting in civilizing the northern parts of this country.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Kenneth MacKenzie of Kintail, ancestor of the earl of Seaforth; but dying without issue, anno 1616, his estate devolved upon his nephew, Donald, son of his brother *Archibald*, to whom we now return.

Ibidem.

XV. ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, second son of Donald sixth baron of Slate, married Margaret, daughter of Angus MacDonald of Dunveg and Glenns, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

XVI. Sir DONALD, who succeeded his uncle Donald, anno 1616, was the eighth baron of Slate, and in bishop Guthrie's memoirs, is called sir Donald Gorme.

He got charters under the great seal, of the twenty-pound land of Slate, the forty-pound land of North-Uist, the thirty-merk land of Skerdhoug, the twelve-merk land of Bambercula, &c. &c. *domino Donaldo MacDonald de Slate, militi, inter 1616 et 1618.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great abilities, honour and loyalty, and highly esteemed by king Charles I. who raised him to the degree of a knight and baronet of Nova Scotia, with the precedence of all the other baronets in Scotland, by a patent under the great seal, dated 14th July 1625.

Diploma ibidem, et penes dom. Jacob. MacDonald de eodem.

He was a steady friend of king Charles I. and never deserted his interest as long as he lived.

He married Janet, daughter of Kenneth lord Kintail, and sister of Colin, first earl of Seaforth, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. *Sir James*, his heir.

2. *Donald MacDonald* of Castletoun, a great loyalist, and steady friend of the royal family.

3. *Archibald-Aneas*.

4. *Alexander*.

1st daugh-

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to *Æneas* lord MacDonald, without issue.

2. *Catharine*, married to Kenneth MacKenzie of Gairloch, and had issue.

3. *Janet*, married to Donald MacDonald of Moydart, captain of Clanronald, and had issue.

4. *Mary*, married to sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel, and had issue.

He died *anno* 1643, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. Sir JAMES MACDONALD, ninth baron of Slate, and second baronet.

Guthry's memoirs.

He was also a great loyalist, suffered many hardships on that account, and was excepted from pardon by the parliament, but after the murder of the king, he lived a retired life till the restoration.

He married, 1st, *Margaret*, daughter of sir Roderick MacKenzie of Tarbat, ancestor of the earl of Cromarty, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Donald*, his heir.

2. *Hugh* of Glenmore, ancestor of the MacDonalds of Serlie, Sortle, &c.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, married to sir Norman MacLeod of Berneray, and had issue.

2. *Florence*, married to John MacLeod of that ilk and Herries, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, *Mary*, daughter of Roderick MacLeod of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

John MacDonald of Backney.

He died in December 1678, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. Sir DONALD MACDONALD, tenth baron of Slate, and third baronet, who married lady *Mary Douglas*, only child of Robert earl of Morton, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Donald*, his heir.

2. Sir *James*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. *Alexander*, tutor of MacDonald, who married and had issue.

1st daughter, *Isabel*, married to sir Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, baronet, and had issue.

2. *Barbara*, married to Colonel MacDonald of Keppoch.

He died in February 1695, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. Sir DONALD MACDONALD, eleventh baron of Slate, and fourth baronet, a man of great probity, worth and merit, and a true lover of his country.

He married *Mary*, (a cousin of his own)

daughter of Donald MacDonald of Castletoun, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Donald*, his heir,——and four daughters.

1. *Mary*, who died unmarried.

2. *Margaret*, married to captain John MacQueen.

3. *Isabel*, married to doctor Alexander Monro, professor of anatomy, &c. in Edinburgh.

4. *Janet*, married to Norman MacLeod of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1718, and was succeeded by his son,

XX. Sir DONALD MACDONALD of that ilk, who died unmarried, *anno* 1720, and was succeeded by his uncle,

XIX. Sir JAMES MACDONALD of that ilk, second son of sir Donald MacDonald, tenth baron of Slate, who married, 1st, *Janet*, daughter of Alexander MacLeod of Grisenesh, by whom he had several children.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John MacDonald*, Esq; who died unmarried.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Robert Douglas, Esq; son of sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, baronet, and had issue.

2. *Isabel*, who died unmarried.

3. *Janet*, married to sir Alexander MacKenzie of Coul, baronet, and hath issue.

He married, 2dly, *Margaret*, daughter of John MacDonald of Castletoun, by whom he had a son,

John, who died young.

Sir James died *anno* 1723, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. Sir ALEXANDER MACDONALD of that ilk, who married, 1st, *Anne*, daughter of David Erskine of Dun, one of the senators of the college of justice, and dowager of James earl of Airly, by whom he had a son,

Donald, who died young.

He married, 2dly, lady *Margaret Montgomery*, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*.

3. *Archibald*.

His daughter, *Susan*, died young.

He died *anno* 1746, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. Sir JAMES MACDONALD of MacDonald.

A R M S .

The armorial bearing of MacDonald, lord of the Isles.

Or, a double eagle displayed gules, surmounted of a lymphad sable, and in the dexter chief point, a right hand couped gules.

SUPPORTERS; two boars, with arrows sticking in their bodies, all proper.

CREST; a raven sable, standing on a rock azure.

Sir James's MOTTO is, *Nec tempore, nec fato.*

C H I E F S E A T S

At Armidale, Mugyestot, Dunturn. &c. in Skye.

E R S K I N E Earl of KELLY.

JOHN lord Erskine, the twelfth generation of the illustrious house of Mar, married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald second earl of Argyle, by whom he had five sons.

1. Robert, who died without issue.
2. Thomas, who died also without issue.
3. John, his father's successor, and afterwards earl of Mar.
4. Sir Alexander, the first of this family.
5. Arthur, &c. Vide title earl of Mar.

I. Sir ALEXANDER ERSKINE of Gogar, son of John lord Erskine, was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity. After the death of his brother John earl of Mar the regent, he had the keeping the young king and the castle of Stirling conferred upon him, anno 1572; which great trust he discharged with fidelity and reputation.

In 1578, he was constituted governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council; and in 1580, he was appointed vice-chamberlain of Scotland.

He married Margaret, daughter of George fourth lord Home, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. Sir Alexander, a youth of great hopes, who was killed at the surprise of the castle of Stirling, anno 1578, without issue.

2. Sir Thomas, afterwards earl of Kelly.

3. Sir George Erskine of Innertiel, one of the senators of the college of justice, who got charters, under the great seal, of several lands in the county of Fyfe.

1st daughter, Margaret, married to James Crichton of Ruthven, Esq; and had issue.

2. Jean, married to John Lesly of Balquhain, mother by him to Walter first count Lesly in Germany.

3. Mary, married to sir Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, and had issue.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir THOMAS ERSKINE, who having

from his infancy been educated with king James VI. was much about his person, and always in great favour with that prince, who bestowed upon him many marks of his regard and esteem.

He appointed him a gentleman of his bed-chamber, anno 1585.

He got charters under the great seal, domino Thoma Erskine de Gogar, of several lands, inter 1595 et 1599.

He had the good fortune to be one of the happy instruments in the rescue of his majesty's person from the treasonable attempt of John earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander Ruthven, at Perth, on 5th August 1600, having with his own hand killed the latter as he came down stairs; for which signal service, he had the lordship and estate of Dirleton conferred upon him, anno 1603; upon which he got a charter under the great seal; and that same year accompanied king James into England, where he was made captain of the English guard, in the room of sir Walter Raleigh.

He was afterwards, in recompence of his constant loyalty, and many faithful services, created viscount Fenton, anno 1606, and was further dignified with the title of earl of Kelly, on 12th March 1619, by a charter under the great seal, Thoma comiti et vicecomiti de Kelly, domino Dirleton, &c. to his heirs-male, bearing the name of Erskine, &c. He was also elected a knight of the most noble order of the garter.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, Thoma comiti de Kelly, domino Dirleton, of several lands, inter 1621 et 1625.

He married Anne, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Thomas, his heir.

2. Alexander, who succeeded his brother.

His daughter, lady Anne, married to sir Robert Mowbray of Barnbough.

He died anno 1639, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Tho-

Chart.in pub. archiv.

AllScotch historians.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem:

Ibid. hared. masc. cognom. deErskine gentibus.

Ibidem.

Melvil's memoirs &c.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Chart.in pub. arch. ad ann. 1602.

Bp. Guthry's
memoirs.

III. THOMAS, second earl of Kelly, a great loyalist, who joined in a petition against the covenanters, *anno* 1642, but to the great joy of that set of men, he died *anno* 1643, and having no issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Rescinded
acts of parl.

Bp. Guthry's
memoirs, and
printed act.

III. ALEXANDER, third earl of Kelly, a man of great worth and honour, also a steady friend of the royal family; on which account he suffered great hardships.

He was colonel of foot for the counties of Fife and Kinross, for duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648, and was afterwards particularly excepted out of Oliver Cromwell's act of indemnity, *anno* 1654.

He married lady Anne Seton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *Charles Erskine* of Cambo, baronet, lord Lyon king at arms, father of sir Alexander, also lord Lyon, father of the present sir William.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Gavin earl of Carnwath.

2. Lady *Sophia*, married to Alexander lord Salton.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to William lord Forbes.

He died *anno* 1677, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ALEXANDER, fourth earl of Kelly, who married, 1st, Mary, daughter of colonel Kilpatrick, governor of the Bush in Holland, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, baronet, lord Lyon king at arms, before mentioned, and had a numerous issue.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of sir John Dalziel of Glenae, baronet, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, his heir,—and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Frazer of Inneralachie, and had issue.

He died *anno* 1692, and was succeeded by his son,

V. ALEXANDER, fifth earl of Kelly, who married lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of Colin earl of Balcarras, by whom he had a son, *Alexander*, his heir,—and a daughter, Lady *Anne*.

He died *anno* 1710, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. ALEXANDER, sixth earl of Kelly, who married, 1st, miss Murray, daughter of William Murray of Abercairny, Esq; by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of doctor Archibald Pitcairn of that ilk, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now earl of Kelly.

2. Mr. *Archibald*, a captain in the army.

3. Mr. *Andrew*, also an officer in the army.

1st daughter, lady *Betty*, married to Walter MacFarlane of that ilk, Esq;.

2. Lady *Anne*.

3. Lady *Janet*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. ALEXANDER, seventh earl of Kelly.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st *gules*, an imperial crown, within a double tressure counterflowered *or*; 2d *argent*, a pale *fable*.

SUPPORTERS; two griffons.

CREST; a demi-lion rampant *gules*.

MOTTO; *Decori decus addit avito*.

C H I E F S E A T

At Kelly, a beautiful seat in the county of Fife.

GORDON Viscount KENMURE.

AS the origin, grandeur, and antiquity of the great and illustrious surname of Gordon is fully set forth under the title of duke of Gordon, we shall proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor, *viz*.

VI. Sir ADAM de GORDON, head or chief of the family of Gordon, was the sixth generation of that illustrious house from Richard,

who lived in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, and the first who settled in the north of Scotland. He was one of the greatest men of his time, was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, and left issue four sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, who succeeded his father in all his lands in the north. *Vide* title duke of Gordon.

2. *William de Gordon*, the first of this family.

3. *John*,

Rymer, tom.
III. p. 396.

3. *John de Gordon.*
4. *Thomas de Gordon.*

Charta penes
dom. Robert.
Pringle de
Stitchel.

Chart. in the
archives of the
fam. of Ken-
mure.

VII. WILLIAM de GORDON, second son of sir Adam, got from his father most of his lands in the south of Scotland, viz. the lands and barony of Stitchel, &c. which appears from a charter of Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, to sir Adam de Gordon knight, and William Gordon his son, and his heirs, of the lands and tenement of Stitchel, with the pertinents, &c. which charter is confirmed by king Robert Bruce, anno 1315.

Also the lands of Glenkens in Galloway, which were acquired by sir Adam Gordon from John de Maxwell, anno 1297, and which comprehended the lands of Lochinvar, Kenmure, &c. whereby he became one of the most considerable barons of that country.

After the battle of Durham, in 1346, it seems he had been guilty of some unwarrantable practices with his neighbours the borderers, which appears from an ample remission from William lord Douglas, then guardian of Scotland, to William de Gordon, and all his followers from Galloway, whereby they are received into the faith and peace of their sovereign lord the king, and are restored to all their heritages and conquests every where within the kingdom, and discharges them of all transgressions they had committed after the battle of Durham, &c. The remission is dated the 9th May 1354.

He obtained also from Robert earl of Strathern, (afterwards king Robert II.) a charter, *Willielmo Gordon domino de Stitchel*, of the heretable keeping of the new forest of Glenkens in Galloway, in as ample a manner as the said earl had got it himself from David king of Scotland, his uncle, &c. The grant is dated 8th April 1358.

He died about the year 1370, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. ROGER de GORDON of Stitchel, who, with sir William Borthwick, were appointed commissioners to a treaty with the English about settling the marches, which they happily concluded. The agreement bearing date at Clochmabanestane the 6th November 1398.

He was killed in the service of his country at the battle of Homildon, together with his chief sir Adam, and many of his brave countrymen, anno 1402, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. Sir ALEXANDER GORDON of Stitchel, who was retoured heir to his father, and infest in the lands of Kenmure on a precept of

fasine, obtained from Archibald earl of Douglas, then superior of Galloway, dated 24th January 1403.

The earl of Douglas, having been long a prisoner in England, obtained liberty to come to Scotland, and sir Alexander Gordon became one of the hostages for his ransom, or return into England, or for his surrendering himself a true prisoner to John of Lancaster, the king's son, or to the king himself; and gets letters of safe conduct for going into England, entering himself hostage, &c. anno 1408.

The earl afterwards, in consideration of these good services, and on payment of fifty-five nobles in gold, gives him a ratification of the rights of all his lands in the lordship of Galloway; also a new grant, dated 28th May 1408, of the twenty-merk land of old extent, of Balmaclellan, lying in the lordship of Galloway, which is still in the family.

And, by another deed dated in June 1412, he is made bailie of the barony of Earlstoun, &c.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Roger de Gordon.*

2. *Adam of Holm*, whose son Quintin de Gordon was infest in the lands of Holm in 1465, of whom William Gordon late of Holm, now of Craig, is the lineal heir.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. ROGER de GORDON, who by a charter, as proprietor of the lands and barony of Stitchel, confirms to St. Mary, and the monks of Jedburgh, a grant formerly made to them, of two ox-gangs of land by William de Gordon, sometime lord of Stitchel, dated 1st June 1431.

In 1439, he made a resignation of his lands of Stitchel in favours of his son William, reserving to himself the liferent.

And dying about the year 1442, was succeeded by his son the said,

XI. WILLIAM de GORDON, promiscuously designed of Stitchel and Lochinvar; which last was part of the lands in Galloway, acquired by sir Adam Gordon from John de Maxwell in 1297, before noticed, and which continued to be the chief title of the family till they were nobilitate, and this William was the first of them that settled and resided in Galloway.

He got from king James II. a charter of the lands and barony of Stitchel, *Willielmo de Gordon, filio et heredi apparenti Rogeri de Gordon, domini de Stitchel*, &c. dated 7th February 1440.

He married ———, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

1. *John*,

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Kenmure.

Rymer, tom.
VIII. p. 539.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Kenmure.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of
Kelso.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem, and
Rymer, tom.
VIII. p. 58.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 434.

1. *John*, his heir.

M. S. hist. of
the family, et
chart. in arch.
fam. de Ken-
mure.

2. *Alexander*, who, in 1490, purchased the lands of Auchinreoch, &c. and was ancestor of the Gordons of Aird, now Earlstoun, and others.

Ibidem.

3. *George*, who acquired the lands of Troquhain in 1494, and of him the present George Gordon of Troquhain is lineally descended.

Ibidem.

4. *Roger*, who married — MacNaught, heiress of Crago, and was ancestor of the present Alexander Gordon of Crago.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, ancestor of lord Kirkcudbright.

He survived the year 1450, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XII. Sir JOHN GORDON of Lochinvar, who got a charter from king James IV. *dilecto armigero nostro Johanni Gordon de Lochinvar, totas et integras quadraginta solidatas terrarum de Gorsecranthane antiqui extentus, &c.* dated in 1492.

Ibidem.

And another charter of the lands of Middlethird of Kirkcormack, &c. dated in 1501.

He got a grant of the bailiary of Kirkcandlers from Patrick earl of Bothwell, anno 1504.

Ibidem.

Also three charters from king James IV. of a great many other lands in 1506, 1507, and 1509; by all which it appears he was possessed of a vast estate.

He married, 1st, Annabella, daughter of Robert lord Boyd, by Marian, daughter of sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had a son,

Alexander de Gordon.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Lindsay, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Robert*, of Accarfan of Glenn, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

2. *William*, ancestor of the Gordons of Crauchlaw, of whom are descended the Gordons of Pulvenan, Grange, and Balmeg, &c. in vicecomitatu de Wigton.

3. *John*, who obtained from his father the lands of Balmacellan, now Hardlands, purchased from the daughters of Quintin Gordon, a son of the family of Holm, in feft in these lands in 1465, as before observed.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry.

2. *Janet*, married, 1st, to Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, ancestor of the earl of Gallo-way; and, 2dly, to sir William Keith of Inverugie.

Sir John had also a natural son, to whom

he gave the lands of Crathlet, upon which he got a charter, wherein he is designed *Willielmus filius domini Johannis Gordon de Lochinvar*, dated in 1506. He was afterwards legitimate on 23d March 1538.

Ibidem.

Sir John died in the end of 1512, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir ALEXANDER de GORDON, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed of Kenmure.

He was a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king James III. who made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber when a young man, and gave him a new grant of the superiority of the lands of Kenmure, Lagan, Balmacellan, &c. the superiority being then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the earl of Douglas, and erected them all into one free barony, holding blench of the crown; upon which he got a charter, *Alexandro Gordon de Kenmure, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis Gordon de Lochinvar, &c.* dated anno 1487, which was afterwards confirmed by king James IV. anno 1489.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Some time thereafter he had the misfortune to kill John Dunbar of Mochrum, then steward of Kirkcudbright, for which he was obliged to abscond, and his father and friends were excoemed from the jurisdiction of the said steward, on account of the deadly feud subsisting for the said slaughter, by a privy seal, dated 4th September 1508.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter from king James IV. of the lands and barony of Stichel, &c. *Alexandro de Gordon, militi, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis Gordon de Lochinvar, et Elizabetha Stewart sponsa sua, &c.* dated in 1512.

Charta in archivis Jacobi IV.

He married, 1st, Janet, daughter of sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Elizabeth Crichton his spouse, by a dispensation from the Pope, on account of consanguinity, but she died without issue.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Stewart, sister to James earl of Murray, by whom he had one daughter.

Jean Gordon, who claimed his estate, but after a long process before the lords of council, she was obliged to renounce all right she had to the estate of Kenmure, &c. in favours of her uncle sir Robert, anno 1517. To which deed the lords of council are witnesses.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kenmure.

She married Lauchlan MacIntosh of that ilk, who, in consideration of her being an heiress, quartered her arms with his own, and she, with consent of her said husband, ratified her former renunciation, anno 1520.

Ibidem.

Sir Alexander had also a natural son, named *Roger*, who was legitimate, anno 1546.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was killed with his royal leader king James

James IV. at the battle of Floudon, in 1513, and was succeeded by his brother,

XIII. Sir ROBERT GORDON, formerly designed of Accarfan of Glen, now of Lochinvar, who got a charter from king James V. *Roberto de Gordon, militi*, of the lands of Kenmure, Lagan, &c. dated in 1517.

He obtained from queen Mary a grant of the clerkships of the sheriffdom of Wigton, and stewarty of Kirkcudbright during life, with power to officiate by deputies.

He married Marian, daughter and sole heiress of John Accarfan of Glenshyreburn, now called Rusco, by whom he got all these lands, and built the house of Rusco, &c.

By her he had issue six sons, and three daughters.

1. Sir James.

2. John, who, in 1518, got a charter of the lands of Barnbarrock, and Barnhausie, and was ancestor of the Gordons of Haslefield.

3. Alexander, who acquired the lands of Gaitgill, anno 1517; also the lands of Darmo-lane, and Markbane, in *vicecom. de Wigton*.

4. George.

5. Roger.

6. David, who married Isabel, daughter of John Muirhead of Culreoch, by whom he got the lands of Carstramine, &c.

1st daughter, Catharine, married to Patrick Agnew of Salquhary, ancestor of sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw.

2. Elizabeth, married, 1st, to Uthred MacDowal of Machermore; 2dly, to Alexander Livingston of Little-Airds.

3. Janet, married to James, son and heir of Alexander Ogilvie of that ilk, ancestor of the earl of Finlater.

And dying about 1520, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. Sir JAMES GORDON of Lochinvar, a man of great accomplishments, and highly esteemed by king James V. from whom he got a charter, *Jacobo Gordon de Lochinvar, militi*, of the lands of Hardlands, Minebog, and others, dated in 1539.

Also a charter, *duarum mercat. cum dimidia mercat. &c. jacen. in baronia de Balmage, &c.* dated in 1541.

He was made the king's chamberlain for five years of the lordship of Galloway, by a writ dated 10th March 1528: and by another, dated the 1st April 1537, he is made governor of the town, castle, and fortalice of Douglas, and chamberlain of that lordship, then in the crown by forfeiture.

This sir James Gordon, with sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, and thirty-seven o-

thers, got a remission for the slaughter of Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, committed in the city of Edinburgh, dated in 1529.

And being in great favour with the king, he was one of those chosen to accompany him when he went to bring home his queen.

Sir James, upon that occasion, obtained a writ from the king, taking all his friends and followers under the immediate care of the government, and freeing them from answering to courts for any misdemeanor whatsoever, till sir James's return to Scotland; and as his friends and followers are all named in the writ of privy seal, it sufficiently shows what a numerous, flourishing, and considerable family that of Lochinvar then was.

He married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick, nephew of sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earl of Dumfries, by whom he got many lands in the parish of Glencairn, and by her had five sons, and five daughters.

1. John, his heir.

2. William Gordon of Pennygame, ancestor of the present lord Kenmure, of whom afterwards.

3. Robert, who got a grant of the lands of Muirfad, 21st July 1544; but dying unmarried, his estate went to his nephew John, son of his brother William of Pennygame.

4. James, who got possession of the lands of Hardlands, by a charter, dated 2d June 1540.

5. Alexander, who got a tack, from the crown, of the lands of Slagnaw in Kelton, and married Janet Kennedy, relict of John Kennedy of Largs.

1st daughter, Janet, married, 1st, to William earl of Glencairn; and, 2dly, to Patrick Agnew, sheriff of Wigton.

2. Margaret, married to William, son and heir of sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry.

3. Catharine, married to sir James MacCulloch of Cardnefs.

4. Helen, married to sir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, ancestor of lord Kirkcudbright.

5. Elizabeth, married, 1st, to William Grierson of Lag; 2dly, to William Adair of Kenhitt.

Sir James was killed at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir JOHN GORDON of Lochinvar, a man of great honour, loyalty, and integrity, who suffered greatly for his firm adherence to the interest of queen Mary.

In 1555, the queen appointed him justici-

Ibidem.

Charta in pub. archiv.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

ar of the stewarty of Galloway; and her son, king James, renewed his commissio. anno 1587.

In the year 1561, he entered into a contract with the predeceffors of the duke of Queensberry, earl of Dumfries, sir Robert Kilpatrick, sir William Grierfon, &c. whereby they were bound to stand by one another against all mortals, to keep together in all assemblies, armies, and wars, and to submit all differences amongst themselves to the majority, &c.

In 1567, he is one of the subscribers of the bond for confirming the king's authority, and securing the government, as established by law.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained a charter from queen Mary, of a great many lands, *Johanni Gordon de Lochinvar, militi, &c.* dated anno 1565.

Ibidem.

Also six charters from king James VI. *domino Johanni Gordon de Lochinvar, militi*, of several other lands; and particularly one, *Johanni Gordon, militi, filio et heredi Margarete Crichton, filie et heredis quondam Roberti Crichton de Kirkpatrick, &c. totas et integras terras de, &c.* dated in 1580.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

In 1562, he made a resignation of his whole estate in favours of his brother, William Gordon of Pennygame, failing heirs male of his own body, he having then no male-issue; and this William's grand-son's grand-son actually succeeded to the honours of Kenmure, as will be shown hereafter.

He married, 1st, Juliana, daughter of — Home of Wedderburn, by whom he had one daughter,

Margaret, married to Hugh earl of Loudoun, in 1572.

M. S. hist. of the family of Kenmure.

In 1563, he married, 2dly, dame Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of sir John Maxwell of Terreagles, afterwards lord Herries in right of his mother, by whom he had five sons, and four daughters.

1. Sir Robert, designed in his father's lifetime sir Robert of Glen.

2. William, appointed commendator of Glenluce in 1581, and infeft in the lands of Glenquicken and Garrocher in 1588; but died without issue.

3. John Gordon of Buitle, who died also without issue.

4. James of Barncrosh, afterwards of Buitle, whose son John succeeded to the estate and honours of Kenmure, as hereafter.

5. Alexander Gordon of Enrig.

1st daughter, Mary, married to Alexander Kennedy of Bargeny.

2. Janet, married to John MacDowal of Garthland.

3. Elizabeth, married to Alexander Stewart

of Gairlies, ancestor of the earl of Galloway.

4. Grizel, married to James lord Carlisle of Torthorald.

He had also a natural son William, infeft in the Kirkland of Balmaclellan in 1570, and legitimate in 1574.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir John dying in 1604, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. Sir ROBERT GORDON, formerly of Glen, now of Lochinvar, who, in his younger days, was one of the strongest and most active men of his time.

He was one of the three defendants at the famous tournament, proclaimed by king James VI. to whom his daughter, princess Elizabeth, delivered the prizes, though her own brother prince Henry, and several others of the first rank, were challengers.

Medulla histor. Scotiæ. Johnston's hist. p. 714.

He also gave many remarkable instances of his strength and courage, in defence of Galloway against the inhabitants of Annandale, whose cattle, having been carried off by the English, they were in use of making reprisals on their next neighbours.

In one of those encounters, they having killed James Gordon of Lochinkitt, his friend and follower, he went down the country, and burnt the houses of Gratney, Wamphrey, Lockerby, Reidhall, Langrigs, &c. and killed Richard Irvine of Gratney, and took several others of them prisoners, for which, and some other daring actions of that kind, king James sent out a strong party to apprehend him; but he audaciously deforced the king's party, laid violent hands on the officer who commanded them, and made him eat and swallow his majesty's warrant for apprehending him.

However, being at last weary of these lawless practices, his father and friends made intercession with the king, and obtained from him an ample remission for all his former misbehaviour, upon which he came to court, and soon became so great a favourite of the king, that he made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

After his accession to the crown of England, he bestowed upon him several lands, then in the crown by the annexation in 1587, by which he became possessed of a vast estate, as appears from many charters, *domino Roberto Gordon de Lochinvar, militi, &c.*

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1621, he was created a baronet, by a charter, *Roberto Gordon de Lochinvar, militi, baronia de Galloway in America, &c.*

Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Ruthven, eldest daughter of John earl of Gowrie, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir John of Lochinvar, afterwards viscount Kenmure.

2. Robert

2. Robert of Gilston, who got a grant from the crown of the barony of Galloway, in Nova Scotia, with many ample privileges; but he died without issue.

1st daughter, Elizabeth, married to John lord Herries, afterwards earl of Nithsdale.

2. Isabel, married to Alexander Fraser, younger of Philorth, ancestor of lord Salton.

He had also a natural son, John, who was infest in the lands of Haslefield, anno 1624, and married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Gordon of Carstramon.

Sir Robert dying in 1628, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. Sir JOHN GORDON of Lochinvar, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of the five pound land of Nether-Barcapel, the five merk land of Kirkconnel, Blackmark, &c. *Johanni de Gordon filio legitimo natu maximo, domini Roberti Gordon de Lochinvar, &c. dated anno 1619.*

He was a great loyalist, and steady friend of king Charles I. who highly esteemed him, and raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viscount Kenmure, lord Lochinvar, &c. by letters patent, dated 8th May 1633, to him *et heredibus masculis quibuscunque, &c.*

And as a further testimony of his majesty's favour, he got part of his lands erected into a royal burrow, with ample jurisdiction, to be called the burgh of Galloway, now New-Galloway.

This sir John sold his barony of Stichel, which had been so long in the possession of his family; and, it is said, gave the price of it in a purse to the duke of Buckingham, in hopes that he would favour his title to the earldom of Gowrie, which he claimed in right of his mother, eldest daughter of John the last earl: but, this is said to have happened the very night before the duke was stabbed by Felton, and so had no effect.

He married lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald seventh earl of Argyle, by whom he had a son and successor,

XVIII. JOHN, second viscount Kenmure, to whom Archibald lord Lorn, afterwards marquis of Argyle, and William earl of Morton, were tutors testamentar; but he dying without issue, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his cousin and heir-male John, son of James of Barncroth, to whom we now return.

XVI. JAMES GORDON of Barncroth and Buitle, a younger son of sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, by Elizabeth, daughter of sir John

Maxwell of Terreagles, who married Margaret, daughter of sir John Vaus, and relict of John Glendoning of Drumrash, by whom he had two sons.

1. John.

2. Robert.

XVII. JOHN the eldest son succeeded to the estate and honours of Kenmure, as above; and was the third viscount Kenmure; but he dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XVII. ROBERT, fourth viscount Kenmure, a man of great loyalty and integrity, who suffered many hardships on account of his firm attachment to the royal family. His estate was forfeited by the parliament, and a reward put upon his head by Oliver Cromwell, to any who should bring him in dead or alive.

However, he survived the restoration, went to court, and married one of the ladies of the bedchamber, anno 1661. He returned to Scotland immediately thereafter, and died at Greenlaw that same year without issue, whereby his estate and honours devolved upon his next heir-male, John of Pennygame, lineally descended of the forementioned William Gordon of Pennygame, to whom we now return.

XV. WILLIAM GORDON of Pennygame, second son of sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, [N^o. XIV. of these memoirs,] by Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick, was infest in the lands of Kilreoch and Grobdale, by a charter dated anno 1542.

He married Helen, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, ancestor of the earl of Galloway, by whom he had a son and successor,

XVI. JOHN GORDON of Pennygame, who succeeded also to the lands of Muirfad, upon the death of his uncle Robert, as before observed.

He was succeeded by his son,

XVII. ALEXANDER GORDON of Pennygame, who was a great loyalist, but died about 1645, having contracted a great deal of debt in the beginning of the civil commotions. This appears by several apprisings and adjudications led against his estate after his death, of which we shall only mention one, viz. apprising at the instance of — Fergusson of Craigdarroch against the lands of Pennygame and others, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Gordon of Pennygame, &c.

Writs of the family of Kenmure.

M. S. Hist. of the family of Kenmure.

Chart. penes familiam de Kenmure, et in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Gener. regist. book.

He

He left issue a son and successor,

Writs of the
fam. of Ken-
mure.

XVIII. WILLIAM GORDON of Pennygame, who married — daughter of —, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. *John*, afterwards viscount Kenmure.

2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family.

He died about 1660, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XIX. JOHN GORDON of Pennygame, who, upon the death of Robert fourth viscount Kenmure, succeeded to his estate and honours as before observed, anno 1661, and was the fifth viscount, but dying without issue in 1662, was succeeded by his brother,

Gener. regist.
book, ad ann.
1663.

XIX. ALEXANDER, sixth viscount Kenmure, who, upon his brother's succession to the honours of Kenmure, was designed by the title of Pennygame, which appears by an inhibition, "at the instance of John Scott merchant burghers of Edinburgh, against Alexander Gordon of Pennygame, now viscount Kenmure, heir-male to umquhil Robert viscount Kenmure his predecessor, who was heir-male to umquhil John viscount Kenmure his predecessor, who was heir-male to umquhil John viscount Kenmure his predecessor, who was son and heir to umquhil John, first viscount Kenmure, his father, then designed John Gordon of Lochinvar, &c. and sua heir-male by progress, to him upon the passive titles, &c." dated 6th July 1663.

Chart in can-
cellaria.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Kenmure, &c. dated anno 1676.

In his younger years he was bred to the army, came early into the revolution, and had the command of a regiment at the battle of Killycrankie, where many of his officers, and most of his men were slain.

Charta penes
fam. de Ken-
mure.

He married, 1st, the daughter and heiress of — Gordon of Auchlauin, by whom he had one daughter,

Agnes, married, 1st, to William Maxwell of Kelton, second son of the earl of Nithsdale; 2dly, to John Lindsay of Wauchop.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, *Marian*, daughter of — MacCulloch of Ardwell, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir,—and three daughters,

1. *Jean*, married to William Gordon of Skirmers.

2. *Marian*, married to sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun.

3. *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw; 2dly, to Samuel Brown of Mollance.

He married, 3dly, lady Grizel Stewart, daughter of James earl of Galloway, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Ibidem.

1. *John Gordon* of Greenlaw, who married Nicholas, daughter of — Stewart of Castlestewart, and had issue.

2. *James Gordon*, Esq; who married Grizel, eldest daughter and heiress of William Gordon of Grange.

1st daughter, *Mary*, married to sir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell, Bart.

2. *Grizel*, married to Mr. Robert Gordon of Dundee.

3. *Isabel*, married to John MacGhie of Balmaghie.

He dying in 1698, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. WILLIAM, seventh viscount Kenmure, who married Mary, daughter of sir John Dalziel of Glenae, and sister of Robert earl of Carnwath, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *James*, died unmarried.

His daughter *Henriet*, married her mother's cousin-german, John Dalziel, Esq; son of captain James Dalziel, brother to sir John Dalziel of Glenae forefaid.

This viscount had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, tried by his peers, condemned and executed, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

XXI. ROBERT, his eldest son, had it not been for the forfeiture, would have been eighth viscount Kenmure; but he dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother,

XXI. JOHN, who now represents that noble family, &c.

He was bred to the army, but is now retired to his seat in the country.

He married lady Frances MacKenzie, daughter of William earl of Seaforth, by whom he hath issue four sons and one daughter.

1. *William*.

2. *John*.

3. *Adam*.

4. *Robert*.

The daughter, *Frances*.

A R M S.

Azure, three boars heads erased or.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-savage, proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

SUPPORTERS;

SUPPORTERS; two savages wreathed as the crest, each holding in his outer hand a battoon crest, proper.

MOTTO; *Dread God.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Kenmure-castle, &c. in the stewarty of Kirkcudbright.

BOYD Lord BOYD and Earl of KILMARNOCK.

THIS great and ancient family, is descended of a younger son of the illustrious lord high stewards of Scotland.

ALAN, second lord high steward of Scotland, was son of Walter, son of Fleance, son of Banquo, thane of Lochaber, who was murdered by Macbeth the usurper, *anno* 1043.

By Margaret his wife, daughter of Fergus lord of Galloway, he left issue three sons.

1. *Walter*, third lord high steward of Scotland, who succeeded him, and carried on the line of that family.

2. *Adam*, who is mentioned in a charter of confirmation of king David I. *anno* 1139.

3. *Simon*, who was progenitor of this noble family.

Alan the lord high steward died in 1153.

I. SIMON, third son of Alan, second lord high steward of Scotland, in the foundation-charter of the monastery of Paisley, is designed *frater Walteri filii Alani dapiferi regis Scotiae*, &c. *anno* 1161.

He lived after the 1200, and was father of

II. ROBERT, who being of a fair complexion was called Boyt or Boyd, from the Galic or Celtic word Boidh, which signifies fair or yellow, from which he assumed his surname, and from him all the Boyds in Scotland are descended.

This Robert Boyd is designed nephew to Walter son of Alan, lord high steward of Scotland, in the charters to the monastery of Paisley.

The same Robert, designed *dominus Robertus Boyd*, is witness to a contract betwixt Bryce de Eglington, and the village of Irvine, *anno* 1205.

It may here be observed, that the Boyds have always carried the same armorial bearings of the lord high stewards, which denotes their descent from that illustrious house.

Robert died before the year 1240, and left issue a son and successor,

III. Sir ROBERT BOYD, who in a charter of sir John Erskine, of the lands of Hallsheil is designed *Robertus de Boyd, miles*, 1262.

5 B

He was a man of great courage and resolution, and remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Largs, where king Alexander III. obtained a glorious victory over Haco king of Norway, *anno* 1263, for which good service, king Alexander rewarded him with a grant of several lands in Cunninghame, &c.

He died about the year 1270, leaving issue a son,

IV. Sir ROBERT BOYD who succeeded him, and tho' he was one of the Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. when he over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296, and is then designed *Robertus de Boyt miles*, yet he soon made it appear it was force and not inclination made him do so; for he joined the great sir William Wallace, *anno* 1297, and did every thing that a brave man could do, to free his country from foreign servitude.

He died about the year 1300, and was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir ROBERT BOYD, a great and worthy patriot who, according to doctor Abercrombie, was one of the first of the Scotch nobles that joined king Robert Bruce, as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown. The same author says afterwards, he was one of the firmest and fastest friends that great monarch had.

That king Robert had a high esteem and value for him, appears by the many lands and baronies he conferred upon him.

He got no less than three charters under the great seal from him, of the lands and baronies of Kilmarnock, Bondington, Hertshaw, Kilbrid, Ardneil, Dalry, and many others, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of John Baliol, the first dated *anno* 1308, and the last in 1316.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, *anno* 1323.

This great man died in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce, and left issue three sons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

2. Sir *Alan Boyd*, a brave soldier, and steady friend to king David Bruce; Fordun designs

Crawford's
peerage. p.
242.

Prynne's col-
lections, vol.
III. p. 656.

Abercrombie,
vol. I. p. 526.

Ibid. p. 571,
and 637.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Rob. I.

Rymer, tom.
III. p. 1024.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 331. designs him *valens armiger*, &c. He was killed at the siege of Perth, anno 1339.

MacFarlane's collections, v. I. p. 443. 3. *James de Boyd*, who is witness in a charter, anno 1342.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes com. de Errol. VI. Sir THOMAS BOYD of Kilmarnock, who flourished in the reign of king David Bruce.

He married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

Charta in archiv. regis David, et in rotul. Rob. II. 2. *William*, ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath, who got a charter from king David, anno 1368, and two from king Robert II. in 1375 and 1376, of different lands, in all which he is designed son of sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv. 3. *Robert de Boyd*, ancestor of the house of Portencrofs in Air-shire.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Remissio penes comitem de Errol. VII. Sir THOMAS BOYD, designed *dominus de Kilmarnock*, who, it seems, had been accessary to the slaughter of ——— Neilson of Dalrymple, &c. for which he got a remission from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, anno 1409.

Charta penes marchionem de Tweeddale. He married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of sir John Gifford lord of Yester, by whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, and by her he had issue, a son and successor,

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125. VIII. Sir THOMAS BOYD, lord of Kilmarnock, who being a man of parts, made a great figure in the reign of king James I. and was one of the sureties for him when he came to Scotland, to concert measures with his subjects about his liberty, anno 1421.

Ibid. p. 308, and 327. And was appointed one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1424.

Crawford's peerage. He married Janet, daughter of ——— Montgomery of Ardrossan, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

History of Glasgow, page 233. 2. Mr. *William Boyd*, who betook himself to the service of the church, and was abbot of Kilwinning. He obtained a charter from king James III. confirming the former grants of the crown to that abbey, and the erection of their state into a regality, &c.

Sir Thomas died anno 1432, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir THOMAS BOYD, lord of Kilmarnock, who married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir, afterwards lord Boyd.

2. Sir *Alexander Boyd* of Duncow, who was preceptor to the young king James III. &c. &c. &c.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married to John Maxwell of Calderwood.

2. *Margaret*, married to Alexander lord Montgomery.

He was killed at Craignaughthill in Renfrew-shire, on the 9th of July 1439, by sir Alexander Stewart, in revenge of lord Darnly's death, whom sir Thomas had killed sometime before.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir ROBERT BOYD lord of Kilmarnock, who was a man of great parts, and an eminent statesman. He was in high-favour with king James II. who created him a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Boyd, anno 1459, and that same year he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of a peace with the English, when a truce was concluded.

After the death of king James II. the lord Boyd was appointed justiciar of Scotland, and one of the lords of the regency, together with the archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, the bishop of Dunkeld, the earl of Orkney, the lords Graham, Kennedy and Evandale, who was chancellor; and it is acknowledged by all our historians, that the affairs of the nation were for several years managed with great prudence, equity and justice.

The lord Boyd was twice sent one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, in the years 1464 and 1465, and conducted his negotiations with great dexterity, honour and fidelity.

After the death of archbishop Kennedy, the chief management of all public affairs devolved upon the lord Boyd, who was a man of fine address, and great authority and power. His brother sir Alexander was employed to teach the king the manly and military exercises, and consequently much about his person: in short, there was scarce any body could have access to his Majesty, without the Boyds permission. The king was still in the palace of Linlithgow, where the lord Kennedy one of the regents, (and no friend of the Boyds,) kept a very watchful eye over him; the lord Boyd therefore thought it necessary for his own interest, to have his majesty out of lord Kennedy's hands, which, by the blind of a hunting-match, (no doubt with his majesty's approbation) he accomplished, and got him safely conducted to Edinburgh, much against the lord Kennedy's inclination, but where he was afterwards entirely under the direction of the Boyds.

However

Crawford's peerage.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

Buchanan.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 313.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 423.

Lives of the offic. of state,

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 517, and 541.

However, lord Boyd, like a wise statesman, prevailed with the king to call a parliament, wherein it was declared, that the lord Boyd had done the king and country good service, in bringing his majesty from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and he was entirely acquitted thereof; this act of exoneration past 25th October 1466. And further, the lord Boyd was declared governor to the young king and his brother, *ex consensu dominorum concilii nostri, &c.* which was also ratified in parliament.

Upon the death of lord Livingston, he was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, by a charter from the king, *anno 1467.*

He got charters under the great seal, of a vast number of lands and baronies, *Roberto domino Boyd, gubernatori regni et regis, &c. inter 1466 et 1469.*

And tho' this lord was certainly at the head of all public affairs, yet it appears he never acted in any great matters of state, without the advice and concurrence of those joined in commission with him by parliament, such as the king's marriage, his brother's, the duke of Albany, earl of Mar, &c.

About this time the lord Boyd's eldest son, who was certainly one of the most accomplished young men in the kingdom, married lady Mary Stewart, the king's eldest sister, with the consent and approbation of his majesty. He got by her a great accession to his estate, and was by king James III. created earl of Arran; this indeed greatly aggrandized his family, and at the same time, was one of the causes of its being so soon pulled down and brought to ruin.

They became greatly envied by some, and for their exorbitant power, and their having engrossed the whole authority of the nation to themselves, were as much hated by others. And tho' there are no particular misdemeanors or acts of oppression laid to their charge, yet their enemies became innumerable.

The old lord was obliged to be much from court, in the execution of his office of great chamberlain; his son the earl of Arran was at Denmark upon an embassy, and his lady with him, who always accompanied him wherever he went. The enemies of the family took that opportunity of working their ruin. They first got the king's favour and affection alienated from them; they then prevailed with his majesty to call a parliament in 1469, to which lord Boyd, his son the earl of Arran, and his brother sir Alexander Boyd of Duncow, were summoned to appear, and answer for such crimes as should be exhibited against them. The old lord being sensible of the great authority and power of the faction that was formed against him, and being also

shocked at the king's so suddenly withdrawing his countenance from him, did not think fit to appear and stand his trial, but retired to England, and died at Alnwick the year thereafter, *anno 1470.*

His son the earl of Arran was out of the kingdom, so could not attend; but his brother sir Alexander, trusting to his own innocence, appeared and stood his trial. The chief crime of which they were all accused, was their carrying off the king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, which was declared treason; and tho' they were all acquitted for that crime, by act of parliament *anno 1466*, as before observed, yet the torrent against them was now become so violent, that the old lord and his son were found guilty of treason, condemned in absence, and all their estates and honours were forfeited to the crown. Sir Alexander who stood his trial, was found guilty art and part of carrying the king from Linlithgow, condemned, and executed on the Castle-hill, *anno 1469.* A remarkable instance of the instability of human grandeur.

Robert lord Boyd married Mariota, daughter of sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, earl of Arran.
2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. *Archibald*, first of the Boyds of Bonshaw.

His daughter *Elizabeth*, married Archibald fifth earl of Angus, lord high chancellor of Scotland, and had issue.

XI. *THOMAS*, eldest son of Robert lord Boyd, created earl of Arran, as before observed, got charters under the great seal, *Thomæ Boyd comiti Arrania et Mariæ Stewart ejus conjugis*, of many lands and baronies, in the years 1468 and 1469.

He was a man of fine parts and great honour, was often employed in negotiations of state, which he always managed with great fidelity. There is not the least stain upon his character, transmitted to us by any historian, except that of his being along with his father, when the king was brought from Linlithgow to Edinburgh.

The earl, upon the ruin of his family, retired with his lady to Denmark, and afterwards went into the service of the duke of Burgundy; where, for his brave and gallant behaviour, he was highly esteemed, caressed, and well supported by that prince, but he died soon thereafter at Antwerp, *anno 1471.*

His lady then returned to Scotland, was graciously received by her brother, and *anno 1474*, was married to James lord Hamilton.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

Acts of parlia-
ment.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

By

Records of
parliament.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Black acts of
parliament.

By the said lady Mary Stewart, he left issue a son,

James, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret Boyd*, married, 1st, to Alexander fourth lord Forbes; 2dly, to David earl of Cassilis, but died without issue.

XII. *JAMES*, only son of Thomas earl of Arran, a youth of a fine spirit, and of great hopes, was restored to the lordship of Boyd, and put in fee of the estate, by a charter from king James III. as administrator to the prince his son, to and in favours of damie Mary Stewart lady Hamilton, the king's sister, in liferent, and James Boyd her son in fee, of the lands and barony of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, Nodisdale, Montford, Rivisdailmure, Raillston, Flat, and many others, in the shire of Air, which had fallen to the prince and steward of Scotland, through the forfeiture of Robert lord Boyd, &c. &c. The charter is dated 14th October 1482, and he was the second lord Boyd, but dying without issue, anno 1484, the estate and honours again returned to the crown, but were afterwards conferred upon his cousin and heir-male Robert, son of his uncle Alexander, to whom we now return.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol, et in pub. archivis.

Ibidem, and black acts of parliament.

XI. *ALEXANDER*, second son of Robert lord Boyd, great chamberlain of Scotland, a man of great worth and honour, got much in to favour with king James IV. who constituted him bailie and chamberlain of Kilmarnock, anno 1505; and he was then designed *filius quondam Roberti domini Boyd*.

He married a daughter of sir Robert Colville of Ochiltree, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Robert*, afterwards lord Boyd.
2. *Thomas*, ancestor of the Boyds of Pitcon.
3. *Adam*, of whom the Boyds of Pinkhill and Trochrig, &c. are descended.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes com. de Errol.

XII. *ROBERT*, who having served king James V. faithfully and honestly, both at home and abroad, was in great favour with that prince, who restored him to the honours and estates of the lord Boyd, anno 1536.

Ibidem.

He was afterwards served and retoured heir to James lord Boyd, his father's brother's son, in the lands and barony of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, &c. &c. 11th March 1544, and was third lord Boyd.

He married Helen, daughter of sir John Somervile of Camnethan, by whom he had a son,

Robert, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Margaret, married to sir Neil Montgomery of Lenchaw.

He again got confirmed to him by queen Mary, all the estates, honours and dignities that belonged to the deceased Robert lord Boyd, his grandfather, with a *novodamus*, &c. Ibidem. dated anno 1549; and he dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his son,

XIII. *ROBERT*, fourth lord Boyd, a man of great honour and integrity, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary. He never deserted her interest till it was totally suppressed in Scotland; but he afterwards came to be in great favour with the king, and was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with the court of England, anno 1578.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 803.

He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Colquhoun of Glins, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

Contract penes com. de Errol.

1. *Robert*, master of Boyd, who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter of several lands, anno 1555, but died before him without issue.

Ibidem.

2. *Thomas*, his father's heir.

3. *William*, who married the heiress of Badenheath, with whom he got that barony. 1st daughter, *Giles*, married to Hugh earl of Eglington, without issue.

Ibidem.

2. *Agnes*, married to sir John Colquhoun of Lufs, and had issue.

3. *Christian*, married to sir James Hamilton of Evandale, and had issue.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to John Cunningham of Drumquhassell.

He died in the 72d year of his age, anno 1589, and was succeeded by his son,

XIV. *THOMAS*, fifth lord Boyd, who got charters under the great seal, *Thomas domino Boyd*, of many lands and baronies, inter 1595 et 1599.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

Contr. penes com. de Errol.

1. *Robert*, master of Boyd.

2. Sir *Thomas Boyd* of Bedlay.

3. *Adam*, who married Margaret, sister of Robert Galbraith of Kilcroich.

Contract ibid.

4. *John Boyd*, Esq.

1st daughter, *Mariana*, married to James earl of Abercorn.

2. *Isabel*, married to John Blair of that ilk.

3. *Agnes*, married to sir Gilbert Elphingston of Blythwood.

Contract ibid.

He died anno 1619.

XV. *ROBERT*, master of Boyd, eldest son and apparent heir of Thomas the fifth lord, who

who got a charter from his father, *Roberto magistro de Boyd*, of several lands, *anno* 1590.

Charta ibid.

He married lady Jean Ker, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Robert*, afterwards lord Boyd.
2. *James*, ancestor of the present earl of Errol, of whom more hereafter.

He died before his father, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Retour penes
com. de Errol.

XVI. ROBERT, who was served heir to his father Robert master of Boyd, *anno* 1612.

He succeeded to his grandfather *anno* 1619, and was sixth lord Boyd.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1620 et 1625, and married, 1st, Margaret Montgomery, only daughter and heiress of Robert master of Eglington, by whom he had no issue.

Charta penes
com. de Errol.

He married, 2dly, lady Christian Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son,

Robert, his heir, ——— and four daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange.

2. *Isabel*, married to John Sinclair of Stevenson.

3. *Christian*, married to sir William Scot of Harden.

4. *Marian*, married to sir James Dundas of Arniston.

He died *anno* 1628, and was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XVII. ROBERT, seventh lord Boyd, who got charters, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Kilmarnock, and many others, *inter* 1632 et 1635.

Contraft penes
com. de Errol.

He married lady Anne Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, but dying without issue, *anno* 1640, his estate and honours devolved upon his uncle and heir-male,

Retour ibid.

XVI. JAMES, second son of Robert the master before mentioned, was retoured heir to Robert lord Boyd, his brother's son, 8th March 1641, and was the eighth lord Boyd.

Guthry's me-
moirs.

He was a man of great worth and honour, a firm and steady friend of the royal family, on which account he suffered many hardships.

Cromwell's
act of indem-
nity.

He was excepted from pardon, and fined in 1500 l. sterling by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

He married Catharine, daughter of John Craik, Esq; of the city of York, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Eva, married to sir David Cunninghame of Robertland.

He died in the end of the year 1654, and was succeeded by his son,

XVII. WILLIAM, ninth lord Boyd, who was served and retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Kilmarnock, &c. &c. *anno* 1655.

Retour penes
com. de Errol.

He was also a great loyalist, and king Charles II. in regard of the many faithful services performed to the crown, by himself, his father, &c. was pleased to create him earl of Kilmarnock, by patent to him and his heirs-male for ever, dated 7th August 1661.

Crawford's
peerage, et
chart. in pub.
archiv.

He afterwards, upon his own resignation, got a charter under the great seal, containing a *novodamus*, and a new erection of all his lands in the lordship and barony of Kilmarnock, &c. to and in favours of William earl of Kilmarnock; his heirs, &c. dated 30th July 1672.

Charta penes
com. de Errol.

He married lady Jean Cunninghame, daughter of William ninth earl of Glencairn, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. Captain *James Boyd*.
3. *Charles*.
4. *Robert*.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to sir Alexander MacLean.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander Porterfield of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1692, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. WILLIAM, second earl of Kilmarnock, who married Lettice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Boyd, Esq; an eminent merchant in the city of Dublin, by whom he had two sons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. Mr. *Thomas Boyd*, advocate.

He survived his father only a few months, and dying in the end of the year 1692, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. WILLIAM, third earl of Kilmarnock, who was served and retoured heir to his father in all the lands, baronies, and lordship of Kilmarnock, &c. &c. 20th July 1699.

Retour ibid.

He died *anno* 1717, having married Eupheme, daughter of William lord Ross, by whom he had a son and successor,

XX. WILLIAM, fourth earl of Kilmarnock, who married lady Anne Livingston, daughter and sole heiress of James earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had three sons.

1. *James*, lord Boyd.
2. *Charles Boyd*, Esq;.
3. *William*.

William

William, fourth earl of Kilmarnock, having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden, carried to London, tried for treason by his peers, found guilty, condemned, and beheaded on Tower-hill 18th August 1746; his estate, and the honours of Kilmarnock, were forfeited to the crown.

XXI. JAMES, lord Boyd, eldest son of William fourth earl of Kilmarnock, upon the death of Mary countess of Errol, succeeded to the estate and honours thereof, his mother being undoubted heir of line of that noble family, and he is now earl of Errol.

Vide Title Hay earl of Errol.

A R M S of Boyd, earl of Kilmarnock.

Azure, a fess cheque argent and gules.

CREST; on a wreath, a dexter hand couped at the wrist, and erect, pointing with the thumb and the two next fingers, the other turning down.

SUPPORTERS; two squirrels proper.

MOTTO; *Confido.*

C H I E F S E A T.

At Kilmarnock, in the county of Air.

LIVINGSTON Viscount of KILSYTH.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was

Sir JOHN LIVINGSTON of Calendar, who married to his second wife Agnes, daughter of sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, by whom he had a son,

I. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, the first of this family, who got from his father, for patrimony, the lands of Wester Kilsyth, which was always afterwards the chief title of this family.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kilsyth.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William de Caldcoat, with whom he got the lands of Greden in Berwick-shire, and by her had two sons.

1. *Edward*, his heir.

2. Sir *Henry Livingston*, preceptor of Torphichen.

He died anno 1459, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Retour ibid. and Crawford's peerage.

II. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, who was retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Kilsyth, anno 1460.

He married Mary, daughter of Thomas lord Erskine, by whom he had a son and successor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilsyth, who married Margaret Graham, daughter of —, by whom he had a son,

William, his apparent heir.

He died anno 1540.

IV. WILLIAM, only son and apparent heir of William Livingston of Kilsyth, married Janet, daughter of — Bruce of Airth.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life, with the chief of the Scotch nobility, anno 1513.

Crawford's Peerage.

By the said Janet Bruce, he left issue a son,

V. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilsyth, who was served heir to his father 3d January 1514.

Retour in archiv. fam. de Kilsyth.

His grandfather got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Livingston de Kilsyth, et Willielmo Livingston nepoti suo*, of the lands and barony of Kilsyth, anno 1539.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This William succeeded his grand-father, anno 1540.

He married Mary, daughter of sir Duncan Forrester of Garden, comptroller of the household in the reign of king James IV. by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

Crawford's peerage.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Livingston* of Inches.

3. *Robert Livingston* of Baldoran.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Gabriel Cunningham of Craigends.

2. *Isabel*, married to Colin Campbell of Auchinhove.

3. *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Ninian Bruce of Kinnaird; 2dly, to Alexander Baillie of Jerviestoun.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilsyth, who got charters, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Kilsyth, and several others, inter 1553 et 1560.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, at the creation of Henry duke of Albany, anno 1565.

He

He married lady Christian Graham, daughter of William earl of Menteith, by whom he had a son,

Sir William, his heir, — and a daughter,

Christian, married to John Lawson of Boghall.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilsyth, a man of good parts and learning, and in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of the senators of the college of justice, anno 1609, one of his privy council, anno 1613, and that same year was constituted vice-chamberlain of Scotland.

He got charters under the great seal, *domino Willielmo Livingston de Kilsyth*, of several lands and baronies, inter 1616 et 1622.

He married, 1st, Antonia de Board, a French lady of quality, by whom he had a son,

Sir William Livingston of Darnchester, his apparent heir, — and a daughter,

Christian, married to George lord Forrester, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of sir John Houstoun of that ilk, by whom he had another son,

Sir James Livingston of Barncloich, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter; — also a daughter,

Margaret, married to Robert Montgomery of Haslehead, in Air-shire.

He died anno 1627.

VIII. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Darnchester, eldest son and apparent heir of sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the baptism of prince Henry, anno 1595, and died before his father, having married lady Anne Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had a son,

IX. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilsyth, who was served heir to his grandfather, anno 1627.

He married Margaret, daughter of George lord Ramsay, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. Margaret, married to Andrew Rutherford of Hunthill.

2. Christian, married to James viscount Oxenford.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilsyth, who dying in his minority, anno 1647, was succeeded by sir James Livingston of

Barncloich, his grand-uncle and heir-male, to whom we now return.

VIII. Sir JAMES LIVINGSTON of Barncloich, second son of sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, succeeded to his grand-nephew, anno 1647, as before observed.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady friend both of king Charles I. and II. on which account he suffered many hardships.

His predecessor had been ordered, by the parliament, to pay in four hundred pounds sterling to the public; but he dying without doing it, sir James was ordered to pay it, with two hundred merks of expences, 16th November 1649.

He offered to keep out his castle of Kilsyth against Oliver Cromwell, for which he got a letter of thanks from king Charles II. 7th October 1650.

He was fined by Oliver Cromwell, for his adherence to the interest of the royal family, in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, anno 1654.

However, he lived to see the happy restoration, and king Charles II. in reward of his merit and constant loyalty, raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viscount of Kilsyth, lord Campsie, &c. by patent, the 17th August 1661.

He married Eupheme, daughter of sir David Cunninghame of Robertland, by whom he had issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. James, his heir.

2. William, who succeeded his brother.

His daughter, Elizabeth, married to major-general Robert Montgomery, son of Alexander earl of Eglington, and had issue.

He died in the end of the year 1661, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JAMES, second viscount of Kilsyth, who got a charter under the great seal, confirming *Jacobo vicecomiti de Kilsyth, domino Campsie, obligationes et provisiones Jacobi quondam vicecomitis de Kilsyth, in favorem heredum famellarum, &c. anno 1663.*

But he dying unmarried, anno 1706, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

IX. WILLIAM, third viscount of Kilsyth, elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers, to the last two parliaments of queen Anne.

He married, 1st, Jean, daughter of William lord Cochran, son and heir of William earl of Dundonadl, by whom he had a son,

William, who died an infant.

He married, 2dly, Barbara, daughter of — MacDougal of Mackerston, by whom he had a daughter,

Barbara,

Balfour's annals, and Crawford's peerage.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Crawford's peerage.

Retour in chancery.

Minutes of parliament.

Ibidem.

Guttry's memoirs, and Cromwell's act of indemnity.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Barbara, who also died young.

He had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, for which he was attainted of high treason, and his estates and honours were forfeited to the crown.

A R M S.

Argent, three gilliflowers slipped *gules*,

within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis *vert*.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-savage, wreathed about the temples and waist with laurel.

SUPPORTERS; two lions proper.

MOTTO; *Spe expetto*.

BRUCE Earl of KINCARDIN.

CHARLES BRUCE, fourth earl of Elgin, and third earl of Aylesbury, dying without male-issue, *anno* 1747, the titles of Aylesbury became extinct; but that of Elgin devolved upon his cousin and heir-

male Charles Bruce, earl of Kincardin, who thereby became earl of Elgin and Kincardin; and his genealogy being deduced under that title, we refer our readers to page 232 and 239 of this work.

SETON Viscount KINGSTON.

GEORGE, second earl of Winton, married lady Anne Hay, daughter of Francis earl of Errol, by whom he had two sons.

1. *George*, lord Seton, who carried on the line of the family of Winton.

2. Sir *Alexander Seton*, a man of great virtue and merit, a firm and steady friend of the royal family, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Charles I. *anno* 1633.

He was employed in several negotiations of importance by his majesty, and always discharged the trust reposed in him with fidelity, and to the king's satisfaction; wherefore king Charles II. in regard of his many and faithful services, was pleased to create him viscount of Kingston, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 6th February 1650.

He married, 1st, *Jean*, daughter of sir George Fletcher knight, by whom he had one daughter,

Jean, married to James lord Mordington.

He married, 2dly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of sir Archibald Douglas of Whitinghame, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Archibald*, his heir.

2. *James*, who succeeded his brother.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William Hay of Drumelzier.

He married, 3dly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of John lord Belhaven; and 4thly, lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus; but had no issue by the two last.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ARCHIBALD, second viscount Kingston, who dying unmarried, *anno* 1714, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

JAMES, third viscount Kingston, who married lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of Colin earl of Balcarras, widow of Alexander earl of Kelly; but dying without issue, the honours became extinct.

A R M S.

Quarterly first and fourth, *or*, three crescents within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*; 2d and 3d, *argent*, a dragon *vert*.

SUPPORTERS; two blackamoors, armed with darts.

CREST; a crescent flaming.

MOTTO; *Habet et suam*.

Memoirs of the family of Seton, and Chart. in pub. regist.

KINNAIRD Lord KINNAIRD.

THIS surname is local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Kinnaird in Perth-shire, as soon as surnames began to be frequently used in this country.

I. RADULPHUS, the immediate ancestor of this noble family, flourished in the reign of king William the Lion (who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1165) and from the colour of his hair was called Rufus.

Chart. penes dom. Kinnaird.

He got a charter, from king William, of the lands and barony of Kinnaird in Perth-shire, *Radulpho Rufo per suas rectas divisas, &c.* to which Matthew bishop of Aberdeen, Andrew bishop of Caithness, William de Bosch chancellor, Philip de Colville, &c. are witnesses. The charter has no date; but must have been granted in or before 1184, in which year the bishop of Caithness died.

This Radulphus assumed his surname from his lands, and to him all the Kinnairds of Scotch extraction owe their origin and descent.

He left issue a son,

Richard de Kinnaird, — and a daughter,

Ibidem.

Isabella, married to John of Invertuyl, which appears from a charter of the lands of Dunort, granted by Richard de Kinnaird to John, son of Richard of Innertuyl, of all and haill the lands of Dunort, &c. in free marriage with his sister Isabel, &c. &c. &c.

Radulphus lived after the year 1200, and was succeeded by his son,

II. RICARDUS de KINNAIRD, who had reserved to himself the superiority of the lands of Dunort, though he gave the property to John of Innertuyl with his sister, which shows, that the family were proprietors of other lands besides the barony of Kinnaird. This appears by another charter of king William, which must have been granted in or before 1214, in which year that prince died.

Ibidem.

He left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

III. RADULPHUS de KINNAIRD, who granted a charter of confirmation to Richard son of John of Innertuyl, of all and haill the lands of Dunort, &c. which Richard his father gave to John, son of Richard of Innertuyl, in free marriage with his sister Isabella. The witnesses to the confirmation were Galfred bishop of Dunkeld, Alexander abbot

of Coupar, and William abbot of Scoon, which must have been in or before 1249, in which year the bishop of Dunkeld died.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Richard*, his heir.

2. *Thomas de Kinnaird*, who is witness in a donation to the monastery of Arbroath by Hugo de Arbuthnot, anno 1282.

Chartulary of Arbroath.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. RICARDUS de KINNAIRD, who was one of the Scotch barons that swore allegiance to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, anno 1296, and he is then designed *Ricardus de Kinnaird, in vicecomitatu de Perth, &c.* This Richard is mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, anno 1304, and did not die for some years thereafter.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 654.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1025.

He was father of

V. RADULPHUS de KINNAIRD, who is the first of the family we find designed *dominus de eodem*, or of that ilk.

He was also forced to submit to the superior power of king Edward, and swear fealty to him as well as his father had done, in 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 663.

He lived to a great age, died about 1350, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. RICHARD de KINNAIRD, who, in a charter of resignation of Robert de Cochran *de eodem*, is designed *Ricardus de Kinnaird dominus ejusdem*, anno 1368.

MacFarlane's collect. vol. I. p. 402.

He died before 1379, leaving issue a son,

VII. Sir RICHARD KINNAIRD of that ilk, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king Robert II. "of all and haill the lands and barony of Kinnaird, with their pertinents, lying in the sheriffdom of Perth, &c. dated 7th December 1379, before these witnesses, William bishop of St. Andrews, John bishop of Dunkeld, chancellor, John earl of Carrick, the king's first-born son, *senescallus Scotiæ*, his son Walter earl of Fife, his cousin William earl of Douglas and Mar, sir James Lindsay his nephew, &c.

Charta penes dom. Kinnaird.

He got also from the same prince a charter of confirmation of the lands of Chickenrawath and Kinnymond, in Aberdeen-shire, upon the resignation of Thomas de Haya, constable of Scotland, and the king's beloved son, *Ricardo de Kinnaird*, &c. dated the last day of September 1380, before the same witnesses in the preceeding charter.

Charta in rotul. Rob. II.

He

He left issue two sons.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Reginald* of Inchtüre, who carried on the line of this family, of whom more hereafter.

Sir Richard was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi II.

VIII. THOMAS KINNAIRD of that ilk, who married Giles, daughter and heiress of Walter Murray of Cowbine, with whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, viz. the lands and barony of Cowbine, &c. and, in consequence of this marriage, he and his posterity continued to quarter the arms of Murray of Cowbine with their own.

By the said Giles he left issue two sons.

1. *Alan*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Walter*, to whom he gave his mother's estate, viz. the lands and barony of Cowbine, whose posterity the Kinnairds of Cowbine subsisted in the male-line for several generations, but are now extinct.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ALAN, whose descendants, the Kinnairds of that ilk, flourished with lustre, till the reign of king Charles I. but being now extinct, the representation devolves upon the family of Inchtüre, of whom the present lord Kinnaird is lineally descended, to whose ancestor therefore we now return.

Charta penes dom. Kinnaird.

VIII. REGINALDUS de KINNAIRD, second son of sir Richard Kinnaird of that ilk, married Marjory, daughter and heiress of sir John Kirkcaldy, with whom he got the lands and barony of Inchtüre, in the shire of Perth, upon which he got a charter from king Robert III. "*Reginaldo de Kinnaird, &c.* son of " the deceased sir Richard Kinnaird, and Marjory Kirkcaldy, daughter and heiress of the " deceased sir John Kirkcaldy, the said Reginald's future spouse, all and hail the lands " which the said Marjory was possessed of " in the barony of Inchtüre, to the said Reginald and Marjory, and longest liver of " them two, and the heirs lawfully procreate " betwixt them, &c." The charter is dated 28th January 1399.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 142.

This Reginald and his successors were designed by the title of Inchtüre, and, on account of this marriage, quartered the arms of Kirkcaldy with their own.

He died in the end of the reign of king James I. leaving issue a son,

Charta in archiv. Jacobi III. et penes dom. Kinnaird.

IX. WALTER KINNAIRD of Inchtüre, who succeeded him, and made a resignation of his lands and barony of Inchtüre, Polgavie, &c. *carissimo nepoti suo, Mro. Johanni Kin-*

naird, &c. upon the 17th day of October, 1486.

He had a son,

X. REGINALD de KINNAIRD his apparent heir, who died before himself, leaving issue a son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. Mr. JOHN KINNAIRD, who succeeded his grand-father in the lands and barony of Inchtüre, &c. and got a charter under the great seal confirming to him the fore-mentioned resignation of the barony of Inchtüre, &c. dated 28th October 1486.

This John Kinnaird of Inchtüre was one of the inquest upon the service of Andrew lord Gray, anno 1505. Charta penes dom. Gray.

He was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XII. GEORGE, who got a charter from king James IV. of the lands and barony of Inchtüre, anno 1511.

In a charter, wherein Andrew Kinnaird of that ilk gave the castle of Kinnaird to William lord Ruthven, George Kinnaird of Inchtüre, and George his son and heir, are witnesses, anno 1514.

Ibidem, and Haddington's collections.

He left issue two sons.

1. *George*, his apparent heir, who died without issue.

2. *Patrick*, who succeeded his father.

XIII. PATRICK KINNAIRD of Inchtüre, got a charter under the great seal, *terrarum baronia de Inchtüre, &c.* anno 1542. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of Moncur of that ilk, by whom he had a son and successor,

XIV. PATRICK KINNAIRD of Inchtüre, a great loyalist, who got a charter under the great seal from queen Mary, anno 1565, of the lands and barony of Inchtüre. Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands and village of Laik, &c. anno 1570. Ibidem.

He married Eupheme daughter of James Gray of Balegarno, Esq; by whom he had a son,

XV. PATRICK KINNAIRD of Inchtüre, who succeeded him, and married Eupheme, daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert Gray of Balindoran, a son of lord Gray, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Ibid. & Crawford's peerage.

1. *John*, who died unmarried.

2. *George*, who became his father's heir.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir Andrew Hay of Keilour, and was mother by him of John twelfth earl of Errol.

He was slain by William, son of Patrick Ogilvie

Remissio in
pub. archiv.

Ogilvie of Inchmartin, *anno* 1590, which appears by a remission, under the great seal, to the said William Ogilvie, for the slaughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchtur, dated *anno* 1594. He was succeeded by his son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XVI. GEORGE KINNAIRD of Inchtur, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Deans-croft, and others, in the parish of Inchtur, *anno* 1603.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a son and successor,

Ibidem.

XVII. PATRICK, who got a charter under the great seal, *Patricio Kinnaird de Inchtur*, of the lands of Millhill, &c. *anno* 1615.

Also two other charters of the lands of Drimmie, the half of the lands of Balegarino, &c. *anno* 1624.

Ibidem.

He got likewise a charter of the lands of Polgavie, &c. in 1630; also a charter of several other lands, *anno* 1643.

Ibidem.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a son,

XVIII. GEORGE KINHAIRD of Inchtur, who succeeded him. He was a man of great worth and honour, and continued a steady friend of the royal family during all the time of the civil war.

After the restoration, king Charles II. was pleased first to confer the honour of knighthood upon him, *anno* 1661; and he got a charter under the great seal, *domino Georgio Kinnaird, terrarum baroniæ de Forgund et Foulis, &c. &c.* 1662.

Ibidem.

He was afterwards appointed one of his majesty's privy council, and raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Kinnaird of Inchtur, by patent *hereditibus masculis e corpore suo*, dated 28th December 1682.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Crichton of Ruthven, Esq; by whom he had six sons.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *John*, died without issue.
3. *James*, died without issue.
4. *Alexander*, died without issue.
5. Mr. *Charles*, a man of great learning and strict honour, but died without issue.

6. *George*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He died on 29th December 1689, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. PATRICK, second lord Kinnaird, who married Anne, daughter of Hugh lord Lovat, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *George*, master of Kinnaird, who died without issue, *anno* 1698.

2. *Patrick*, his father's heir.

3. *Charles*, who succeeded to the estate and honours, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Anne*, married to Thomas Drummond of Logiealmond, Esq;.

He dying in February 1701, was succeeded by his son,

XX. PATRICK, third lord Kinnaird, who married, 1st, lady Henriët Murray, daughter of Charles earl of Dunmore, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathmore, by whom he had a son,

XXI. PATRICK, fourth lord Kinnaird, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle,

XX. CHARLES, third son of Patrick, second lord Kinnaird, who was the fifth lord.

He married Magdalene Brown, daughter of Mr. William Brown, merchant in Edinburgh, but dying without issue, *anno* 1758, his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin and heir male Charles, grandson of his uncle George, to whom we now return.

XIX. GEORGE KINNAIRD, Esq; sixth son of George the first lord, was father of,

XX. GEORGE KINNAIRD, Esq; who married lady Helen Gordon, daughter of Charles earl of Aboyne, by whom he had a son,

XXI. CHARLES, sixth lord Kinnaird, who succeeded to the estate and honours, as before observed, and married Barbara, daughter of sir James Johnston of Westerhall, baronet, by whom he hath issue two sons and three daughters.

1. *George*, master of Kinnaird.

2. *Patrick*.

1st daughter *Elizabeth*.

2. *Helen*.

3. *Margaret*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th *or*, a fess wavey, between three stars *gules*, for Kirkcaldy; 2d and 3d *gules*, a saltire, between four crescents *or*, for Kinnaird.

CREST; on a wreath, a crescent, rising from a cloud, with a star between its horns, all within two branches of palm disposed orlewise.

SUPPORTERS; two savages, each wreathed about his head and middle with oak leaves, and their hands, that support the shield, in chains

chains hanging down to their feet, their other hands holding each a garland of laurel.

MOTTO; *Patitur qui vincit.*

C H I E F S E A T

At Drimmie in the Carle of Gowrie, Perthshire.

H A Y Earl of KINNOL.

THIS great branch of the illustrious family of Errol, is sprung from sir William Hay, ancestor of the house of Leys, who was second son of sir David, and brother-german of sir Gilbert Hay of Errol, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander III.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Leys, ad ann. 1251.

Of this sir William was lineally descended,

I. Sir EDMUND HAY of Melginch, who made a considerable figure in the reign of king James IV. He is mentioned in many writs of the family of Errol, had the chief management of all their affairs in Perthshire, and was designed *Edmundus de Haya de Melginch, balivus comitis de Errol, &c. anno 1504.*

Diplom. Erroliana, chart. 27 et 36, penes comit. de Errol.

Writs of the family of Pitcur.

He was also chosen arbitrator by John Haliburton of Gask, ancestor of the family of Pitcur, *anno 1506.*

He was father of,

II. Sir PETER HAY of Melginch, who was also designed *balivus comitis de Errol*, in the reign of king James V. from whom he got charters under the great seal, *Petro Hay de Melginch, terrarum de Inchonane, &c.* betwixt the years 1536 and 1542.

Chart. penes dom. Gray, et in pub. arch.

He also got charters from queen Mary, *terrarum de Mureage, terrasque ecclesiasticas de Errol, &c. &c. inter 1552 et 1560.*

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of — Crichton of Ruthven, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. Sir *James Hay* of Kingask, father of James lord Bewlie, and earl of Carlisle. *Vide* title lord Bewlie.

Lives of the offic. of state, page 157.

3. *Edmund Hay*, a man of great learning and knowledge; was professor of the civil and canon law, and rector of the college at Doway.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1st, to Robert Moncur of Balumby; and, 2dly, to George Drummond of Blair.

Ibid. p. 158.

2. *Janet*, married to sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir PATRICK HAY of Melginch, a man of great honour, loyalty, and integrity,

Ibid. p. 158.

who was highly esteemed by king James VI.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, paternal ancestor of the earl of Finlater, by whom he had three sons.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Patrick* of Melginch, his successor, whose male-line is now extinct.

2. *George*, first earl of Kinnoul.

3. *Peter* of Kirkland of Melginch, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

IV. GEORGE, second son of sir Patrick Hay of Melginch, first designed sir George of Kinfauns, was a man of extraordinary natural parts, which, by the care of his father, were improved by a liberal education at home and abroad, particularly in France, where he spent some years under the tuition of the learned Edmund Hay his uncle.

On his return home, being about twenty-four years of age, he was brought into court by his kinsman sir James Hay, afterwards earl of Carlisle, with the character of a gentleman well qualified, by his improvements and conversing with the muses, for any service his master should honour him with. By which introduction, and his fine accomplishments, he so far engaged the king's favour, that he soon raised him to be one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and bestowed upon him the Carthusian priory at Perth, 18th February 1598.

Gift in pub. archiv.

He was one of the retinue that attended the king from Falkland to Perth, on the memorable 5th of August 1600, and had the honour to be instrumental in rescuing his majesty, &c.

Lives of the offic. of state, page 158. Gowrie's conspiracy, &c.

The king, well discerning his great abilities, made him clerk-register, *anno 1616*, which he held till 1622. When Alexander earl of Dunfermline, lord high chancellor of Scotland died, to him he succeeded, and acquitted himself in that great employment with such integrity and honour, as recommended him to the esteem of king Charles I. who created him viscount Duplin, and lord Hay of Kinfauns, 4th May 1627. Also, as a further mark of his favour, advanced him to the dignity of earl of Kinnoul, by letters patent *hæredibus*

Chart. comit. Errol.

redibus masculis quibuscunque, 25th May 1633.

He enjoyed the chancellor's place with universal applause till he died at London, 16th December 1634. His body was conveyed to Scotland, and lies interred at Kinnoul, under a sumptuous monument, with his statue in full proportion, habited in a chancellor's robe.

By Margaret his wife, daughter of sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, in the county of Forfar, he had issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Peter Hay*, who died unmarried.
2. *George*, his successor.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander Lindsay, lord Spynzie.

V. *GEORGE*, second earl of Kinnoul, was captain of the yeomen of the guards to king Charles I. and one of the privy council.

In the civil war, he shewed an unshaken loyalty to his sovereign, was constant in his service, often hazarding his person in the royal cause, and, by adhering thereto, he lost the greatest part of his estate.

He died at Whitehall, 5th October 1644, leaving issue, by lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of William earl of Morton, lord high treasurer of Scotland, one son,

William, his heir,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to William earl Marishal.
2. Lady *Catharine*, married to sir James Baird of Auchmedden.

VI. *WILLIAM*, third earl of Kinnoul, married, 1st, lady Mary Brudenel, daughter of Robert earl of Cardigan, by whom he had no issue; and, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of James earl of Salisbury, by whom he had two sons.

1. *George*, his heir,
2. *William*.

And dying anno 1677, was succeeded by,

VII. *GEORGE*, fourth earl of Kinnoul, who, dying in Hungary without issue, anno 1687, was succeeded by his brother,

VIII. *WILLIAM*, fifth earl of Kinnoul, who dying also without issue, 10th May 1709, in him ended the male line of the body of the first earl of Kinnoul; and the honours immediately devolved upon Thomas viscount Duplin, the next heir-male, being lineally descended of the younger brother of the patentee, to whom we now return.

IV. *PETER HAY*, third son of sir Patrick Hay of Melginch, and brother of George first earl of Kinnoul, was designed of Kirklands of Melginch, as before observed.

He married a daughter of ——— Hay of Pittfour, by whom he had a son,

Mr. *Francis*, his heir,—and a daughter,

——, married to sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer, one of the senators of the college of justice, ancestor of the Fletchers of Salton.

Genealogical collect. penes MacFarlane.

V. Mr. *FRANCIS HAY*, his son, having acquired the lands of Balhousie near Perth, assumed that for his chief title, and got a charter from king Charles I. *magistro Francisco Hay de Balhousie terrarum de Mochram, &c.* dated 1632.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got likewise charters, under the great seal, of several other lands about 1640, particularly the lands of Duplin, which he acquired from his cousin the earl of Kinnoul.

Ibidem.

He was also a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal family, and was fined in 2000 l. sterling by Oliver Cromwel, anno 1654.

Cromwell's act of indem. and Guthrie's memoirs.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Oliphant of Bachilton, by whom he had a son,

MacFarlane's collections.

George, his heir, ——— and two daughters.

1. *Beatrix*, married to sir George Hay, knight, lawful son of sir Patrick Hay of Melginch, knight.

Contract penes comitem de Kinnoul.

2. *Rebecca*, married to Mr. George Oliphant, son of John Oliphant of Bachilton, Esq.

Contract ibid.

VI. *GEORGE HAY* of Balhousie, married Marian, daughter of sir Thomas Nicholson of Colbrands-path, lord advocate, in 1648; and died in October 1672, leaving issue two sons.

1. *Francis Hay* of Balhousie, who died without issue, anno 1675.
2. *Thomas*, afterwards of Balhousie, who succeeded his brother.

VII. *THOMAS HAY* of Balhousie, having come early into the revolution, was raised to the dignity of the peerage by king William, by patent in these words; *Creasse prefatum Thomam Hay de Balhousie, vicecomitem de Duplin—prædicto Thomæ et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis; quibus deficien. hæred. ejus talia, &c.* dated 31st Dec. 1697.

Chart. in pub. arch. and decisions of the lords of session.

Upon the death of William fifth earl of Kinnoul, without issue, anno 1709, this Thomas succeeded to the estate and honours of Kinnoul, being next heir-male, as before observed, and was the sixth earl.

He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the British parliament 1713, and married Elizabeth Drummond, daughter of William viscount of Strathallan, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

Peerage of England, vol. V. p. 295.

1. *Henry-George*, viscount Duplin.
2. *William*, who died without issue.
3. Col. *John Hay* of Cromlix, who married Marjory,

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 160.

Peerage of England, vol. V. p. 295.

Ibidem.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

Marjory, daughter of David viscount Stormont. 1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to John Erskine earl of Marr, and had issue.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to James earl of Finlater and Seafield, and had issue.

He died in January 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. *GEORGE*, seventh earl of Kinnoul, who, in his father's lifetime, was member for Foy in Cornwall, to the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster 25th November 1710; and, the year following, being made one of the tellers of the exchequer, a writ was issued, December 8th 1711, for a new election, and he was re-chosen.

Peerage of
England, vol.
V. p. 295.

Her majesty queen Anne, in consideration of his merit and services, was pleased to create him a baron of Great Britain, by the title of lord Hay, baron Hay of Podwarden, *in com.* Heref. by letters patent, bearing date the 1st of January 1712.

In the year 1729, he was appointed by his late majesty king George II. his ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, from whence he returned in the year 1737.

In 1709, he married lady Abigail Harley, daughter of Robert earl of Oxford and Mortimer, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, by whom he had four sons and six daughters.

1. *Thomas*, viscount Duplin.

2. *Robert*, who takes the name and arms of Drummond, as heir of entail to his great grandfather, William Drummond viscount of Strathallan. In the year 1737, he was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary; in 1743, a prebendary of the collegiate church of Westminster; in 1748, bishop of St. Asaph; in 1761, bishop of Salisbury; and in the same year archbishop of York, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. He married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol of London, merchant, by whom he hath issue six sons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

3. *John Hay*, A. M. of Christ's church Oxon, rector of Epworth in Lincolnshire, by the king's gift. He died unmarried.

4. *Edward*, who, in the year 1752, was appointed his majesty's consul at Cadiz; in 1754, consul-general in Portugal; in 1757, his majesty's envoy-extraordinary to the king of Portugal; and in 1762, plenipotentiary to the said king. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Flower of London, merchant, and has issue three sons and three daughters.

The earl's 1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*.

3. Lady *Anne*.

4. Lady *Abigail*.

5. Lady *Henrietta*, married to Robert Roper, L. L. D. chancellor of the diocese of York.

6. Lady *Mary*, married to Dr. John Hume, bishop of Oxford, and dean of St. Paul's.

The earl died anno 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. *THOMAS*, eighth earl of Kinnoul, who was member for the town of Cambridge in the British parliaments 1741, 1747, and 1754; in the two last whereof he was chairman of the committee of privileges and elections. In 1741, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, in 1746, one of the commissioners of trade and plantations; in 1754, one of the commissioners of the treasury; in 1755, joint paymaster-general of his majesty's guards, garrisons, and land forces; and in 1758, chancellor of the dutchy and county palatine of Lancaster, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. In 1759, he was nominated his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal, at whose court he resided only a few months, and returned to England in the year 1760.

In 1741, he married Constantia, daughter of John Kirle-Ernly, Esq; of Whetham in Wilt-shire, who died in the year 1753, leaving issue. He is at present unmarried.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *azure*, an unicorn rampant *argent*, armed, maned, and unguled *or*, within a border of the last, charged with eight half thistles *vert*, and as many roses *gules*, joined together by way of party *per pale*, given to the family when created earl, as a coat of augmentation; the unicorn and border being a part of the royal achievement, and the thistles and roses conjoined, representing the union of the two kingdoms in the person of king James VI. The 2d and 3d *argent*, three scutcheons *gules*, for the name of Hay.

CREST; on a wreath, a country man couped at the knees, vested in gray, his waistcoat *gules*, and bonnet *azure*, bearing on his right shoulder an ox-yoke proper.

SUPPORTERS; two countrymen habited as the crest, the dexter holding over his shoulder the coulter of a plough, and the sinister the paddle, both proper.

MOTTO; *Renovate animos.*

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Duplin in Perth-shire, a fine seat in a park; Balhousie, near Perth; at Brodsworth, in York-shire; and Whitehall, London.

KEITH

KEITH Earl of KINTORE.

WILLIAM, sixth earl Marishal, the twentieth generation of that most noble and antient family, married lady Mary Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar, by lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme duke of Richmond and Lennox, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. *William*.

2. *George*.

These two were successively earls Marishal.

3. Sir *John*, afterwards earl of Kintore.

I. Sir JOHN de KEITH, third son of William sixth earl Marishal, a man of great loyalty, honour, and integrity, a firm and steady friend both to king Charles I. and II.

He had the principal hand in preserving the regalia of Scotland (*viz.* the crown, sword, and scepter) from falling into the hands of Oliver Cromwel: they had been privately conveyed from the castle of Edinburgh to that of Dunotter for safety.

At last when Oliver Cromwel became possessed of the whole country, except some few castles, of which Dunotter was one, tho' it was also besieged; but before it's surrender to the English, this sir John, with the assistance of some trusty friends, got the regalia conveyed away, and deposited them under ground in the church of king Kenneth, (commonly called Kineff,) about four miles from Dunotter.

Sir John made his escape beyond seas, and immediately, upon his landing, wrote to his friends in Scotland, that he was safely arrived with the regalia, &c. which letter being industriously suffered to fall into the hands of the English, they thereupon gave over all further hopes of finding them.

King Charles II. immediately upon his restoration, in consideration of sir John's constant loyalty, was pleased to create him knight marishal, *anno* 1600, which office was made hereditary in his family, with an annual pension suitable to the office.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *domino Johanni Keith, militi, marescallano, terrarum baronia de Caskieben, &c.* *anno* 1661.

King Charles appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, and raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of earl of Kintore, lord Keith of Inverurie, and Keith-hall, on 26th June 1677.

He was also appointed treasurer-depute, *anno* 1682, in which office he continued till

the treasury was put into commission in the reign of king James VII.

He married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Jean*, married to sir William Forbes of Monimusk.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, Esq;.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. WILLIAM, second earl of Kintore, and knight-marishal of Scotland, who married Catharine Murray, daughter of David viscount Stormont, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *William*, who succeeded his brother.

1st daughter, lady *Catharine*, married to David lord Halkerton, to whom she had a numerous issue.

2. Lady *Jean*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. JOHN, third earl of Kintore, who married miss Erskine, daughter of James Erskine of Grange, Esq; one of the senators of the college of justice, and brother of John late earl of Mar; but hedying without issue, his estate and honours went to his brother,

III. WILLIAM, fourth earl of Kintore, who also dying without issue, *anno* 1761, the honours became extinct; but earl Marishal succeeded to his estate as heir of entail, &c.

A R M S.

Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a scepter and sword saltire ways, with an imperial crown in chief, all proper, within an orle of eight thistles *or*, as a coat of augmentation for preserving of the regalia; second and third *argent*, a chief pallee of six pieces *gules* and *or*, the paternal coat of Keith.

SUPPORTERS; two chevaliers compleatly armed, with pikes in their hands, all proper.

CREST; an aged lady, from the middle upward, holding in her right hand a garland of laurel proper.

MOTTO; *Quæ amissa salva.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Kirkhall near Inverury, Aberdeen-shire.

MACLELLAN

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Nisbet's ap- pend. p. 10.

MACLELLAN Lord KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE surname of MacLellan is of very great antiquity in the south of Scotland. They had vast possessions in lands, and were very numerous and powerful.

Chartulary of Murray.

David MacLellan is mentioned in a charter of king Alexander II. the third year of his reign, which was *anno dom.* 1217.

Crawfurd's peerage.

All our historians agree, that the MacLellans of Bombie were heretable sheriffs of Galloway, flourished with great lustre for many ages; and there were twelve knights of that surname in the south of Scotland at one time, of which Bombie was the chief.

But as there are few of them mentioned in our publick records, before the reign of king James I. we shall from that æra begin to deduce their descent.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

I. Sir PATRICK MACLELLAN of Bombie, lived about 350 Years ago, and married a daughter of sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, ancestor of lord Gray, by whom he had a son and heir,

Crawfurd's peerage,

II. Sir PATRICK MACLELLAN of Bombie, who flourished in the reigns of king James I. and II. and having been prevailed upon to take part with lord Herries his relation against the earl of Douglas, was besieged in his own castle of Raeberry, and being at last forced to surrender, was put to death *anno* 1452, leaving issue a son,

Sir William, of whom afterwards.

Ibidem.

The clan MacLellan were so incensed at their chief's being slain, that they all joined, took up arms, and committed vast depredations upon the Douglasses territories, in defiance of all law and justice, for which king James outlawed and forfeited them, and the estate of Bombie was thereupon annexed to the crown.

Ibidem. MacKenzie, Nisbet, &c.

About this time the county of Galloway was greatly infested with a company of robbers or gypsies from Ireland, whereupon the king issued a proclamation, promising a considerable reward to any who would disperse them, and bring in their captain dead or alive; which was at last performed by the said sir William, son of the last sir Patrick of Bombie, who, with the assistance of his friends, dispersed that lawless crew, killed their chieftain, and brought his head upon the point of his sword to his majesty; for which gallant behaviour the king put him immediately in possession of his barony of Bombie: and to perpetuate the memory of that brave action, he took for his

crest, a Moor's head on the point of a sword, with *Think on* for his motto.

III. Sir WILLIAM MACLELLAN now again of Bombie, was ever after in great favour both with king James II. and III.

He got charters under the great seal, *Willielmo MacLellan de Bombie*, of the lands of Lo-fergus, &c. &c. *inter* 1470, *et* 1474.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He left issue a son and successor,

IV. Sir THOMAS MACLELLAN of Bombie, a man of great worth and honour, and a faithful and loyal subject, both to king James III. and IV.

He was possessor of a vast estate, which appears by his charters under the great seal, *Thomæ MacLellan de Bombie, militi*, of many different lands and baronies, *inter* 1488, *et* 1501.

Ibidem.

He married Agnes, daughter of sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. Gilbert, of whom the present lord Kirkcudbright is lineally descended, as will be shown hereafter.

3. John MacLellan of Achlane, whose male line is extinct, and his estate returned to the family.

He died *anno* 1507, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir WILLIAM, who got charters under the great seal, *Willielmo MacLellan de Bombie*, of several lands and baronies, *inter* 1507 *et* 1512.

Ibidem.

He was in great favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life, *anno* 1513, leaving issue, by Elizabeth Mure his wife, a son and successor,

Crawfurd's peerage.

VI. Sir THOMAS, who got charters under the great seal, *Thomæ MacLellan de Bombie*, of the lands of Plintoun, Blackmark, and several others, *inter* 1516 *et* 1520.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This sir Thomas had the misfortune to be killed in the street of Edinburgh, in a family feud between him and his neighbours the barons of Drumlanrig and Lochinvar, in July 1526, leaving issue a son,

Crawfurd's peerage.

VII. Sir THOMAS who succeeded him.

He got a charter, under the great seal, of all the lands that his father sir Thomas, and his grandfather

Ibidem.

grandfather sir William died posselt of, *domino Thoma MacLellan de Bombie, &c. anno 1542.*

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kenmure.

He married Helen, daughter of sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VIII, Sir THOMAS who succeeded him, and got charters under the great seal, *domino Thoma MacLellan de Bombie*, of several lands and baronies, *inter 1590, et 1595.*

He married Grizel Maxwell, daughter of John lord Herries, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir Robert, afterwards lord Kirkcudbright.

2. William MacLellan of Glenshannoch, whose son Thomas succeeded to the honours of Kirkcudbright, of whom afterwards.

3. John MacLellan of Bourg, whose son John succeeded also to the lordship of Kirkcudbright, as will be shown hereafter.

Sir Thomas died *anno 1607*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

IX. Sir Robert, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto filio et heredi apparenti domini Thoma MacLellan de Bombie, terrarum baronia de Bombie, &c. anno 1595.*

Retour in Chancery.

He was served and retoured heir to his father sir Thomas, *anno 1608.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great seal, *domino Roberto MacLellan de Bombie, militi*, of several lands, *anno 1610.*

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, of many other lands and baronies, *inter 1612, et 1616.*

Diploma in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great worth and merit, and highly esteemed by king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber; and being in no less favour with king Charles I. was by that prince first created a baronet, then raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord baron of Kirkcudbright, 25th May 1633, by patent to his heirs male general, they carrying the name and arms of *MacLellan, &c.*

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had a daughter.

Marian, married to sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtown.

He married, 2dly, Mary Montgomery, daughter of Hugh viscount Airds, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had no children.

And dying without issue-male *anno 1641*, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew and heir-male,

X. THOMAS MACLELLAN, son of his brother William of Glenskennoch before

5 F

mentioned, who was next brother to the patentee.

He was enrolled, and sat in the parliament as a peer, from 1641, to 1647, and was second lord Kirkcudbright. Records of parliament.

He also got charters under the great seal, *Thoma domino Kirkcudbright*, of several lands *inter 1642, et 1645.* Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Janet Douglas, daughter of William earl of Queensberry; but dying without issue, *anno 1648*, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his cousin-german and heir-male,

X. JOHN MACLELLAN, son of his uncle John of Bourg, before mentioned, who was youngest brother to the patentee.

This John was served and retoured heir to Thomas last lord Kirkcudbright, his uncle's son, *anno 1648*, and was third lord Kirkcudbright. Retour in chancery.

He was a great loyalist, and raised a regiment of foot, upon his own charges for the king's service, whereby he greatly incumbered his estate, and suffered many other hardships during the usurpation.

However, he lived to see the restoration, was entered upon the rolls of parliament as a peer, by the title of lord Kirkcudbright, *anno 1661.* Records of parliament.

He died *anno 1664*, and having never been able to repay the heavy debts he had contracted during the civil war, his estate was evicted by his creditors.

By Anne, daughter of sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtown, he left issue an infant son,

XI. WILLIAM, fourth lord Kirkcudbright, who succeeded to nothing but an empty title; and dying a child soon after his father, the honours devolved upon James MacLellan, the next heir-male, being nephew to John the third lord. Accordingly,

XI. JAMES MACLELLAN designed of Ach-lane, was served, retoured and cognosced heir to John lord Kirkcudbright his uncle, *anno 1729*, and was the fifth lord Kirkcudbright. Retour in chancery.

But he dying also without male issue, in him ended the whole male line of William, eldest son of sir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, who married Agnes, daughter of sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, as before narrated, in N^o. IV. of this account.

The representation therefore devolved upon William MacLellan of Bourness, being lineally descended from Gilbert, second son of the said sir Thomas. To him therefore we now return.

V. GILBERT

In the gene-
ral register.

V. GILBERT MACLELLAN was second son of sir Thomas of Bombie, by the foresaid Agnes Dunbar. In a tack in the public register, this Gilbert is designed second son of sir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, *anno* 1503; and in a charter to John Dunbar of Mochrum, he is designed brother-german to sir William MacLellan of Bombie, &c. *anno* 1506.

He married a daughter of lord Herries, by whom he had a son,

VI. WILLIAM MACLELLAN. There is a lease or tack of the lands of Grange-Sannick, to the above Gilbert MacLellan and this William, then designed his son and apparent heir, *anno* 1534.

All these
writs in the
general regist.

After Gilbert's death, William gets the tack renewed, and is then designed son and heir of Gilbert, &c. *anno* 1565.

He afterwards acquired the lands of Grange-Sannick, *alias* Balmagan, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1588, and is then designed William MacLellan of Balmagan, &c.

By Margaret Gordon his spouse, he had a son,

Ibidem.

VII. THOMAS MACLELLAN. In a charter by Elizabeth MacInsterre to her son, William MacLellan in Balmagan, and Thomas his son and apparent heir are witnesses, *anno* 1573.

Retour in
chancery.

There is a charter of the said William MacLellan, then designed of Balmagan, with consent of Margaret Gordon his spouse, to Thomas MacLellan his son and apparent heir, of the lands of Balmagan, &c. *anno* 1605; and this Thomas immediately after, is retoured heir to his said father, in the lands of Balmagan, *alias* Grange-Sannick, &c.

He married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had a son,

In the gene-
ral register.

VIII. JAMES MACLELLAN. In an obligation granted by John Gordon of Gillieftoun, to Thomas MacLellan of Balmagan, this James MacLellan, designed younger of Balmagan, his son and apparent heir is a witness; and in a sasine following upon a charter granted the said Thomas, this James designed as above, consents thereto, *anno* 1622.

He married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had a son,

IX. ROBERT MACLELLAN. In a tack

granted by Florence MacGhie to Gilbert Gourlay, James MacLellan of Balmagan and Robert his son and heir are witnesses, *anno* 1637. *Ibidem.*

John lord Kirkcudbright ratifies a disposition to Robert MacLellan of Balmagan, oye, heir and successor to Thomas MacLellan of Balmagan, his grandfather, *anno* 1655. *Ibidem.*

There are several other vouchers of this Robert in the public register, *anno* 1662, &c.

When the lands of Balmagan were apprifed from him by a decret of the lords of session, *anno* 1666, he is then designed of Bournes, &c. *Ibidem.*

He married ——— daughter of ——— by whom he had a son,

X. WILLIAM MACLELLAN of Bournes. There is a contract of marriage, the parties contracters whereof are, Robert MacLellan of Bournes and William his son and heir, on the one part, and Agnes, daughter of William MacCulloch of Nether-Ardwell with consent of her father, on the other part. By which contract this William and the said Agnes his spouse, are put in possession of the lands of Bournes, &c. *anno* 1672. *Ibidem.*

By the said Agnes MacCulloch, he had a son and heir,

XI. WILLIAM MACLELLAN of Bournes, who was retoured and cognosced heir-male to his father, *anno* 1696.

This William, upon the death of James MacLellan, fifth lord Kirkcudbright, without male-issue, claimed these honours as next heir-male, *anno* 1734, hath voted as a peer at several elections for members of parliament since, and is the sixth lord Kirkcudbright.

He married Margaret Murray, by whom he hath a son,

John, master of Kirkcudbright, an officer in the army.

A R M S.

Or, two cheverons *sable*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, a man armed at all points, holding a batton in his hand; and on the sinister, a horse furnished.

CREST; a naked arm, supporting, on the point of a sword, a Moor's head.

MOTTO; *Think on.*

MAITLAND

MAITLAND Earl of LAUDERDALE.

Martin's col-
lections, vol.
II. p. 23.

It is alledged by some antiquaries, that the Maitlands came from Italy to this country, in the reign of king Kenneth II. about the year 840, and some trace their origin even higher.

Introduct. to
Fordun. p. 60.

Others, with more probability, assert, that they came originally from France.

Certain it is, some of that surname came from Normandy with William the conqueror, anno 1066, had considerable commands in his army, and afterwards settled in England.

'Tis also certain, that while king David I. resided in England, he contracted a friendship with several persons of Norman extract of the first rank, who came to this country with that amiable prince, and settled here, of whom some of the most considerable families in Scotland are descended; and it is evident from our histories and records, that the Maitlands began to make a figure in this country, immediately after that æra.

We shall therefore deduce their descent by unquestionable documents, from,

I. THOMAS de MATULANT, who flourished, and appears to have been a man of distinguished rank, in the reign of king William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1165.

Chartulary of
Melrose, pe-
nes MacFar-
lane, p. 3.

In a charter of the lands of Rasau, to John Landales, *heres et successor Willielmi filii Johannis, filii Orme, &c.* this Thomas de Matulant is a witness, in the end of the reign of king William.

He died anno 1228, leaving issue a son,

II. WILLIAM de MATULANT, who made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II. appears to have been much about that prince's court, and is witness to many of his charters, even in his father's lifetime.

Chartulary of
Kelso, penes
eund. p. 29.

In a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Kelso, by Thomas, son of Reginald de Boscho, William de Matulant is a witness, with Negro de Ramsay, and William de Boscho chancellor of Scotland, who enjoyed that office from 1211, to 1226. The charter is without date, but must have been in or before 1226.

Ibid. p. 373,
and 374.

And to another donation to the abbacy of Kelso, with the same witnesses, also before the 1226.

Ibid. p. 160.

In a donation of Richard de Bard, to the abbot and convent of Kelsau, William de Matulant, Archibald lord Douglas, William Fla-

mang, Malcolm Loccard, Robert de Robert-
son, William, John, and Adam, sons of Regi-
nald de Crawford, are witnesses, at Lesmagu,
anno 1228.

He was also witness in a charter of Herbert abbot of Kelsau, who was abbot from 1231 to 1236.

Ibid. p. 203.

And in a donation to the monks of Kelsau, *cum Radulfo nano, magistro Ada de Roxburg,* and many others, this William de Matulant is a witness. This charter is without date, but by the witnesses, it appears to have been about 1236.

Ibid. p. 315.

Also to another donation, by David bishop of St. Andrews, William de Matulant is a witness, anno 1240.

Ibid. p. 345.

This William dying about 1250, was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir RICHARD MAITLANT, who was one of the most considerable barons in the country, being in possession of the lands and baronies of Thirlestane, Blyth, Tullos, Hedderwick, &c. in *vicecomitatu de Berwick*, and was in great favour with king Alexander III.

He made a donation to the monastery of Dryburgh, of the lands of Koubentside, in *territorio suo de Thirlestane, pro salute anime sue, et Avicie sponse sue, &c.*

Chartulary of
Dryburgh,
penes eund.
p. 78.

He also gave to the same convent, *omnes terras suas, quas Walterus de Giling tenuit in feodo suo de Thirlestane, et pasturagium ad quadraginta oves, sexaginta vaccas, et viginti equos, &c.*

Ibid. p. 79.

Amongst the writs of this family, there is a bond by Patrick abbot of Kelsau, and convent thereof, whereby they oblige themselves not to prejudice Roger de Quincy earl of Winchester, chancellor of Scotland, by an agreement betwixt them and sir Richard Maitlant, and William his eldest son, anent the lands of Hedderwick, pasturages of Thirlestane and Blyth, within their term, &c. Patrick was abbot of Kelsau, from 1258, to 1260.

Act of parlia-
ment, ascer-
taining the
writs of the
family M. S.
penes comi-
tem de Lau-
derdale, p. 8.

There is also an indenture betwixt sir Richard Maitlant knight, on the one part, *et Johannem anglicum ex altera parte*, anent the warrandice of a charter, granted by Thomas de Thirlestane, together with the said sir Richard his confirmation of the pasturage-com-
mon of Thirlestane, Lamlech, &c.

Ibidem.

Sir Richard, by said Avicia his wife, had a son,

IV. WILLIAM de MAITLANT, design-
ed

ed *dominus de Thirlestane*, who succeeded him.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, p. 80.

He ratified and confirmed to the monastery of Dryburgh, *omnes terras quas dominus Richardus Matulant pater suus dedit dictis monachis in territorio suo de Thirlestane. &c.*

Ibid. p. 82 & 83.

He also confirms to the same monastery, a donation of part of the lands of Bisslinghame.

He was a great patriot, and joined king Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown.

And dying about 1315, was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir ROBERT MAITLANT, who, in his father's lifetime, got possession of the lands of Thirlestane, which appears from a resignation by William, son and heir of Edward de ———, in the hands of sir Robert Maitlant, of all his lands which he held of sir Robert, *in territorio, villa, et tenemento de Thirlestane*, dated in 1293.

Writs of the family, p. 9.

Chartulary of Dryburgh.

He was witness in a charter of John Maxwell of Pencaitland to the abbacy of Dryburgh, *anno 1340*.

M. S. writs of the family.

He obtained a grant of the lands of Leithington from sir John Giffard knight of Yester, which was afterwards confirmed by king David II. the 17th October, in the 17th year of his reign, *anno 1346*.

He was a faithful and loyal subject, both to king Robert Bruce and his son king David.

Writs of the family of Marishal.

He married a daughter of sir Robert Keith, great marishal of Scotland, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

Charta penes dom. Andr. Lauder de Fountainhall.

2. *William Maitlant*, who is witness to a charter of Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood, together with his brother John, *dominus de Thirlestane*, in the reign of king David II.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Robert Maitlant*, who married ———, heiress of Gight, *in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen*, and was ancestor of the Maitlands of Pittrichie.

He lived to a great age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 428.

VI. JOHN MAITLANT, who got a safe conduct to go up to England, *anno 1363*, and afterwards obtained a charter of the lands of Thirlestane and Tollous, in which he is designed *Johannes dominus de Thirlestane*, *anno 1379*.

Writs of the family.

There is also a charter of the lands of Thirlestane and Tollous granted by William earl of Douglas to the said John Maitlant, upon his own resignation, and to Robert his son, procreate betwixt him and Agnes Dunbar his spouse, *ante annum 1384*; in which year William earl of Douglas died.

Ibidem.

In a charter of confirmation of a donation of the lands of Snowdon to the monastery of Dryburgh, *pro salute animæ suæ, sponsæ suæ, patris et matris suæ, &c.* he is designed *Joannes de Matulant dominus de Thirlestane, filius et haeres Roberti Matulant quondam domini ejusdem, &c.*

Chartulary of Dryburgh, p. 216.

He died about 1395, leaving issue by the said lady Agnes Dunbar, daughter of Patrick earl of March, a son,

Fordun, lib. cap. 10. and writs of the family.

VII. Sir ROBERT MAITLANT, *dominus de Thirlestane*, who succeeded him, and was entrusted, by his uncle George earl of March, with the keeping of the castle of Dunbar, when he went to England discontented. Fordun says, "*Et castrum de Dunbar nepoti suo, filio scilicet, sororis suæ, domino Roberto Matelant, militi, custodiendum reliquit, &c.*"

Fordun, lib. 15. cap. 10.

The earl afterwards turned an enemy to his country; got assistance from England, invaded, and did it great mischief, for which he was most justly forfeited; but sir Robert Maitlant, having immediately surrendered the castle of Dunbar to the earl of Douglas, was not involved in his uncle the earl of March's rebellion, though some authors have asserted that he was.

Ibid. ad ann. 1440.

He was afterwards designed by the title of Leithington, and married ———, by whom he had three sons.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 293.

1. Sir *Robert*, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were appointed hostages for king James's ransom, *anno 1424*, but he died before his father without issue.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 327.

2. *William*, his father's heir.

3. *James Maitlant*, who married *Ægidia*, daughter of James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, which appears from a charter of confirmation, *Jacobo Maitlant, fratri germano Willielmi Maitlant de Thirlestane, et Ægidie Scrimzour sponsæ suæ, hæredi, &c. terrarum de Auchinbreck, Dunvyn, Quithil, Clougare, Ferdinalane, Clathkene, Auchtinach, Braunchairt, Capelrig, et de Bagra, cum pertinent. jacent. in baronia de Tiberis, in vicecomitatu de Dumfries*; the lands to return to William, failing heirs of James's body. The charter is dated in 1450, and the confirmation on 10th June 1451. This James had a son, Robert, who got from king James IV. a charter, *castrum, lacum, et montem de Tiberis, &c. anno 1494*, whose son, John Maitlant, got a charter of the same lands from king James V. and of him the Maitlands of Eccles and others re descended.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi II.

Ibid. Jacobi IV.

Ibid. Jacobi V.

Sir Robert dying about 1434, was succeeded by his son,

VIII. WILLIAM MAITLAND, promiscuously

euously designed of Leithington and Thirlestane.

There is a charter by Archibald duke of Turenne, earl of Douglas and Longueville, lord of the regality of Lauder, &c. to William Maitland of Thirlestane; and Margaret Wardlaw his spouse, of the lands of Blythe, Hedderwick, Tullos, and Burncleugh, dated at Linlithgow 23d March 1432; his father being then alive.

Writs of the family, p. 9.

He lived after 1460, and left issue, by the said Margaret Wardlaw, a son,

John, his heir,—and a daughter,

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1496.

Margaret, married to John Edmonston of that ilk.

He was succeeded by his son,

IX. JOHN MAITLAND, designed *dominus de Leithington et Thirlestane*. He made a great figure in the reigns of king James III. and IV. and died in the year 1514, leaving issue a son,

Ibidem, and writs of the family.

X. WILLIAM MAITLAND, his apparent heir, a man of great bravery, courage and resolution, and in high favour with his majesty king James IV.

He got a bond from Thomas Cockburn of Newbigging, to keep him free at the king's hands for the wards and relief of the lands of Gargouzie, in the barony of Tibbers, since the death of William his great grandfather, dated 19th September 1506.

Ibidem.

Also a bond from sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, to warrant him at the king's hands, and the free tenants of the barony of Tibbers, from all danger of recognition, dated 10th February 1508.

Ibidem.

He accompanied his royal master king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life on 9th September 1513, his father being then alive.

Nisbet, and Scots comp.

By Martha his wife, daughter of George lord Seton, he left issue one son,

Sir Richard,—and one daughter,

Janet, married to Hugh lord Somerville.

XI. Sir RICHARD MAITLAND of Leithington and Thirlestane, was served heir to his father in October 1513, and succeeded also to his grandfather the year thereafter.

He obtained from king James V. a charter of the lands of Thirlestane, in which he is designed *Ricardus Maitland de Leithington, eques auratus*, &c.

Charta in archivis Jacobi V.

Also a charter, *terrarium et villa de Blythe, terrarium de Garmure*, &c. dated in 1538.

Ibidem.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to adjust the differences with the English about the debateable lands on the borders, anno 1552; and again in the year 1560.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 319, and 569.

He being a man of great learning and knowledge of the laws, as well as an able statesman, was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice, anno 1561.

In 1562, he was constituted lord privy seal; which office he resigned in 1567, and his second son John was immediately invested with it.

Charta in archiv. Mariae reginae.

In 1584, he resigned his lord of session's place in favours of sir Lewis Ballenden, and having faithfully discharged his duty in all the offices he enjoyed, he died anno 1586, having married Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Cranston of Crosbie, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

Account of the college of justice in the lawiers lib.

1. Sir William, his apparent heir.

2. Sir John Maitland, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. Mr. Thomas Maitland.

1st daughter, Helen, married to sir John Cockburn of Clerkington.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. Isabel, married to James Herriot of Trabrown.

Ibidem.

3. Mary, married to Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

Ibidem.

4. Elizabeth, married to William Douglas of Whitinghame.

Ibidem.

XII. Sir WILLIAM MAITLAND of Leithington, first son and apparent heir of sir Richard, was a man of great integrity, loyalty, and honour, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary.

He obtained from her majesty a charter, *tertia partis terrarum et baronia de Bolton*, in which he is designed *Willielmus Maitland junior de Leithington*.

Charta in archiv. Mariae reginae.

Also a charter *dimidietat. terrarum de Garvet, terrarum de Stevenson, cum molendino et piscaria super aqua de Tyne*.

Ibidem.

And another charter, *terrarium et villa de Dawick, et terrarium et villa de Bridgend*, &c.

Ibid. ad ann. 1558.

In 1558, he was constituted principal secretary of state to queen Mary; and in 1561 he was nominated one of her privy council.

Ibidem.

He was many times afterwards sent as her majesty's ambassador to the court of England, where he had the management of affairs of the utmost importance; and though his negotiations were sometimes not attended with the desired success, yet he always acquitted himself with fidelity and good conduct.

In 1561 he was sent ambassador to England, to desire queen Elizabeth's friendship, and to assure her majesty of queen Mary's sincere intention of cultivating a good understanding with her dearest sister of England.

Keith's history, p. 181.

In 1562, queen Mary sent him to solicit an interview with queen Elizabeth, and tho' he used all the arguments that could be de-

Spotiswood's hist. p. 185.

vised

vised by an able statesman, it could not be brought about.

Keith's hist.
p. 235, 236.
and 237.

In 1563, he was sent to endeavour to get queen Mary declared heir to the crown of England; and certainly none had a better title; but queen Elizabeth could never be prevailed on to yield that point.

Cambden,
p. 396.

In 1564, he was sent to treat about a match for the queen of Scotland, and was at this time most graciously received by queen Elizabeth; but that negotiation took no effect.

Keith, Anderson,
Cambden,
&c.

In 1565, he was at last sent to desire queen Elizabeth's concurrence and approbation of queen Mary's marriage with Henry lord Darnley; but the queen of England likewise opposed that, as she had done most of queen Mary's other overtures.

When the civil war broke out in 1567, his reputation for wisdom and integrity made him greatly courted by both parties; but what he had chiefly at heart was, the honour and safety of the queen, and the interest and good of his country. He strenuously opposed every measure that was taken against her majesty, both at home and at the court of England.

Chart. in archiv.
Jacobi VI.

He assisted sir William Kirkaldy in keeping out the castle of Edinburgh against the young king and the regent, for which he was deprived of the secretary's place, *anno* 1570.

Ibidem.

He still continued steady in his loyalty to the queen till his death, which happened in 1573, having married, 1st, Janet Menteith, by whom he had no issue; 2dly, Mary, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, by whom he had a son,

James,—and a daughter,
Mary, married to Robert first earl of Roxburgh.

Chart. in pub. archiv.
ad annum 1592.

XIII. JAMES, only son of sir William, eldest son of sir Richard Maitland of Leithington, married Agnes Maxwell; but dying without issue, the estate and honours devolved upon his uncle,

XII. Sir JOHN MAITLAND, second son of the above sir Richard, a man of excellent natural parts, which, by his father's care, were highly improved by a liberal education.

He was a most faithful and loyal subject, and a firm and steady friend to the interest of queen Mary.

Charta in archiv.
Marie regine.

He first had the abbacy of Kelso in commendam, which he afterwards exchanged with Francis Stewart, the queen's nephew, for the priory of Coldingham, *anno* 1566.

Ibidem.

In 1567, he was preferred to be lord privy seal, upon his father's resignation, as before observed.

But being inviolably attached to the queen's interest, and entirely disapproving of the methods that were used to induce her majesty to resign the government in favours of her infant son, he suffered many hardships, both in his person and fortune; his benefice was taken from him; and given to Alexander Home of Manderston, and he was deprived of the office of privy seal by act of parliament, which was immediately bestowed upon George Buchanan the historian, *anno* 1570.

Records of parliament,
ad annum 1570.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And being sensible that the regent, who then had the management of all affairs, was no friend of his, he retired to the castle of Edinburgh, where he was kindly received by sir William Kirkaldy, the governor, with whom he continued till the castle was taken by the regent, with the assistance of some troops he got from queen Elizabeth, in 1573.

Spotiswood,
Melvil,
Home, John.
ston.

Sir John Maitland was then sent prisoner to Tantallon; but the regent sometime thereafter consented to his enlargement, and allowed him to be confined at the lord Somerville's house, and two miles round it; but under the penalty of ten thousand pounds sterling, in case he should go beyond the prescribed limits.

Melvil's memoirs.

Records of council in the signet office.

He continued under this restraint till the earl of Morton's fall, after which he was liberated by an act of council, *anno* 1578.

Ibidem.

After he obtained his liberty he went to court, where his many excellent qualities soon brought him into favour with the king, who preferred him to be one of the senators of the college of justice, *anno* 1581.

Memoirs of the college of justice, in the advocate's library, Edinr.

His majesty's esteem and regard for him still increasing, he first conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, then made him secretary of state for life, *anno* 1584.

Register of the privy seal.

In 1586, he was made vice-chancellor, by a most ample commission, in which are fully narrated his great merit, probity, and faithful services, &c. and sometime thereafter he was preferred to be lord high-chancellor of the kingdom.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He accompanied the king to Denmark, where his marriage was solemnized; and soon after his majesty's return to Scotland with his queen, he conferred the honour of the peerage upon the chancellor, by the title of lord Maitland of Thirlestane, by letters patent, dated 18th May 1590, "to him and the heirs-male of his body."

Charta pones comitem de Lauderdale.

He was one of the Scotch peers that assisted at the queen's coronation that same year.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

In 1591, the chancellor resigned his office of secretary of state, which the king immediately conferred upon sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington, the chancellor's nephew.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died in 1595, greatly regretted by the king,

king, and all who wished well to their country.

He was a man of great abilities and knowledge in the management of state affairs.

As no subject had a greater share of his royal master's favour, so none deserved it better, he having always been a most faithful minister, and acquitted himself in every station of life with honour, fidelity, and reputation.

Ibidem.

He left behind him a considerable estate, viz. the lands and baronies of Blyth, Thankerton, Biggar, &c.—The lands of Castlehill, *in dominio de Lauderdale, cum officio balivatus ejusdem, et de Musselburgh.*—The lands of East and West-Barns, Newton, Oswalden, lie-

Ibidem.

Rig et Fluris, Lochend, &c. The baronies of Stobo, Etdlestone, *nuncupat. lie* White Barony, &c.—Also ten chalders of victual yearly, out of the lands of Merkhill, Treprene, &c. Likeways the lands and barony of Leithington, &c. &c. *cum turre et fortalitio.*

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He married Jean, only daughter and heiress of James lord Fleming, lord high chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of queen Mary, by lady Barbara Hamilton, daughter of James duke of Chattleherault, by whom he had a son,

John, afterwards earl of Lauderdale,—— and a daughter,

Anne, married to Robert lord Seton, son and heir apparent of Robert first earl of Winton.

He was succeeded by his son,

XIII. JOHN, second lord Thirlestane, a man of great probity and honour, and was likeways highly esteemed by king James VI. who, in 1616, created him a viscount, and afterwards raised him to the dignity of earl of Lauderdale, by letters patent, "to him and the heirs-male of his body," bearing date 24th March 1624.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice, and lord president of the council.

He married lady Isabel Seton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by Lilius, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, by whom he had three sons.

1. *John*, afterwards duke of Lauderdale.

2. *Robert*, who married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Lundin of that ilk, by whom he had one daughter, Sophia, heiress of Lundin, married to John earl of Melfort.

3. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Lauderdale, who carried on the line of this family, of whom hereafter.

And dying in 1645, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. JOHN, second earl of Lauderdale, a man of great abilities, and singular accomplishments.

According to my lord Clarendon, he was deeply engaged with the covenanters in the beginning of the civil war, and, when a young man, was one of the commissioners appointed by the church of Scotland to meet with the assembly of divines at Westminster, in 1643, in order to new-model the government of the church.

In 1644, he was one of the commissioners from the estates of Scotland, to treat with the king at Uxbridge; but that treaty taking no effect, he was again commissioned by the parliament to treat with his majesty at Hampton-Court, *anno* 1647, the result whereof was, the raising an army to rescue the king, &c.

When the Scots were ready to march into England, the earl was sent over to Holland, to endeavour to prevail with the prince of Wales to repair to the Scotch army; but it could not possibly be accomplished at that time. Before the earl got back to Scotland, the bloody tragedy of his majesty's murder was perpetrated, and the earl returned directly to Holland, to offer his service to the prince of Wales, now king Charles II. and was most graciously received.

In 1650, the king came to Scotland, and the earl accompanied him; but (according to the noble historian) duke Hamilton and he were obliged to conceal themselves amongst their friends for some time after the king landed, they being both very disagreeable to Argyle and the covenanters, who ruled all at that time.

Clarendon's history, v. III. p. 286.

After the parliament at Stirling in 1651, all parties were (in appearance) heartily united in the service of his majesty; and now duke Hamilton and Lauderdale seemed to have most of the king's confidence.

Ibid. p. 308.

Lauderdale never after left his majesty, till the fatal battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner, sent to the tower of London, underwent a severe confinement of nine years, till he was released by the restoration of king Charles II. *anno* 1660.

Ibidem.

After which, in recompence of his sufferings, and on account of his great learning and knowledge in the management of affairs of state, he became the king's first favourite, and prime minister.

He was made secretary of state, president of the council, heretable high sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, one of the extraordinary lords of session, first commissioner of the treasury, one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber, lord high commissioner to the parliament, and governor of Edinburgh castle.

Sp. Guthry's memoirs.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

On second May 1672, he was created marquis of March, and duke of Lauderdale, by patent to him and the heirs-male of his body.

On third June thereafter, he was installed at Windsor, a knight of the most noble order of the garter.

On 25th June 1674, he was created a peer of England, by the titles of baron Peterham, and earl of Guilford, by patent also to the heirs-male of his body, and was made one of the privy council for the kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland.

North's examination of the history of the reign of king Charles II. p. 79.

As this great man hath been most unjustly aspersed by some historians, we shall take the liberty to sum up his character in the words of an author of good reputation, who, though an Englishman, seems to have examined the whole conduct of this Scotsman, without prejudice, and says, "It is well known, that, by the prudent conduct of the duke of Lauderdale, Scotland was in a posture not only of safety, but of giving assistance to the king, if needed."

"He was an inexpugnable loyalist, and kept the door of Scotland close shut, that no harm could get in or out there while he was commissioner, which, in the sense of the earl of Shaftsbury and his party, was the worst of offences."

"In the mean time all the party foul-mouths vented against him the utmost obloquy that could possibly be imagined, as if he had been the basest of men, and the modern time-serving historians chime in with it, though most injurious to the character and honour of the best and wisest of statesmen that ever England had, &c. &c."

John duke of Lauderdale married, 1st, lady Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander earl of Home, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady Anne Maitland, married to John marquis of Tweeddale.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Murray, daughter and heiress of William earl of Dyfart, widow of sir Lionel Talmash of Heylingham, in the county of Suffolk, by whom he had no succession.

And dying on the 24th of August 1682, without male-issue, his English titles, and those of marquis and duke became extinct; but his estate, and the honours of earl, &c. descended to his brother,

XIV. CHARLES, third earl of Lauderdale, third son of the first earl, who was constituted treasurer-depute, anno 1670.

He was also appointed general of the mint,

and one of the senators of the college of justice.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Lauder of Hatton, and obtained a charter from king Charles II. *Carolo Maitland, filio tertio legitimo quondam Johannis comitis de Lauderdale, et Elizabetha Lauder filia legitima Mri. Ricardi Lauder de Hatton, sua sponsa, et heredibus masculis, &c. totas et integras terras de Nortoun, terras de south et north Platts domos, adificia, et pertinen. jacen. in parochia de Ratho et vicecomitatu de Edinburg; ac etiam totas et integras terras et baroniam de Hatton, comprehenden. terras dominicales de Hatton, cum castris, turribus, &c. et totas et integras terras de Over-Gogar cum turribus, &c. &c.* dated 4th December 1660.

By her he had six sons, and two daughters.

1. Richard, earl of Lauderdale.

2. John, who succeeded his brother.

3. Mr. Charles Maitland, who married Lillias, daughter of sir John Colquhoun of Lufs, and widow of sir John Stirling of Keir.

4. Mr. Alexander Maitland, who married Janet Campbell, daughter of Mr. ——— Campbell, and had a numerous issue.

5. Mr. William Maitland, who married Christian, daughter and heiress of Robert viscount Oxenford, whose son, in right of his mother, was viscount Oxenford.

6. Mr. Thomas Maitland.

1st daughter, lady Isabel, married to John lord Elphinston.

2. Lady Mary, married to Charles earl of Southesk.

And dying in 1691, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. RICHARD, fourth earl of Lauderdale, a man of great learning, probity, and honour; he had a fine genius for poetry; witness his elegant translation of Virgil, which is universally acknowledged to be a master-piece of its kind.

With these great qualifications he soon became a mighty favourite of king Charles II. who admitted him one of his privy council when very young, and made him lord justice-clerk, anno 1681.

And being strongly attached to the interest of the royal family, he followed the fortune of king James VII. and went to France, where he died, having married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had no issue, whereby his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XV. JOHN, fifth earl of Lauderdale, who came early into the revolution; and, being bred to the law, was appointed one of the senators

Chart. in at.
chiv. Caroli
II.

nators of the college of justice, in which office he continued till his death, which happened *anno* 1710.

He married lady Margaret Cunninghame, only daughter of Alexander, tenth earl of Glencairn, which Alexander died without male-issue. By her he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, lord Maitland.
 2. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Lauderdale.
 3. *John*, who was a colonel of the guards.
- His only daughter, lady *Elizabeth Maitland*, was married to James earl of Hyndford.

XVI. JAMES, lord Maitland, first son and apparent heir of John fifth earl of Lauderdale, married lady Jean, daughter of John earl of Sutherland, by whom he had but one daughter,

Lady *Jean Maitland*, married to sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bart. one of the senators of the college of justice.

And dying before his father without male-issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XVI. CHARLES, who succeeded also to his father in 1710, and was sixth earl of Lauderdale.

He was constituted president of the court of police, lord lieutenant and high sheriff of the county of Mid-Lothian, and general of the mint.

He was also chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the British parliament 1741.

He married lady Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of James earl of Finlater and Seafeld, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had eight sons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, now earl of Lauderdale.
2. *Charles Maitland*, Esq; married to ——— Barclay, heiress of Towie, and has issue.
3. *George Maitland*, Esq; a dignified clergyman in the kingdom of Ireland.
4. *Richard Maitland*, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot.
5. *Alexander*, a colonel of the guards, and usher to the princess dowager of Wales. He married ———, daughter of colonel Maden, and has issue.
6. *Frederick*, a captain of a ship of war.

7. *Patrick*, captain of an East-India man.

8. *John*, a captain of foot.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to James Ogilvy of Rothemay, Esq; and hath issue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

3. Lady *Janet*, married to Thomas Dundas of Fingask, Esq; and hath issue.

He died in 1744, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JAMES, seventh earl of Lauderdale, who early betook himself to a military life, in which he continued for twenty-five years, when he resigned.

Upon his father's death he succeeded to the high sheriffship of the county of Mid-Lothian, and was chosen one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the British parliament 1747; also to the parliament 1754.

He married the daughter and co-heiress of sir Thomas Lombe of the county of Kent. By her he hath had four sons, and four daughters.

1. *Valdave-Charles Lauder*, lord Maitland who died young.
 2. *James*, now lord Maitland.
 3. Mr. *Thomas*.
 4. Mr. *John*.
- 1st daughter, lady *Hannah*, died young.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*.
 3. Lady *Mary-Julian*.
 4. Lady *Hannah-Charlotte*.

A R M S.

Or, a lion rampant dechasse within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath, a lion sejant guardant *gules*, crowned with a ducal crown, holding in his dexter paw a drawn sword, pomelled and hilted *or*, and in the sinister a flower de lis *azure*.

SUPPORTERS; two eagles proper.

MOTTO; *Consilio et animis*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Lauder-Forth in the county of Berwick, and at Hatton in the county of Edinburgh.

Old Earls of LENNOX.

Doctor Keat-
tine, Peter
Walsh, &c.

Mr. Simson's
essays. Hist.
of the Stew-
arts, &c.

THE Irish antiquaries claim the honour of the origin of this noble family, and assert, that their first ancestor came from Ireland.

Some Scotch authors alledge, that they are descended from Alexander, second son of Kenneth thane of Lochaber, and immediate younger brother of Bancho, predecessor of the Scotch royal family.

But the following narration will make it plainly appear, that they came from England.

Although upon the great victory obtained by William duke of Normandy (afterwards called the Conqueror) over Harold king of England, at Hastings, in October 1066, all the southern provinces of England submitted quietly to the government of the victor; yet several earls, great lords, and powerful barons, in the northern provinces, much attached to their old race of kings, and impatient of servitude, stood up valiantly in defence of their liberties, and the independency of their country; and having carried on a bloody, but unsuccessful, war against the Conqueror, whom they looked upon as an usurper, were at last compelled to leave their country, abandon their estates, and save their lives by flying to Scotland, where they were kindly received by king Malcolm III. as will be shown hereafter.

The most eminent of these families was, the ancestor of the Dunbars earls of March, who are treated of under that title, page 437 of this work.

The next was the progenitor of the old earls of Lennox, of whom we are now to give an account.

The first of them we can fix upon, with any certainty, is

Ordericus Vi-
talis.

Thoresby du-
catus Loidien-
sis, p. 71.

Doomsday
book in regi-
stro honoris
de Richmond.

I. AYKFRITH, or EGFRITH, an English Saxon lord, who was possessed of a great estate in Northumberland, which, with Cumberland and Westmorland, belonged to the Scots for several generations: it is therefore probable, that he was of Scotch extract. He had also the lordships of Dent and Sadbergh, in York-shire, and was cotemporary with the kings Canute and Edward the Confessor.

He made a great addition to his paternal estate, by the marriage of Eckfrida, a rich York-shire heiress, with whom he got vast possessions, viz. the lands and baronies of Askrig, Holteby, Marrig, Burgh, Ilkton, New-

ton, Taulield, Wath, Melmorby, Normanby, with several others, all in the same county.

He died about the year 1064, and left issue a son,

II. ARKYLL, or ARKILL, who succeeded him, and, in old records, is designed Arkill Ibidem: chevalier, the son of Egfrith, &c.

He was possessor not only of all the above baronies in York-shire, but also of the lands of Hakeford, Hornebye, Layburn, Brumpton, Ibidem: Carthorp, &c. in the same county.

He had likewise a great estate in Northumberland, which appears from a cotemporary author, who mentions him as one of the most powerful men in that country, according to these remarkable words: "*Arkyllus Nordankymbrorum potentissimus, cum rege concordiam fecit, eique filium suum obsidem tradidit, &c.*"

Ordericus Vi-
talis, ad ann.
1068. Histor.
Normann.
scriptores, p.
511.

He married Sigrida, daughter to a powerful baron in York-shire, viz. *Kilvert filius Lingulfi*, by Ekfrida his wife, daughter of Aldunus bishop of Durham, by which it appears, that the celibacy of the clergy had not then obtained in England. By her he had a son,

Simon Dun-
elmenfis, p.
80.

Cospatrick, who marrying the daughter of Dolphin, the son of Torphin, had a son, Cospatrick, cotemporary with Simon of Durham; a descendant of which Cospatrick, by an heir-female, was Adam de Steavolay, who succeeded to his York-shire estate.

Doomsday
book, ap-
pendix, p. 61.

Arkyll being a great stickler for the old Saxon race, bore a principal share in all the insurrections against William the Conqueror; and being defeated by him, anno 1067, was obliged to give his son Cospatrick an hostage for his fidelity, who being too young to have been concerned in his father's conspiracies, got a good share of his York-shire estate.

Ibidem.

Another dangerous insurrection having been raised against the Conqueror, by the Northern counties, in the year 1068, Arkyll joined heartily in it; and being again defeated, was forfeited, and obliged to leave England, according to these words of the said author, "*Eodem tamen anno Arkyllus fuit inter rebelles Eboracenses; quibus profligatis, a conquestore in exilium actus est, &c.*"

Ordericus Vi-
talis, p. 513.
et Simon Dun-
elmenfis, p.
82.

Arkyll fled to Scotland to king Malcolm Canmore, who having married Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling, the true and lineal heir of the English crown, received all the Saxon exiles with open arms, gave them estates in Scotland, and other rewards suitable

to

to their birth, merit, and the losses they had sustained in England, on account of their loyalty.

Arkyll obtained from that king a large tract of land in the shires of Dunbarton and Stirling, which was afterwards erected into the earldom of Lennox, in favours of Alwin MacArkyll his grand-son.

From this Arkyll his descendents, the old earls of Lennox, are denominated by the Gaelic bards and senachies, *Sìol Arkyll*, i. e. the posterity of Arkyll.

It is said he married a Scotch lady to his second wife, by whom he had a son of his own name, who succeeded him in his estate in Scotland.

Chartularies of Glasgow, Paisley, and Kelfo.

III. ARKYLL, second of that name, in old writs is always designed *Arkyllus filius Arkyll*, &c.

It does not appear that he survived his father long; and we have little of him on record, only that he was father of

IV. ALWYN, according to the Saxon, or Alwin according to the Celtic, who succeeded him, and is always designed MacArkill or the son of Arkill.

We find him mentioned in our records in the beginning of the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1124.

He is witness to a charter of confirmation, by that monarch, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, together with Constantine earl of Fife, who died anno 1127.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He appears to have been much about the court of this king David, being witness to most of that good prince's charters and donations to the religious, which were very numerous.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, Kelfo, and Glasgow, Dalrymple's collect. &c.

He was also witness to a general confirmation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, by king Malcolm IV. who succeeded king David, anno 1153.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He was possessed of a vast estate, and being also in great favour with the said king Malcolm, was by that prince raised to the dignity of earl of Lennox, in the beginning of his reign.

Chartulary of Glasgow.

He mortified to the church of Kilpatrick, in the earldom of Lennox, the lands of Cocknach, Edinvern, Baccun, Finbealuch, Drumcreve, Craigtulloch, Monach, Kinnern, Drunglenan, Cultbuth, and Dalmannach.

Chartularies of Paisley and Lennox.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Alwin*, his heir to the earldom of Lennox.

2. *Ethus*, or *Eth*, who is designed son to the earl of Lennox, in a charter granted to

the monastery of Melros, by Duncan, the son of Gilbert, the son of Fergus, created afterwards earl of Carrick, of the lands of Maybothle-Beg, or Little Maybole, in Airshire, in 1193; but we know nothing of his posterity, unless Dovenald Lefitz, Michael More de Levenax, mentioned in Prynne's collections, anno 1296, is descended of him.

Autogr. penes comitem de Morton; and chronicle of Melros.

Though we cannot fix upon the precise time of this earl's death, yet we are sure it happened in the reign of king Malcolm, who died anno 1165.

The earl was succeeded in his whole estates and dignities in Scotland, by his eldest son,

V. ALWIN, second earl of Lennox, who being very young at his father's death, king William (who succeeded king Malcolm) as superior of the earldom of Lennox, gave the ward thereof, during earl Alwin's minority, to his own brother, David earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, which appears from an inquisition taken by the abbot and convent of Paisley, concerning the lands of Monach-Kenneran, now supposed to be Balchonan, upon the river Clyde, anno 1233, when several of the witnesses declare, that the above lands belonged to the monastery, at the time that David earl of Huntingdon held and possessed the earldom of Lennox, according to these words in the chartulary of Paisley, "*Eo tempore quo David comes, frater regis Willielmi, habuit et possedit comitatum de Levenax, &c.*"

Chartulary of Paisley, p. 192.

This earl confirmed his father's donation of the above lands to the church of Kirkpatrick, and added of his own free gift, according to the record, the lands of Cateconar, &c.

Ibidem.

He gave also the church of Camfie, in the earldom of Lennox, to Walter bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that see, *ad orandum pro animabus regis David, et comitis Henrici, et regis Malcolmi, et pro salute domini sui Willielmi regis, et domine Emergarda reginae, &c.* And in the original record he is designed Alwin earl of Lennox, son of Alwin earl of Lennox.

Chartulary of Glasgow.

He gave likewise to *Maldovinus, decanus de Lennox*, the lands of Lufs in that earldom.

Charta penes dom. de Lufs.

He married Eva, daughter of Gilchrist earl of Menteith, by whom he had eight sons, and one daughter, who all came to maturity.

1. *Maldwin*, his heir in the earldom.

2. *Dugald*, or *Dufgalus*, who was rector of the church of Kirkpatrick, and died without issue.

Chartulary of Paisley.

3. *Malcolm*, who obtained for his patrimony the lands of Camfie, in the earldom of Lennox. His only son Finlay frequently, from his father's lands, designed *Finlaus de Camfie*,

Camſie, and *Finlaus filius Malcolmi*, had three daughters his co-heireſſes, viz. 1. Mary, married to John Wardrobe, a gentleman of a conſiderable eſtate in the weſt country. 2. Elena, married to Bernard Erth of that ilk, in Stirling-ſhire, whoſe third ſhare of the lands of Camſy are called the lands of Craighernard to this day. 3. Forveleth, married to Norinus Monorgund of that ilk, in Perth-ſhire. Theſe ladies are afterwards found neareſt heirs to their grand-uncle Dougal, rector of Kirkpatrick, by an inquisition, dated in the year 1271.

Chartulary of Paisley.

4. *Gilchriſt*, who is a frequent witneſs in the chartularies of Paisley and Lennox. He obtained from his brother earl Maldwin, for his patrimony, the lands and barony of Arrochar, in the upper part of that earldom, which has been ever ſince poſſeſſed by his poſterity, of whom Walter MacFarlane, now of that ilk, is the repreſentative, in a direct male-line, as will be hereafter obſerved.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et Autogr. penes MacFarlane.

5. *Amelic*, who, in old writs, is called Hamelyn, or Havel. He got from his brother earl Maldwin, the lands of Roſeneath in the Lennox, the church whereof he gave to the monaſtery of Paisley, in *puram, liberam, et perpetuam eleemoſynam*, &c. He had two ſons, Duncan and Amelic, both deſigned *fili Amelic*, &c. whoſe poſterity, in the male line, failed in their children, and the barony of Roſeneath went to the earl of Menteith by an heir-female; for we find *Maria comitiſſa de Menteith* in poſſeſſion of theſe lands, in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce.

Chartularies of Lennox & Paisley.

6. *Duncan*, who is witneſs in a charter granted by his brother earl Maldwin, to *Humfridus de Kilpatrick*, whoſe poſterity aſſumed the ſurname of Colquhoun.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 22. and 92.

7. *Henry*, who is witneſs in a charter of confirmation, granted by his brother earl Maldwin, to Gilmore, the ſon of Maldwin, *decanus de Lennox*, above mentioned, of the lands and barony of Luſs, whoſe poſterity took on the ſurname of Luſs, and continued in the male-line till the reign of king Robert II. or III. that *Godfridus de Luſs*, having only one daughter, his ſole heiress, ſhe married Humphry Colquhoun of that ilk, who, with her, got the eſtate.

Ibid. p. 25.

8. *Chriſtinus*, who is a frequent witneſs in his brother earl Maldwin's charters, particularly in one granted by him to Maurice, the ſon of Galbreath, anceſtor of the ancient ſurname of Galbreath. Of theſe three laſt brothers there are no deſcendents.

Ibid. p. 65.

His daughter *Eva* got from her brother earl Maldwin, the barony of Kilſyth, then in the earldom of Lennox, which ſhe conveyed to her husband Malcolm, ſon of Duncan

Chart. in archiv. familie de Kilſyth.

Thane of Calendar, in the ſhire of Stirling, and had a ſon Alwin, Thane of Calendar, anceſtor of thoſe of that ſurname.

Earl Alwin died about the year 1224, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. MALDWIN, third earl of Lennox, who granted to Anſilan Macbeath, anceſtor of the Buchanans of that ilk, a charter of the iſle of Clarinis in Lochlomond, wherein his brother Gilchriſt is a witneſs, anno 1225; and this is the firſt time we find him mentioned as earl.

Autogr. penes ducem de Montroſe.

He confirmed all the donations made by his predeceſſors to the church of Kilpatrick, which he afterwards gave, with all its lands and privileges, to the abbacy of Paisley; as alſo, the lands of Drumochar and Duntegleman, after the death of Ralph the king's chaplain, together with the annuity which he paid out of them to the earl, viz. three merks of ſilver, one chaldre of meal, another of malt, &c. which is confirmed by king Alexander II. anno 1228.

Chartulary of Paisley.

He gave alſo to the ſaid abbacy the lands of Drumdinans, Kultinſuth, Reinford, &c.

Ibidem.

When the differences betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland, and Henry III. of England were accommodated, Maldwin earl of Lennox was one of the guarantees on the part of king Alexander, anno 1237.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377.

He afterwards confirmed to the ſee of Glaſgow the church of Camſie, and to the monaſtery of Paisley all the donations made by his predeceſſors to that abbacy, to which Malcolm his ſon and apparent heir was a witneſs, 3d March 1238.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Glaſgow.

He made alſo conſiderable donations to the religious at Arbroath, and ſeveral other places; which is a ſufficient proof of his great piety, and the largeneſs of the eſtate he was poſſeſſed of.

Chartulary of Arbroath, &c.

Nor was his loyalty and regard for his ſovereign leſs remarkable; for, underſtanding that king Alexander II. had a great inclination to have into his own poſſeſſion the caſtle of Dunbarton, a place very ſtrong both by nature and art, and then the principal meſſage of the earldom of Lennox; alſo a large extent of territory called Morach, with its harbour and fiſhing contiguous thereto. The earl immediately made a ſurrender of the whole earldom into the king's hands, and thereupon obtained a new charter, dated in 1238, in which neither the caſtle nor territory were contained, according to theſe remarkable words in the charter: *quæ (ſays the king) ex conſenſu et bona voluntate ipſius Maldovini comitis in manu noſtra retinuimus*, &c.

Chartulary of Lennox.

The caſtle has ever ſince continued a royal fort,

Chartulary of Glasgow.

fort, and the town of Dunbarton was immediately erected by the king on the territory of Morach.

Chartulary of Paisley, and history of the Stewarts.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, son of Alan, hereditary lord high steward of Scotland, ancestor of the royal family of Stewart, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Gilchrist earl of Angus. By her he had a son,

Malcolm, lord of Lennox, — and a daughter,

Ada, married to Malcolm Drummond, ancestor of the great and ancient family of the Drummonds earls of Perth.

Chartulary of Paisley.

The last mention we find made of this earl in any public deed, is a general confirmation granted by him to the monks of Paisley, dated anno 1250, to which Walter Cumin earl of Menteith, Gilchrist, Amelic, and Duncan, the earl's brothers, are witnesses.

He died soon thereafter, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III.

Autogr. penes ducem de Montrose.

VII. MALCOLM, lord of Lennox, only son and apparent heir of earl Maldwin, is mentioned in many writs in the chartularies of Lennox and Paisley, &c. and is always designed *filius et heres apparens Malduini comitis*, &c. But he never came to be earl, as he died before his father, anno 1248, leaving issue a son,

VIII. MALCOLM, second of that name, who succeeding his grandfather earl Maldwin, was fourth earl of Lennox.

Chartulary of Lennox.

King Alexander III. erected a large tract of land of the earldom of Lennox into a free forestry, with all the privileges and emoluments which any mortal could justly claim or enjoy on account of any free forestry whatever, in favours of this earl, dated at Kintore, 6th July 1272.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Paisley.

He confirmed all the donations made by his predecessors to the religious at Paisley, in 1273.

He was a man of singular worth and merit, and a true lover of his country.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that bound themselves to stand by, and support the title of, princess Margaret, daughter of the king of Norway, to the crown of Scotland, failing heirs-male of king Alexander III.'s body, anno 1284.

Ibid. p. 471.

After king Alexander's death, he was one of the *magnates Scotia* who agreed to the marriage of the king of Norway's daughter (then queen Margaret) with Edward prince of England, anno 1290.

He confirmed the barony of Arrochar to his cousin Duncan, the son of his grand-uncle Gilchrist, ancestor of the laird of MacFarlane, &c. which was afterwards confirmed by a

[5 H 2]

charter under the great seal, from king James I. at a parliament held at Perth, anno 1430. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died betwixt the years 1290 and 1292, leaving issue only one son,

IX. MALCOLM, third of that name, who succeeded him, and was fifth earl of Lennox.

We find him designed *Malcolmus comes de Lennox, filius et heres quondam Malcolmii comitis de Lennox*, anno 1292; and that same year he was chosen one of the arbiters on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol; yet he, with many others of the Scotch nobility, was forced to submit to, and acknowledge the superior power of king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, anno 1294.

Chartularies of Lennox & Paisley.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 644, ad ann. 1292.

Ibid. p. 644.

He was a worthy patriot, and firmly attached to the interest of his country; for the liberty and independency whereof he fought all his life, and was at last slain in defence of it.

In the year 1297, he, in conjunction with the earls of Buchan, Menteith, Strathearn, Rofs, Athole, and Marr, at the head of a Scotch army, invaded, ravaged, and laid waste, all the north of England.

Walsingham, Matthew of Westminster, Hen. Knighton.

As soon as Robert earl of Carrick (afterwards the valiant and victorious king Robert Bruce) began to assert his just right to the crown of Scotland, he was the first of the nobility who joined him, was present with him in most of his battles and distresses, and, during all his life, adhered firmly to the best of sovereigns in the worst of times.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 323 Buchanan, &c.

He obtained from that great prince many charters, under the great seal, of different lands, lordships, and baronies, and got from him the hereditary sheriffship of the county of Clackmannan, anno 1310.

Chartulary of Lennox.

The king also confirmed to him the sheriffship and lord lieutenancy of the earldom of Lennox, which had been long enjoyed by his predecessors.

Ibidem.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, anno 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He got also from that same prince a charter under the great seal, *dilecto et fideli suo Malcolmno comiti de Lennox*, of the lands of Lecky, lying near Buchanan, in recompence of some lands in the territory of Cardross, which the earl had yielded to the king. This charter has no date; but appears to have been near the end of king Robert's reign, ante 1329.

Chart. in Rotul. Rob. I.

This earl gave a full and ample confirmation of all the lands and privileges granted by his predecessors to the abbot and convent of Paisley, dated in November 1330.

Chartularies of Paisley and Lennox.

King Edward III. of England having besieged

sieged the town of Berwick, Archibald lord of Douglas, then governor of Scotland, in order to raise the siege, gathered together a numerous army, and was joined amongst others by Malcolm earl of Lennox, with all his friends and followers. The two armies came to an engagement, at a place called Halidonhill, near Berwick; the Scots were utterly overthrown, and lost a great number of brave men, who all died fighting valiantly in defence of their country, amongst whom were the governor himself, the earls of Lennox, Strathearn, Sutherland, Carrick, &c. This battle was fought upon the 22d day of July 1333.

Henricus de Knighton, &c

Into what family this heroic earl married, we cannot, with any degree of certainty, affirm; but, if tradition can be credited, it was to a sister or daughter of Donald earl of Marr, and certain it is he had issue two sons, who survived him.

1. *Donald*, his heir.

Charta penes dom. Napier.

2. *Murdoch*, who obtained in patrimony, from his brother, the lands of Duntreath, &c. in the parish of Strathblane, in the earldom of Lennox, which, upon his death without succession, returned again to the family.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 43.

X. DONALD, sixth earl of Lennox, succeeded his father in 1333, and was one of the earls and great men of Scotland, who granted commission to several plenipotentiaries to treat with the English about the redemption of king David II. 26th September 1357.

Autogr. in pub. archiv.

He was also one of the *magnates Scotie*, who, in a parliament held at Scoon, 27th March 1371, unanimously acknowledge and declare, that John earl of Carrick (afterwards king Robert III.) was eldest lawful son of, and undoubted heir and successor, to king Robert II.

Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More. p. 120.

To this famous deed earl Donald's seal was appended, though now, by the injury of time, it is lost; but the tag to which it was affixed still remains, with his name at it.

Chart. in rol. Rob. II.

In the year 1372, king Robert II. gave to his son Alexander, lord Badenoch, afterwards earl of Buchan, the *relevium* or *compositum* money, due to the king out of the estate of Lennox at the entry of the next heir, to which he succeeded upon this earl's death, anno 1373.

Earl Donald left issue only one daughter, *Margaret*, his sole heiress, of whom afterwards.

He dying without sons, in him ended the male-line of Maldwin, eldest son of Alwin second earl of Lennox. The representation, therefore, fell to Malcolm MacFarlane of Ar-

rochar, the next heir-male, being grandson's grandson of Gilchrist, fourth son of the said second earl, of whom the present Walter MacFarlane of that ilk is the lineal representative, and is the only branch of that illustrious and once flourishing family, now subsisting, in a direct male-line.

XI. MARGARET, only child of earl Donald, succeeded to the estate of Lennox by her father's destination, but not to the honours, which he could not give, and neither she nor her husband ever assumed them.

She married Walter of Faflane, son of Alan of Faflane, the first of this family we find upon record, who obtained the lands of Faflane from Malcolm fifth earl of Lennox; and his son Donald the sixth and last of the old earls of Lennox, gives a charter of confirmation to Walter of Faflane, the son of the said Alan, of the lands of Faflane, Keppach, Culgrayn, Kirkmichael, Glenfrone, Ballernock, Letter-duald, Moyleig, &c. dated at Bellach, in *sesto omnium sanctorum, anno 1351*, wherein mention is made of the original donation by earl Malcolm to Alan of Faflane, before observed.

Autogr. penes MacFarlane.

Though this family used no other surname but that of Faflane, yet a late author derives their descent from Walter third lord high steward of Scotland; and this seems to be in some measure confirmed by a charter of Alan of Faflane, to which his seal was appended, having thereon a fess cheque of three tracts, with some other mark of distinction. But be this as it will, it is certain that Walter of Faflane, soon after his marriage with Margaret the heiress, relinquished his own paternal coat, and assumed the armorial bearing of this family, and his posterity took on the surname of Lennox, whereof the eldest son was to get the estate of Lennox, which came by his mother, and his second was to get his own paternal estate of Faflane, &c.

Duncan Stuart in the history of the royal family.

Writs of Ardingale.

He was at last designed *dominus de Lennox*, which appears by a charter, *Waltero de Faflane, domino de Lennox, et heredibus suis comitibus de Lennox, &c. anno 1384*. And in November 1385, this Walter of Faflane in person, and Margaret the heiress his wife, by letters patent, resigned their right to the estate of Lennox into the king's hands for new investment to sir Duncan Lennox knight, their eldest son, and his heirs, reserving the liferent of the whole to themselves, and the longest liver, during their respective lives, &c.

Chartulary of Lennox p. 18.

Ibid. p. 20

They had issue several sons.

1. Sir *Duncan*, afterwards earl of Lennox.

2. *Alexander*.

3. *Alan*.

3. *Alan.*

4. *Walter.*

These three last mentioned are all witnesses, and designed brothers of Duncan earl of Lennox, in a charter granted by him to Murdoch, the son of Malcolm, the son of Duncan, ancestor of the Leckies of that ilk, of the lands of Drumfad-Easter, &c.

Ibidem.

What became of these three brothers, or whether any of them succeeded to the estate of Faslane, we can give no further account; but Walter of Faslane, and Margaret the heirs, were succeeded in the territory of Lennox by their eldest son,

XII. Sir DUNCAN LENNOX, knight, grandson of Donald the sixth earl, and heir of line of the family, who having the prospect of a great estate, and Malcolm MacFarlane, ancestor of the laird of MacFarlane, the undoubted heir-male of the old earls, declining to accept a dignity which he thought he had not estate sufficient to support, king Robert II. out of a grateful remembrance of the many and eminent services performed to the kings his predecessors by the family of Lennox, conferred, *de novo*, upon the said sir Duncan, and his heirs, the dignity of earl of Lennox, after it had lain dormant for the space of eight or ten years, ever since the death of earl Donald in 1373.

Ibidem.

There are a great many charters still extant, relating to Duncan earl of Lennox; but by none of them can we discover into what family he married; only we are sure he had three daughters.

Chartularies of Lennox, Paisley, &c.

1. *Isabel.*

2. *Margaret.*

3. *Elizabeth*, of whom more particularly hereafter.

The earl entered into an indenture with Robert earl of Fife and Menteith, afterwards duke of Albany, and governor of Scotland, during the minority of king James I. whereby it was agreed, that sir Murdoch Stewart, son and heir to the said earl of Fife, shall have to wife Isabel, eldest daughter to the said earl of Lennox, and that the earl shall resign his haill earldom of Lennox in the king's hands for new investment thereof, to himself and the heirs-male lawfully to be begotten of his body; which failing, to the said sir Murdoch and Isabel, and the heirs to be procreate betwixt them; which failing, to return to the said earl and his heirs, &c. *Item*, it is agreed, that the said earl of Lennox, or his heirs-male, if he any has, shall pay to the said sir Murdoch, for the marriage of his daughter, two thousand merks sterling, at reasonable times, as the terms happen, &c. This indenture is

dated at Inchmuir, the earl of Lennox's seat, the 17th day of February 1391-2.

The earl of Lennox, soon after the consummation of the marriage, executed a deed of settlement of his estate, in terms of the said indenture, by resigning his whole earldom in king Robert III.'s hands, who reconveyed it, *dicto comiti Duncano, et heredibus suis masculis legitime procreatis seu procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, Mordaco senescallo consanguineo nostro carissimo, et Isabella filie dicti comitis, et eorum diutius viventi, et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, veris legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus dicti Duncani quibuscunque, de nobis et heredibus nostris, &c.* dated November 8th 1392.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. III. et chartul. de Lennox.

He again renewed this entail, anno 1411, to the same series of heirs; whereby it is evident the heirs of line could never succeed to the earldom of Lennox, while there were any lawful heirs-male of the earl's body subsisting.

Charta penes comitem de Panmure.

Some time after king James I. returned from England, Duncan earl of Lennox was arrested at the king's instance, was incarcerated in the castle of Edinburgh, and from thence carried to the castle of Stirling, where he was accused, not of treason, but of high crimes and misdemeanors; of which, by the verdict of an assize, he was found guilty, and condemned to lose his head; which sentence was executed upon him at Stirling, in May 1425, when he was about eighty years old.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 483.

That his estate was not forfeited, will afterwards appear. He, with his son-in-law Murdoch duke of Albany, and his two grandsons Walter and Alexander Stewarts, who suffered at the same time, were buried in the Black-friars church at Stirling, on the south side of the great altar, *figuris et armis eorumdem depictis, &c.*

Extract ex Chron. Scotiae in bibliotheca jurid. p. 272.

Earl Duncan's three daughters and their posterity succeeded according to the destination in the above entail, *viz.*

XIII. ISABEL, the eldest, married to Murdoch duke of Albany, who succeeded his father duke Robert, the king's uncle, in 1420; but as there is a full account of him, his children, and death, inserted in the title duke of Albany, page 16th and 17th of this work, we shall here only briefly mention his four sons, *viz.* 1. Robert, who died before himself, unmarried. 2. Sir Walter. 3. Sir Alexander, who both suffered with their father. 4. Sir James, who, upon his father's, grandfather's, and brother's imprisonment, broke out into open rebellion, burnt the town of Dunbarton, and, among others, killed sir John Stewart

Autogr. penes comitem de Panmure, et penes ducem de Montrose.

Act of legitimation in the public regist.

Stewart of Dundonald, governor of the castle there, &c. for which he was outlawed, and immediately obliged to fly to Ireland, where he died without lawful issue, before the month of May, in the year 1451; but he had several natural sons, who afterwards came over to Scotland, and were preferred to great honours; three whereof were legitimated by king James III. anno 1479.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Abercromby.

Charta penes Willielmum Lennox de Woodhead.

Account of religious houses, and book of assumption of benefices, M.S. in pub. archiv. Keith's bi-shops, &c.

Autogr. penes MacFarlane

After the entail in 1392, before narrated, all the vassals of the earldom of Lennox thought it absolutely necessary to have the charters, granted by earl Duncan, confirmed to them by his eldest daughter and undoubted heiress Isabel; of this we have many instances in the records, &c. particularly a charter granted to William lord Graham, ancestor to the duke of Montrose, anno 1423, of the lands of Errachy, Gartcarron, Strathblane, Balgrochyr, and many others, wherein she is designed *Isabella Stewart, ducissa Albanie, comitissa de Fife, et de Menteith, ac hæres comitatus de Lennox, &c.* and confirms *cum consensu Mordaci ducis Albanie, &c. ac regni Scotia gubernatoris, et filii sui et hæredis Walteri Stewart de Fife, de Lennox, de Menteith, &c.*

After her father's death, and the melancholy catastrophe of her family, which she long survived, and bore with great equanimity, firmness, and resolution, she still continued to possess the earldom of Lennox, and to grant charters to the vassals; in some of which she is designed countess of Lennox, particularly in one of the lands of Balgrochyr, held of her *in capite*, anno 1444, which will be hereafter mentioned.

In the year 1450, she founded a sumptuous collegiate church at Dunbarton, for a provost and several prebends, dedicated to St. Patrick the apostle of Ireland, who was born in Lennox, to which she mortified some lands in Strathblane; as also the lands of Stuc-Roger, Forkinch, Balerniebeg, and Knockdowrie-Barber, &c. as also three churches in Lennox, viz. Fintray, Strathblane, and Bonhill.

She also mortified her lands of Balylogan, in the parish of Kilmaronock, and earldom of Lennox, to the prior and convent of the Dominicans or Black-friars at Glasgow, *cum consensu et assensu dilectissime sororis nostre germanæ Margarete* (the other sister Elizabeth being then probably dead) *uxoris quondam domini de Rusky, &c. pro salute anime nostre et pro salute quondam recolende memorie dilectissimi sponsi nostri domini Murdaci, dudum ducis Albanie, necnon pro anima quondam domini Duncani comitis de Lennox, progenitoris nostri, ac pro animabus Walteri, Jacobi, et Alexandri, quondam filiorum nostrorum, &c.* In this charter, to which her own and her sister Mar-

garet's seal are appended, she is expressly designed dutchess of Albany and countess of Lennox, and it is dated *apud manerium nostrum de Inchmerin*, 18th day of May, in the year 1451.

She died about the end of that year, or beginning of 1452; for the earldom of Lennox then fell into the king's hands, as the next heirs did not for some time make up their titles.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. ELIZABETH, second daughter of Duncan earl of Lennox, was married to sir John Stewart of Darnly, whose great actions and death are inserted under the next title. Their eldest son sir Alan Stewart of Darnly, father of John, afterwards lord Darnly and earl of Lennox, obliges himself in his son John's contract of marriage with Margaret, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, to infest her in a forty merk land of the lands of Dreghorn and Darnly; and in case the said Alan happen to recover the estate of Lennox, to infest her in as much more as will make up her jointure to a hunder merk land of old extent, dated 15th May 1438.

Autogr. penes ducem de Montrose.

This John, on 16th December 1460, took instruments upon his requiring Andrew lord Evandale, chancellor of Scotland, to grant him briefs furth of the chancellery, directed to the sheriffs of Stirling and Dunbarton, for serving him one of the heirs portioners of the deceased Duncan earl of Lennox, father of Elizabeth of Lennox, grand-mother to the said John, in all the lands in which the earl died last seized and infest, and is afterwards actually served and retoured heir to him, in the half of the lands of the said earldom, and the principal messuage of the same, on 23d July 1473; and of this John the earls and dukes of Lennox are descended, as in the next title, Stewart duke of Lennox.

Ibidem

Ibidem

XIII. MARGARET, third daughter of earl Duncan (though by some authors said to be second) was married to Robert Menteith of Rusky, who infests her in some of his lands, 25th July 1392. By her he had a son,

Ibidem

Murdoch Menteith of Rusky, who married Christian, daughter of sir David Murray of Tullibardine, ancestor of the duke of Athole, and had by her a son Patrick, who died without succession. Murdoch had also two daughters. 1. Agnes, married to sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, in the shire of Perth. Their eldest son, John Haldane of Rusky, was, in the year 1473, served heir in the fourth part of the earldom of Lennox, to his great-grandmother's father, Duncan earl of Lennox, *qui obiit ultimo vestitus et satus, ut de feodo ad fidem*

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes Rob Haldane de Gleneagles.

fidem et pacem domini nostri regis, de comitatu de Levenax, &c. 2. Elizabeth, married to John Napier of Merchiston, ancestor of lord Napier. She is served heir to her great-grand-father at Dunbarton, 4^{to} die Novembris 1473, before this inquest, viz. Alexander Cunninghame of Polmais, Duncan Napier of Kilmahew, Andrew MacFarlane of Arrochar, Walter Nobil of Ferme, Donald Lennox, &c. &c. *qui jurati dicunt quod Duncanus comes de Levenax, proavus Elizabethæ Menteith latricis presentium, obiit ultimo vestit. et sedit. ut de feodo ad pacem et fidem, &c.* as above, *Et quod dicta Elizabetha est una legitima et propinquior hæres ejusdem quondam Duncanii proavi sui, de tota quarta parte comitatus de Levenax, &c.*

Chart. penes Franciscum dom. Napier.

The above mentioned heirs portioners had a long contest amongst themselves, concerning the division and succession to the earldom of Lennox, which was at last determined in favours of the family of Darnly, anno 1477, whereby that earldom came to the Stewarts; and, in consequence of the above descent, the Stewarts of Darnly, and Haldanes of Glen-eagles, quarter the arms of Lennox with their own; but the Napiers of Merchiston have ever since assumed the arms of Lennox, in place of the old bearing of the Napiers.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 139.

By the preceeding narration it appears, that the earldom of Lennox, according to the above mentioned entail, went in a regular course of succession to the lawful heirs of line of that antient family, which is fully instructed by the above indisputable documents; and if earl Duncan had had a son lawfully born, he would have had a just and undoubted right to both the estate and title of earl of Lennox, in which case the female succession could never have taken place.

Yet we must here observe, that the said earl Duncan had a son Donald, who, in an authentic charter of confirmation from the countess of Lennox, of the lands of Balgrochyr, is designed *filius legitimus quondam Duncanii comitis de Lennox, &c.* These lands of Balgrochyr ly in the parish of Camisie, and earldom of Lennox. The charter is granted by sir William Graham of Kincardine, ancestor of the duke of Montrose, in 1423, which lands he held of the laird of Craighernard, and he of the family of Lennox: therefore Isabel, then designed dutchess of Albany, and countess of Lennox, as superior thereof, confirms the same to the said Donald, anno 1444; and of him William Lennox now of Woodhead, Esq; the Lennoxes of Calzie, Plumptoun, Barnhogle, &c. are descended. But it does not appear that this Donald, or any of his posterity, ever laid claim to any part of the earldom of Lennox.

Charta penes Willielmum Lennox de Woodhead.

A R M S of the old earls of Lennox.

Argent a saltier engrailed, cantoned with four roses gules.

What crest, motto, or supporters, this family used, we have not been able to discover.

CHIEF SEATS,

Were the castle of Dunbarton, until Maldwin earl of Lennox made a present thereof to king Alexander II. anno 1238: after that they resided at Inchmurn, an island in Lochlomond; Bellach, on the water of Leven; and Catter, on the water of Enrick; all within the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dunbarton.

STEWART Duke of LENNOX.

THE immediate ancestor of this great and illustrious family, of which not only the royal family of Great Britain, but most of the crowned heads in Europe are descended, was,

I. Sir JOHN STEWART knight, second
[5 H 3]

son of Alexander, sixth lord high steward of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of sir John de Bonkill, by whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, and was afterwards designed sir John of Bonkill.

He was a worthy patriot, and joined the brave

Stewart's history of the royal family, and all Scotch historians.

brave sir William Wallace, in defence of the liberties of his country, but had the misfortune to lose his life at the fatal battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298.

By the said Margaret de Bonkill, he left a numerous issue.

1. Sir *Alexander*, ancestor of the Stewarts, earls of Angus, whose male line is extinct.

2. Sir *Alan*, progenitor of this noble family, &c. &c.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

II. Sir ALAN STEWART, second son of sir John of Bonkill, like his father, was a true lover of his country, a firm and steady friend of king Robert Bruce, from whom he got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Dreghorn, &c.

Stewart's hist. of the royal fam. p. 151.

He also lost his life in the service of his country, at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, leaving issue three sons.

1. Sir *John*, his successor, whose only son Robert died without male-issue, and was succeeded by his uncle.

2. *Walter*, who died also without male-issue.

3. Sir *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family.

III. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART, third son of sir Alan, succeeded his nephew Robert, son of his brother sir John, as before observed, and was promiscuously designed of Crookton and of Darnly.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

He accompanied king David Bruce to England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, but was relieved soon thereafter.

Stewart's history of the royal family.

He married Janet, daughter and sole heiress of sir William Keith of Galston, relict of sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, by whom he had five sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *William*.

3. *Alexander* of Torbane, ancestor of the Stewarts of Halrig and Raifs.

4. *Robert*, of whom the Stewarts of Barscobe are descended.

5. *James*.

His daughter, *Janet*, was married to sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, tom. V. p. 791.

IV. Sir JOHN STEWART of Darnly, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs proposed to be sureties for king David's liberty, *anno* 1354.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son,

V. JOHN, who was appointed one of the hostages for king David's ransom, tho' very

young, *anno* 1357, and is then designed John, son and heir of sir John Stewart of Darnly, &c.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 35.

He got a safe conduct from king Edward III. to come up to England, with sixty horses in his retinue, *anno* 1358.

Ibid. p. 104.

This John was truly a great man. He went with the earls of Douglas and Buchan to France, with four thousand Scotch auxiliaries; where, for his gallant behaviour and knowledge in the military art, he gained to himself immortal honour.

He was, by king Charles VII. made lord d'Aubigny, count d'Evereux, constable and commander of the Scotch army in the absence of the earl of Buchan, and a marshal of France, *anno* 1422.

Scotch chron. and Stewart's history.

He married lady Elizabeth, second daughter, and one of the co-heiresses, of Duncan sixth earl of Lennox, by whom he had four sons.

1. Sir *Alan*, his heir.

2. Sir *Alexander Stewart* of Beilmouth.

3. *John*, lord d'Aubigny, famous in the Neapolitan wars under king Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. of France; and no subject in Europe made a greater figure than he did.

4. *Matthew Stewart* of Castletoun.

This John of Darnly returned to France when he was a very old man, and lost his life at the siege of Orleans, *anno* 1429.

Father Hay's collect in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir ALAN STEWART of Darnly, who married Catharine, daughter of sir William Seton of that ilk; but was killed by sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, *anno* 1439, leaving issue two sons.

Stewart's hist. of the royal family.

1. *John*, lord Darnly.

2. *Alexander* of Galston, ancestor of lord Pittenweem, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. JOHN, lord Darnly, who served himself heir to Duncan earl of Lennox, his great-grandfather, *anno* 1463; but did not enjoy the honours of Lennox till he made up matters with the lady Gleneagles, descended of earl Duncan's youngest daughter; then, with consent of the crown, he assumed the title of earl of Lennox, and got charters under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Lennox*, of the lands of Darnly, Inchinnan, Bathgate, and others, *inter* 1470 et 1474.

Chart. in public archiv.

He afterwards got the honours confirmed to him by the king, *anno* 1483.

This earl was a loyal and faithful subject to king James III.

He was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English, *anno* 1472, and was appointed warden of the marches, *anno* 1481,

Rymer, tom. XI.

ibid. tom.
XII. p. 241.

1481, and was again appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English about a peace, anno 1484.

When the civil war broke out, he joined the king against the rebels and the prince, and was made captain of Dunbarton castle, 1488.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 153.

He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander second lord Montgomery, ancestor of the earl of Eglington, by whom he had five sons and four daughters.

1. *Matthew*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, lord d'Aubigny.
3. *William*, captain of the Scotch gens d'arms in France.
4. *John Stewart* of Glanderstone.
5. *Alan*, designed *filius carnalis*, which is not always a natural son. He was ancestor of the Stewarts of Cardonald.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald second earl of Argyle.

2. Lady *Marian*, married to Robert lord Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earl of Dumfries.

3. Lady *Janet*, married to Ninian lord Ross.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir John Colquhoun of Luss.

He died anno 1494, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. MATTHEW, second earl of Lennox of the name of Stewart. He was a man of great parts and spirit, and, in his father's lifetime, was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the court of England, when he was only master of Lennox, anno 1488.

Rymer tom.
XII. p. 340.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Matthæo comiti de Lennox*, of many lands, lordships and baronies, inter 1498 et 1510.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Arran, by princess Mary Stewart his wife, daughter of king James II. by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. *William*, master of Lennox, who married lady Margaret Graham, daughter of William first earl of Montrose, but died before his father without issue.

2. *John*, his heir.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to John lord Fleming; 2dly, to Alexander Douglas of Mains.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun.

3. Lady *Agnes*, married to William Edmonston of Duntreath.

This earl was of the privy council to king James IV. with whom he was in great favour. He attended him to the fatal field of Flodden, and there lost his life, anno 1513.

He was succeeded by his son,

IX. JOHN, third earl of Lennox, who was one of the Scotch nobles that joined in refusing to the king of England to remove the duke of Albany from the guardianship of the young king, anno 1516.

Rymer, tom.
XIII. p. 551.

He was appointed one of the lords of the regency by king James V. anno 1524.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 154.

He was one of the Scotch nobility that ratified a treaty with the English, anno 1526.

Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 114.

He married lady Anne Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *Matthew*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who was bishop of Caithness, and succeeded to the earldom of Lennox, as will be shown hereafter.

3. *John*, lord d'Aubigny, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, lady *Helen*, married, 1st, to William sixth earl of Errol; 2dly, to John earl of Sutherland.

The earl of Lennox endeavouring to rescue the king out of the earl of Angus's hands, who, it is said, kept him little better than a prisoner, was killed in the attempt near Linlithgow-bridge by his cousin sir James Hamilton, son of the earl of Arran, after he had been made prisoner by Pardowie, anno 1526.

Stewart's history, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. MATTHEW, fourth earl of Lennox, who betook himself to a military life, and served in the wars of France with great reputation.

After the death of king James V. he returned to Scotland, and put several projects on foot, which were thought inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the nation; but being disappointed in his expectations, he retired to England, was outlawed and forfeited.

He was kindly received by king Henry VIII. who bestowed upon him in marriage his niece lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by the queen of Scotland, king Henry's sister, and gave him with her an estate in England, according to Mr. Crawford, worth 1700 merks sterling per annum.

All Scotch historians.

The earl entered into a contract or treaty with king Henry, whereby he bound himself to deliver up to the king of England his territory of Dunbarton, the isle of Bute, the castle of Rothsay, with several other lands and lordships in Scotland, anno 1544, but it never was performed.

Rymer, tom.
XV. p. 19. 22.
29, &c.

He continued in England till he was recalled by queen Mary, anno 1563; and his forfeiture

forfeiture was then repealed by act of parliament.

His son Henry lord Darnly came to Scotland soon after him, was married to queen Mary, and declared king of Scotland. He was afterwards most barbarously murdered, and the earl of Lennox prosecuted those suspected to have been concerned in it, particularly the earl of Bothwell, who was tried by his peers, but was then acquitted.

After the death of the regent Murray, the earl of Lennox was appointed regent of Scotland, but was killed at Stirling, having enjoyed that office only about thirteen months, *anno* 1571.

By the said lady Margaret Douglas he had issue several children, but they all died young, except,

1. *Henry*, lord Darnly, who married queen Mary, as before observed, and was father of king James VI.

2. *Charles*.

XI. This CHARLES succeeded his father, and was fifth earl of Lennox.

He married Elizabeth Cavendish, sister of William first earl of Devonshire, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Arabella Stewart*, married to William marquis of Hartford, but died without issue.

The earl dying also without other children, *anno* 1576, the representation devolved upon his uncle Robert, the bishop before mentioned, to whom we now return.

X. ROBERT, second son of John third earl of Lennox, being born a younger brother, was bred to the church, and was bishop of Caithness. Upon the death of his nephew Charles, he succeeded to the earldom of Lennox, and was the sixth earl; but he then having no children, made a resignation of the earldom of Lennox in the king's hands, in favours of his nephew Esme Stewart, lord d'Aubigny; on which account he was created earl of March.

He turned protestant, and married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, but dying without issue, the estate and honours of Lennox devolved upon his nephew Esme, son of his brother John, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

X. JOHN, lord d'Aubigny, third son of John third earl of Lennox, was captain of the Scotch gens d'arms in France, and governor of Avignon in the reign of king Francis I.

He was father of,

XI. ESME, lord d'Aubigny, upon whom

the earldom of Lennox devolved, as before observed. He had his education in France, came over to Scotland *anno* 1579, and was most kindly received by his majesty, who immediately gave him a grant of the lordship of Arbroath, then in the crown by the forfeiture of lord John Hamilton. He created, or rather confirmed the earldom of Lennox to him, and the heirs-male of his body alienary; which failing, to return to the crown. He then appointed him governor of the castle of Dunbarton, captain of the guards, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, great chamberlain of Scotland, and duke of Lennox, *anno* 1581.

This sudden rise to power and honours, procured him envy, though he was a man of a mild and sweet disposition, and a lover of peace; but it being alledged that he was too much attached to the Roman catholic religion, he was strangely persecuted by the reformers. The king, who was convinced he was not so, continued his firm friend, and was like to be brought to trouble upon his account; he therefore, much against his majesty's inclination, retired to France, and died soon thereafter, in May 1583: A staunch protestant according to Mr. Crawford.

He married Catharine de Balsack, daughter of William seigneur d'Antrague, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Ludovick*, duke of Lennox.

2. *Esme*, lord d'Aubigny, who succeeded his brother.

1st daughter, lady *Henriet*, married to George first marquis of Huntly.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to John earl of Mar, to whom she had a numerous issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. LUDOVICK, second duke of Lennox, whom the king immediately brought from France, took great care of his education, and confirmed to him all the estates and honours which belonged to his father.

He also bestowed upon him the lordship of Methven and Balquhiddy, and appointed him heretable admiral, and lord high chamberlain of Scotland.

He assisted at the queen's coronation, 1590.

He got charters under the great seal of a vast number of lands, lordships, and baronies *inter* 1590 et 1600, *Ludovico duci Lennociae, &c.*

He was sent ambassador to France to renew the old friendship betwixt the two crowns, *anno* 1601.

And when the king went up to England, *anno* 1603, he was made earl of Newcastle, duke of Richmond, master of the household, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the most noble order of the garter.

He

Writs of the privy seal, *ad annum* 1580.

Lives of the offic. of state, Spotiswood's history, &c.

Lives of the offic. of state.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

All Scotch historians.

Stewart's hist. Crawford, &c.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 304.

Keith's bishops, p. 128.

Ibid. Stewart's hist. &c.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 331.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
Stewart's hi-
story, &c.

He was appointed his majesty's commissi-
oner to the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1607.

He married, 1st, lady Sophia Ruthven,
daughter of William earl of Gowrie; 2dly,
Margaret, daughter of sir Matthew Campbell
of Loudoun; and, 3dly, Frances, daughter of
Thomas viscount Bendon, countess of Hart-
ford, but dying without issue, in February
1624, his estate and honours devolved upon
his brother,

XII. *Esme*, lord d'Aubigny, then third
duke of Lennox, lord high admiral, and great
chamberlain of Scotland. He had been cre-
ated earl of March in England, on 17th June
1620, by patent to his heirs whatever;
which honours were enjoyed by his female
descendents.

He married Catharine, daughter and heir-
ess of Gervaise lord Clifton of Broomswold,
by whom he got a great estate in England,
and by her had issue seven sons and three
daughters.

1. *James*, duke of Lennox.
2. Lord *Henry*.
3. Lord *Francis*.

These last two both died young.

4. *George*, lord d'Aubigny, whose son suc-
ceeded to the honours of Lennox, of whom
afterwards.

5. Lord *Ludovick*, who went into holy
orders, and was a canon of the cathedral
church of Notre-dame at Paris.

6. Lord *Bernard*, commander of the king's
troop of guards in the time of the civil war,
and was killed at the battle of Chester, *anno*
1645.

7. Lord *John*, who was general of the
horse in the king's service, and was slain at
the battle of Arlesford, *anno* 1644.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to
Thomas Howard earl of Arundel.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to Archibald earl
of Angus, eldest son and heir of William first
marquis of Douglas.

3. Lady *Frances*, married to Jeromè Wef-
tone earl of Portland.

The duke died *anno* 1625, and was suc-
ceeded by his eldest son,

XIII. *JAMES*, fourth duke of Lennox, who,
while he was abroad for his education, was
made a grandee of Spain: when he returned
home, being scarce 21 years of age, he was
made a privy councillor, and had all the he-
retable offices belonging to his family confirm-
ed to him, was made warden of the cinque-
ports, master of the household, and knight of
the garter.

He got charters under the great seal, *Ja-*

cobo duci Lennocia, of many lordships and ba-
ronies, *inter* 1630 et 1640.

He was a firm and steady friend of the roy-
al family. A noble author says, "He was
" very worthy of all the favour the king had
" showed him; for, throughout the whole
" course of the civil war, he was immove-
" able in his loyalty, and lent the king at
" one time 20,000 *l. sterling*, &c."

He married lady Mary Villiers, daughter of
George duke of Buckingham, by whom he
had a son,

Esme, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to Richard Butler earl
of Arran, of the kingdom of Ireland, son of
James first duke of Ormond.

He had the honour to pay his last duty to
his royal master king Charles I. by putting
him into his grave at Windfor. He never had
health or spirits afterwards, but died *anno*
1655, and was succeeded by his son,

XIV. *Esme*, fifth duke of Lennox, who
dying without issue, *anno* 1660, his estate and
honours devolved upon his cousin-german, and
heir-male Charles, son of his uncle George,
before mentioned, to whom we now return:

XIII. *GEORGE*, lord d'Aubigny, fourth
son of *Esme* third duke of Lennox, a great
loyalist, who lost his life in the king's service,
at the battle of Keynton, in October 1642.
Lord Clarendon says, "He was a man of great
" hopes, of a gentle and winning disposition,
" and of very clear courage, &c."

He married lady Catharine Howard, daugh-
ter of Theophilus earl of Suffolk, by whom
he had a son,

Charles, afterwards duke of Lennox, ———
and a daughter,

Catharine, married to Henry lord Obrian,
son and heir of the earl of Thomond, in the
kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a daugh-
ter, married to Edward earl of Clarendon.

He was succeeded by his son,

XIV. *CHARLES*, who, when very young,
was created lord Stewart of Newbury, and
earl of Litchfield, by king Charles I. *anno*
1645; and succeeding to the honours of Len-
nox, *anno* 1660, as before observed, was the
sixth duke, and was made a knight of the gar-
ter *anno* 1661.

He got charters under the great seal, of
many lands and lordships, *inter* 1664 et 1670.

He was sent ambassador extraordinary to
the court of Denmark, and was seized with a
high fever at Elsinour, where he died *anno*
1672, leaving no issue by Frances his wife,
daughter of Walter Stewart, Esq; son of Walter
lord

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Lord Claren-
don.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

Ibid. and Cla-
rendon.

Peerage of
England, v. II.

Ib. and Peer-
age of Ireland.

Dugdale's ba-
ronage.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Dugdale's ba-
ronage of Eng-
land, vol. II.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

Ib. and Stew-
art's hist.

lord Blantyre, whereby the honours, heretable offices, &c. of the family, devolved upon king Charles II. as next heir-male; but his majesty gave the liferent of his whole estate to his widow, the said Frances, then dutchess dowager of Lennox, &c. &c.

The hereditary offices of high admiral, and great chamberlain, he reserved to himself; but afterwards created his natural son Charles, duke of Lennox, &c.

LENNOX, Duke of LENNOX and RICHMOND.

Peerage of
England, vol.
I. p. 205.

I. **C**HARLES, only son of king Charles II. of England, by the lady Louisa Rence de Penencoet, dutchess of Portsmouth, was born 29th July 1672, christened Charles Lennox, and, by his royal father, was created baron of Settrington in the county of York, earl of March, and duke of Richmond in Yorkshire, by letters patent dated at Westminster 9th August 1675.

He likewise bestowed upon him the fee of the estate of Lennox in Scotland, and, by letters patent, dated 9th September that same year, he created him duke of Lennox, earl of Darnly, and lord Torbolton, to him and the heirs-male of his body.

Ibid. p. 205.

He married Anne, eldest daughter of Francis lord Brudenel, son and heir of Robert earl of Cardigan, and relict of Henry lord Bellafyse of Worlaby, by whom he had a son,

Charles, his heir, — and two daughters.

1st, lady *Louisa*, married to James earl of Berkley.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to William-Anne earl of Albemarle.

He died *anno* 1723, and was succeeded by his son,

II. **C**HARLES, second duke of Richmond and Lennox, who made a great figure in the reigns of king George I. and II. and rose to the highest rank in the army.

Ibidem.

He married lady Sarah, eldest daughter and co-heir of William earl of Cadogan, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters.

Ibidem.

1. —.

2. *Charles*.

They both died in infancy.

3. *Charles*, his heir.

4. Lord *George-Henry Lennox*, who got a commission in the guards, *anno* 1754, and married lady Louisa Ker, eldest daughter of William earl of Ancrum.

1st daughter, lady *Georgina-Carolina*, married to Henry Fox, Esq; who was secretary

at war, and one of the privy council to king George II.

2. Lady *Louisa-Margaret*, who died young.

3. Lady *Anne*, died an infant.

4. Lady *Emilia*, married to James earl of Kildare in Ireland, and viscount Leinster of Great Britain.

5. Lady *Margaret*, died young.

6. Lady *Louisa-Augusta*.

7. Lady *Sarah*.

8. Lady *Cecilia*.

He died *anno* 1750, and was succeeded by his son,

III. **C**HARLES, third duke of Richmond and Lennox, a major-general in the British service, and colonel of a regiment of foot. He married lady Mary Bruce, sister to the earl of Aylesbury, &c.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, the arms of France and England; quarterly, the 2d Scotland, and the 3d Ireland, within a border, compone, *argent* and *gules*; the first charged with verdoy of roses of the 2d, and seeded proper; over all, in an escutcheon, the arms of Aubigny, *viz. gules*, three oval buckles *or*.

CREST; on a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion passant guardant *or*, crowned with a ducal coronet *gules*, and gorged with a collar, gobone, countercharged as the border in the coat.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, an unicorn *argent*, armed, crested and hooped, *argent*; on the sinister, an antelope armed, crested, and hooped as the dexter; each supporter gorged with a collar compone, *gules* and *ermine*.

MOTTO; *En la rose je fleurie*.

C H I E F S E A T.

At Good-wood in Suffex.

LESLEY

LESLEY Earl of LEVEN.

AS the rise and descent of the ancient and illustrious name of Lesly is to be found under the title of earl of Rothes, we proceed directly to the immediate ancestor of this branch of that noble family; being descended of the house of Balquhain, which, for antiquity, yields to few of the name of Lesly in Scotland.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

WILLIAM LESLY, who flourished in the reigns of king James II. and III. got charters under the great seal of the lands and barony of Balquhain, &c. and left issue several sons.

1. *Alexander*, who succeeded him, and carried on the line of the family of Balquhain.
2. *William*, of whom was lineally descended,

I. ALEXANDER LESLY of Kininvie, who left issue two sons.

1. *Alexander*, who succeeded him in the lands of Kininvie.
2. *George*.

History of the fam. of Lesly, M. S. penes Mr. David Rae advocate; and Mr. Martin's collections.

II. This GEORGE LESLY of Drummair, progenitor of this noble family, married Mary, daughter of — Stewart of Kilcowie, by whom he had a son,

III. Captain GEORGE LESLY, a brave soldier, who had the command of the garrison in the castle of Blair, in the reign of king James VI.

Ib. and Crawford's peerage.

He married Anne, daughter of — Stewart of Ballechin, by whom he had a son,

IV. Sir ALEXANDER LESLY, who having a strong military genius, went abroad to push his fortune in the foreign wars, where he had the opportunity of signalizing his courage and conduct so often, that he justly acquired the reputation of a man of great knowledge in the military art.

Ibid. and Nisbet, vol. I. p. 97.

He first served a volunteer in lord Vere's regiment in Holland, where he soon rose to the degree of a captain.

He then went to Sweden, and entered into the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and performed such heroic actions under that great monarch, that he raised him to the rank of a lieutenant-general, then to that of velt marshal of his armies.

In 1628, when the town of Stralsund was besieged by a victorious army, under the command of Count Wallsten, and reduced almost to the last extremity, the king of Sweden sent

general Lesly to take upon him the command of the garrison, where he behaved with such singular resolution and conduct, that he obliged the Count to raise the siege. The burghers were so sensible of the great service he had done them, that they made him considerable presents, and struck several medals in honour of him upon that occasion, some whereof are still preserved in the family.

In 1630, he drove the Imperialists intirely out of Rugen, and continued in the Swedish service with great glory and renown, till the troubles broke out in his own country, that he returned home.

He immediately laid out some of his money upon lands in the north country, and got charters under the great seal, *domino Alexandro Lesly, militi, et Gustavo Lesly filio suo*, of the lands of Auchintoul, &c. inter 1635 et 1637.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1638, he was invited by the covenanters to take upon him the command of their army, which he accepted of, and was made governor of the castle of Edinburgh in March 1639.

Guthry's memoirs.

In anno 1640, he invaded England upon the head of the Scotch army, and defeated a party of the king's troops, under the command of lord Conway at Newburn, and took possession of Newcastle.

His behaviour and conduct is approved by parliament, and he got an order for 100,000 merks, to be paid out of the first and readiest of the public money, for his good and faithful services, &c.

Minutes of parliament, and rescinded acts.

Immediately thereafter, there was a treaty set on foot with the king at Rippon, general Leslie being one of the parliament's commissioners, at the conclusion of which the king was so well pleased with the general's behaviour, that he first created him lord Balgony, then raised him to the dignity of earl of Leven, by patent to his heirs whatsoever, anno 1641.

Charta penes comitem de Leven.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Lesly domino de Balgony, militi, anno 1641*; and afterwards got charters, *Alexandro comiti de Leven*, of several lands and baronies, inter 1641 et 1643.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1642, he was sent over to Ireland with some forces, to suppress an insurrection in that country; and returning in 1643, had again the command of the Scotch army that was sent to the assistance of the parliament's forces against the king; and the victory obtained over his majesty's forces at Marston-

muir,

muir, *anno* 1644, was chiefly ascribed to the conduct of the earl of Leven.

Rescinded
acts of parlt.

He was appointed one of the committee of estates by the Scotch parliament, *anno* 1645, one of the supernumeraries of the committee, *anno* 1646, and got a new commission to be lord general, *anno* 1647.

Ibidem.

He was one of the planters of kirks, and had a considerable pension settled on him, besides 1529l. *per* month for the payment of his troops, including trumpeters, kettle drums, &c. *anno* 1649.

Guthry's me-
moirs.

Notwithstanding what is above observed, his after-behaviour would induce one to believe, that his real principles were rather loyal than otherways; and that, had he imagined the parliament would have driven matters to such extremities, he would not have been so hearty in their interest; yet a reverend author says, that he was one of the peers that sat in the parliament in January 1649, and did nothing to hinder the king's murder.

However, none appeared more forward than the earl of Leven afterwards for raising an army, and restoring king Charles II.

He served as a volunteer against Oliver Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, and heartily joined and concurred with the loyalists in every measure for re-establishing our old constitution in church and state; but when he, with others of the loyal party, had a meeting in Angus, to concert matters for their future conduct, general Monk, who then besieged Dundee, having got intelligence of their meeting, sent a strong party in the night, surprised and took them all prisoners at Alyth in Angus, and sent the old general, with several others, prisoners to London, where they were confined in the tower.

And though he had been long a faithful servant to the parliament, yet he did not meet with the least favour from Oliver Cromwell on that account; but suffered sequestration, and many other hardships, till at last, by the mediation of the queen of Sweden, he obtained his liberty, and was so sensible of the service her majesty had done him, that he went over to Sweden in person, to make his acknowledgments, where he was received, and entertained with great respect, according to his quality and former services.

Crawford's
peerage, and
Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He at last returned to his own country, retired to his seat of Balgony in Fife, where he died of a very great age, *anno* 1662.

He married Agnes, daughter of ——— Renton of Billy, by whom he had two sons, and five daughters.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

1. *Gustavus*, who died before his father, without issue.

2. *James*, lord Balgony.

1st, Lady *Anne*, married, 1st, to Hugh master of Lovat, and heir of Hugh lord Lovat; 2dly, to sir Ralph de la Vall, and had issue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to James Crichton viscount Frendraught.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to William lord Cranston.

4. Lady *Barbara*, married to sir John Ruthven of Dunglass.

5. Lady *Ghristian*, married to Walter Dundas junior of that ilk.

V. JAMES lord Balgony, son and apparent heir of Alexander first earl of Leven, a youth of an extraordinary genius, who followed his father's example, betook himself to a military life, and soon rose to the degree of a colonel.

Crawford's
peerage.

In 1642, he went over to Ireland with his father, and died soon after his return, in the flower of his age, much regretted, leaving issue by his wife, lady Margaret Leslie, daughter of John earl of Rothes, a son,

Alexander, afterwards earl of Leven, ——— and a daughter,

Catharine, married to George first earl of Melvil, whose son David succeeded to the earldom of Leven, as will be shown hereafter.

VI. ALEXANDER, only son of James lord Balgony, succeeded his grand-father, *anno* 1662, and was second earl of Leven.

Retour in
chancery.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Howard, sister of Charles earl of Carlisle, by whom he had two daughters.

Peerage of
England.

1. Lady *Margaret*.

2. Lady *Catharine*.

He dying without male-issue, *anno* 1663, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his eldest daughter,

VII. Lady MARGARET LESLY, countess of Leven, who married Mr. Francis Montgomery, second son of Hugh earl of Eglinton; but dying without issue *anno* 1674, was succeeded by her sister,

Crawford's
peerage.

VII. Lady CATHARINE LESLY, also countess of Leven, who dying unmarried, the estate and honours devolved upon her cousin-german David, son of her aunt Catharine, to whom we now return.

VI. CATHARINE, only daughter of James lord Balgony, and sister of Alexander second earl of Leven, was married to George first earl of Melvil, as before observed, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Raith, who died without issue.

2. *David*,

2. *David*, afterwards earl of Leven.

3. *James Melvil* of Balgarvie, Esq; who married, and had issue.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Robert lord *Burleigh*.

VII. *DAVID*, son of George earl of Melvil, by Catharine, daughter of James lord Balgony, succeeded his father in the earldom of Melvil, and thereby became head or chief of one of the most antient families in the kingdom. (*Vide* title earl of Melvil.) And succeeding also, in right of his mother, to the earldom of Leven, assumed to himself the surname of *Lesly* with that last title, as being the elder peerage, and was third earl of Leven.

He likewise, having a military genius, went into the service of the duke of Brandenburg, anno 1685, where he was first made a captain of horse, then a colonel of a regiment of foot, which he brought over to England with the prince of Orange, anno 1688.

After king William was settled on the throne, he was made one of the lords of his privy council, and governor of the castle of Edinburgh anno 1689, which office he enjoyed all king William's reign.

After queen Anne's accession to the crown, he was appointed major-general of her majesty's forces in Scotland, anno 1703. He was again made governor of the castle of Edinburgh, anno 1704, and soon thereafter general of the ordnance.

In 1706, he was constituted lieutenant-general, and commander in chief of all the forces in Scotland; in all which high offices he acquitted himself with fidelity and honour.

He was one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, and was chosen one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first British parliament.

He married lady Anne Wemyss, daughter of Margaret countess of Wemyss, and James lord Burntisland, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, lord Balgony.

2. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Leven.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married to William earl of Aberdeen.

He died in May 1728.

VIII. *GEORGE*, lord Balgony, eldest son and apparent heir of David third earl of Leven, died before his father, and by lady Margaret Carnegie, his wife, daughter of David earl of Northesk, left issue a son,

IX. *DAVID*, who succeeded his grandfather anno 1728, and was fourth earl of Leven, but he dying unmarried, anno 1729, was

succeeded in his estate and honours by his uncle,

VIII. *ALEXANDER*, second son of David the third earl, before mentioned, who was the fifth earl of Leven.

Being born a younger brother, he applied himself to the study of the law, and was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the British parliaments called to meet in 1747 and 1754.

He had the honour to represent his majesty, as high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, for thirteen years successively, viz. 1741 and 1753 inclusive.

He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of colonel John Erskine of Carnock, by whom he had a son,

David, now earl of Leven.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of David Monypenny of Pitmilly, Esq; by whom he had another son,

Colonel *Alexander Lesly*; — and three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to George earl of Northesk.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to doctor James Walker of Innerdivot, Esq;.

The earl died in the end of the year 1754, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. *DAVID*, sixth earl of Leven, whose genius leading him to a military life, he went very young into the army, and soon rose to the rank of a captain; but upon his father's death he resigned.

He married Willielmina, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, Esq; by whom he has issue three sons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, lord Balgony.

2. *William*.

3. *David*.

1st daughter, lady *Jean*.

2. Lady *Mary-Elizabeth*.

3. Lady *Charlotte*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *azure*, a thistle proper, ensigned with an imperial crown of the last, as a coat of augmentation. 2d and 3d, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles or for Lesly.

CREST; on a wreath, a chevalier in complete armour, holding in his right hand a dagger erect, proper, the pommel and hilt or.

SUP-

Ibidem, and
Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Charta penes
comitem de
Leven.

SUPPORTERS; two chevaliers, as the crest, each holding in his exterior hand the banner of Scotland.

MOTTO ; *Pro rege et patria.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Melvil and Balgony, two fine seats, both in Fife-shire.

L E S L Y Lord LINDORES.

ANDREW LESLY, fifth earl of Rothes, married thrice; 1st, Jean, daughter of sir John Hamilton of Evandale, by whom he had three sons.

1. *James*, who carried on the line of the family of Rothes.

2. Sir *Patrick Lesly* of Pitcairly, first lord Lindores.

3. *Andrew*, who died without issue.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Patrick third lord Ruthven, by whom he had no male-issue.

He married, 3dly, Janet, daughter of David Durie of that ilk, by whom he had also three sons.

1. *George*, who died unmarried.

2. Sir *John Lesly* of Newton, of whom the present lord Lindores is lineally descended, as will be shown hereafter.

3. *Robert*, who died without issue.

The earl had also several daughters, for which *Vide* title Lesly earl of Rothes.

I. Sir PATRICK LESLY of Pitcairly, second son of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, being a man of parts, was much in favour with king James VI. who made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, then appointed him one of the senators of the college of justice. He afterwards made him commendator of Lindores, gave him all the lands of that abbay, erected into a temporal lordship, and created him a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Lindores, to him and his heirs-male whatever, 25th December 1600.

He married lady Jean Stewart, daughter of Robert earl of Orkney, by whom he had five sons, and five daughters.

1. *Patrick*, who got a charter under the great seal, *Patricio filio Patricii, commendatoris de Lindores, &c. anno 1601*; but he died before his father without issue.

2. *James*, master of Lindores.

3. *Robert*, who got a nineteen years tack of the rents of the bishoprick of Orkney, *anno 1641*. He married and had issue; but his male-line is extinct.

4. *Ludovick*, a brave officer, who was a colonel in the German wars; but died without issue.

5. *David*, afterwards lord Newark. *Vide* title Lesly lord Newark.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to John lord Maderty.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to sir William Sinclair of May.

3. *Jean*, married, 1st, to George Lesly of that ilk; 2dly, to John Forbes of Lesly.

4. *Janet*, married to sir John Cunningham of Broomhill.

5. *Mary*, married to sir David Barclay of Culearn.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. JAMES, second lord Lindores, who was one of the Scotch commissioners sent to treat with the king at Rippon. *Guthry's memoirs.*

He was a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on that account.

He was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. after the restoration.

He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of Patrick seventh lord Gray, by whom he had a son, *John*, master of Lindores.

He married, 2dly, — Cleburn of the county of York, an English lady, by whom he had a daughter,

Jane, married, 1st, to John Stewart of Innernytie; 2dly, to John Bruce of Blairhall, and heired both their estates.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN, third lord Lindores, who married lady Marian Ogilvie, daughter of James second earl of Airly, by whom he had a son, *David*, his successor.

He died *anno 1706*.

IV. DAVID, fourth lord Lindores, married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Dunearn, Esq; but he dying without male-issue, *anno 17—*, the honours devolved upon Alexander, now lord Lindores, the next heir-male, being lineally descended of sir John Lesly of Newton, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

I. Sir JOHN LESLY of Newton, son of Andrew

Account of the lords of session in the lawiers library, Edinr.

Charta penes dom. Lindores. Keith's bishop's, p. 252.

Stewart's history of the royal family. p. 104.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Minutes of parliament.

Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, and younger brother of Patrick first lord Lindores, got from his father the lands and barony of Newton, by a charter, viz. "Andrew earl of Rothes, with consent of Janet Durie his spouse, gives and disposes the lands of Easter, Wester, and Middle-Newton, to their son George, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to their son John, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. &c." they bearing the name and arms of Lesly; and this charter is dated at Balmbrich, anno 1596.

George dying without issue, these lands devolved upon John, which he got confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal, wherein he is designed *Johannes Lesly, nunc de Newton, &c.* The confirmation is dated anno 1620.

This sir John was a man of great parts, and highly esteemed by king James VI. who appointed him one of the senators of the college of justice; and he was always afterwards designed lord Newton.

He was a great loyalist, and yet was much regarded by the parliament, who appointed him a lord of session for life, anno 1641, and one of the commissioners of exchequer in 1645; but he accepted of a commission from lord Eglington to be lieutenant-colonel of the king's horse guards; and having been concerned in duke Hamilton's engagement, was deprived of his lord of session's place, &c. by the parliament, anno 1649.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick seventh lord Gray, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *John Lesly* of Newtou, whose only son, John, died without succession.
2. *Andrew*, who carried on the line of this family.
3. *James*, ancestor of the Leslies of Lumquhat.

II. ANDREW LESLY, second son of sir John Lesly, designed lord Newton, acquired the lands of Quarter, in the parish of Burntisland, in the county of Fife, and married

Margaret, daughter to Andrew Balfour of Grange, by whom he had a son,

David.

And dying anno 1669, was succeeded by

III. DAVID LESLY of Quarter, who married —, daughter of — Spittle of Leuchat, and had a son,

Alexander, now lord Lindores; — and two daughters.

1. —, married to — Spittle younger of Leuchat.

2. *Jean*, unmarried.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. ALEXANDER, who, upon the death of David, fourth lord Lindores, succeeded to the honours, being next heir-male, as before observed, and is fifth lord Lindores. He betook himself to a military life, is now a major-general in the British service, and colonel of a regiment of invalids.

He married Jean, daughter to Colin Campbell, late a commissioner of the customs, and brother to sir James Campbell of Aberuchil, by whom he hath a son,

Francis, master of Lindores, an officer in the army.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Lesly: 2d, and 3d, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, debrused with a ribband *fable*, for Abernethy; and, on a sur-tout, a scutcheon *gules*, charged with a castle *argent*, masoned *fable*, for the title of Lindores.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-angel winged *or*, holding in his dexter hand a griffin's head erased, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two griffins *argent*, winged *or*.

MOTTO; *Stat promissa fides.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Lindores abbey, in Fife, near the river Tay.

LIVINGSTON Earl of LINLITHGOW.

IT is the opinion of some antiquaries, that the first of this noble family was a Hungarian gentleman, who came to Scotland with Margaret, queen to king Malcolm Canmore, about the year 1078. Certain it is they be-

5 L

gun to make a figure in this country soon after that æra.

Their immediate ancestor,

I. LIVINGUS, flourished in the reigns of king

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Account of the lords of session in the lawiers library, Edinr.

Rescinded acts of parlt.

Minutes of parliament, and rescinded acts.

king Alexander I. and king David, who succeeded Alexander, *anno* 1124.

He was possessed of a considerable estate in West-Lothian, and called it Livingstoun, after his own name, which afterwards became the chief title and surname of the family.

He was father of

Foundation charter of that abbey, in father Hay's collections in the lawiers library, Edinr. Dalrymple's collect. p. 421.

II. THURSTANUS, who was witness to the foundation charter of the abbey of Holyroodhouse, *anno* 1128.

He made a donation to that abbacy, *ecclesiam de Livingstoun cum dimidia carucata terre, et una tosta, &c. &c. pro salute anime sue, &c.* and is then designed *Thurstanus filius Livingi*.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Alexander*.
2. *William*.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 247.

In a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, *Thurstanus filius Livingi et Willielmus filius ejus*, are witnesses, *temp. regis Willielmi*.

Thurstan was succeeded by his eldest son,

Dalrymple's collections.

III. ALEXANDER, who, in a charter of king William, is designed *Alexander filius Thurstani filii Livingi, &c.* The charter has no date; but must have been in or before 1214, in which year king William died.

He having succeeded to the lands and barony of Livingston, assumed that for his surname, and was progenitor of all the Livingstons in Scotland.

He died in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. leaving issue a son and successor,

Original writs of the abbey of holy rood house, penes MacFarlane.

IV. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, who acquired the lands of Gorgyn near Edinburgh, and is then designed *Willielmus de Livingston, miles, anno* 1263.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes eund. p. 54.

He is witness in a Charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, together with sir William de Keith, Gilbert Drummond, &c. *anno* 1270.

He had issue three sons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. Sir *Archibald*, progenitor of the Livingstons of Calendar and Linlithgow, as will be shown hereafter.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 654.

3. *Adam de Livingston*, who swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He died before the year 1300, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartulary of Lennox, page 85.

V. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of that ilk, who is witness in a charter of Donald earl of Lennox, together with Malcolm Fleming earl of Wigton, &c. and is then designed sir William Livingston knight, in the year 1300.

This sir William was a steady friend of

king Robert Bruce, and died soon after that great monarch, leaving issue two sons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *Robert de Livingston*, who, being a man of parts, was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat with the English about king David's liberty, *anno* 1348.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 625.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of that ilk, a man of staunch honour, great abilities, and a true patriot. He was one of the hostages for John earl of Murray, *anno* 1340.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 200.

He was afterwards employed in all the negotiations and public transactions with the English, during king David's captivity, from 1346 to 1357, in which last year he was named one of the hostages for his ransom, and is then designed *Willielmus de Livingston miles, &c.*

Ibid. p. 711, 736, &c.

He died about the year 1370, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir PATRICK LIVINGSTON of that ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, was one of the noble Scotch heirs, appointed sureties for king David's ransom, and is then designed *Patricius filius et heres domini Willielmi, &c. anno* 1357.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 35.

He died before 1400, leaving issue a son,

VIII. Sir ROBERT LIVINGSTON of that ilk, who succeeded him, and was one of the hostages for king James I's ransom, *anno* 1424.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 327.

This family made a considerable figure in Scotland, and continued in the male line till the reign of king James IV. that sir Bartholomew Livingston of that ilk, grandson of this sir Robert, died without sons, and left issue only three daughters his co-heiresses.

Agnes, the eldest, married ——— Learmont, whose son James made a donation to the prioress and convent of Senys near Edinburgh, *unum annuum redditum decem mercarum usualis moneta regni Scotia, annuatim levand. et percipiend. de tota et integra mea tertia parte terrarum et baroniæ de Livingston, cum pertinent. jacen. infra vicecom. de Linlithgow, &c.* dated at Edinburgh, 15th November, and confirmed by king James V. the last day of December, 1533.

Keith's bishop, p. 280.

The male line of the ancient house of Livingston of that ilk thus ending, we now return to the ancestor of this noble family, viz.

V. Sir ARCHIBALD LIVINGSTON, second son of sir William Livingston of that ilk, the fourth generation of this genealogical account before mentioned.

This

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 662.

This fir Archibald, with many others of his countrymen, was forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son,

Penes Captain William Livingston.

VI. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, who in an old manuscript accompt of this family, is designed of Easter-wemyfs.

He flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and married a daughter of fir John Erskine of that ilk, ancestor of the family of Mar, by whom he had a son and heir,

VII. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, a man of great courage, and resolution, and highly esteemed by king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and for his gallant behaviour, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him under the banner.

Crawford's peerage.

He was taken prisoner with his royal master, at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, but was released soon thereafter.

Rymer, torn. V. p. 632.

He was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English, about the king's liberty, *anno* 1348, and is then designed *Willielmus Livingston bannerettus, &c.*

Chart. in the archives of the fam. of Kilsyth.

He married Christian, daughter and heiress of Patrick Calendar of that ilk, whose estate had been forfeited to the crown by king Robert Bruce, for his adherence to the Baliol's interest; but king David restored it to fir William Livingston, and the said Christian his wife heiress thereof, and Calendar afterwards became the chief title of his family.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 441.

This fir William is a witness in a confirmation charter of king David Bruce to the monastery of Kelso, together with Malcolm earl of Wigton, William earl of Sutherland, Robert de Erskine, knight, &c. *anno* 1354.

King David's book of charters.

He got a charter under the great seal, to him, and Christian Calendar his wife, daughter and heiress of Patrick Calendar of that ilk, of the lands and barony of Kilsyth, &c. in Dunbartonshire, dated at the castle of Kindriminy, 3d October, the 33d year of his reign, *anno dom.* 1362.

By the said Christian, he left issue a son

Crawford's peerage.

VIII. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Calendar, who died in the end of the reign of king Robert II. and left issue a son,

IX. Sir JOHN LIVINGSTON of Calendar, who succeeded him.

Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, penes MacFarlane.

This fir John was one of the arbiters in a submission betwixt the abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth, and Robert de Dumbarny, &c. 17th February, 1389.

In a donation of David Fleming lord of Biggar, to the monastery of Cambuskenneth, the witnesses are, Robert duke of Albany, earl of Fyfe and Menteith, Murdoch his son and heir, Thomas de Erskine lord of Alway, fir John Livingston of Calendar, Alexander Livingston, &c. *anno* 1399.

He married, 1st, ———, daughter of ——— Menteith of Carfe, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, ancestor of the Livingstons of Westquarter and Kinnaird, of which last the earls of Newburgh, &c. are descended.

Crawford's peerage.

3. *John*, ancestor of the Livingstons of Bonton, &c.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of fir James Douglas of Dalkeith, by whom he had a son,

Sir *William Livingston*, first of the house of Kilsyth. (*Vide title Kilsyth.*)

He was killed in the service of his country, at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and succeeded by his eldest son,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 434.

X. Sir ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON of Calendar, who was one of the *magnates Scotiae*, that sat on the trial of Murdoch Duke of Albany, *anno* 1424.

Ibid. p. 484.

He was a man of good parts, and much esteemed for capacity and integrity.

After the murder of king James I. he was by parliament appointed governor to the young king, which occasioned great animosities betwixt the queen-mother, chancellor Crichton and him; but at last all differences were made up betwixt her majesty and him, by a solemn indenture yet extant, and narrated at large in Crawford's peerage, dated 4th September, 1439.

Indenture penes comitem de Errol.

However, this harmony did not long subsist amongst them; for the queen, the chancellor, and fir Alexander, continued wrangling, till the king begun to take the management into his own hands, *anno* 1444.

Sir Alexander's enemies then prevailed with his majesty to call a parliament, to which fir Alexander was summoned to appear.

He was accused of having alienated the crown-lands &c. and was found guilty, his estate confiscated, and himself sent prisoner to Dunbarton castle, which treatment, it was thought, he by no means deserved.

Black acts of parliament.

Whether the king was sensible he was not guilty of what was laid to his charge, or whether he continued to have a friendship for the man that had the care of him in his younger years, we shall not pretend to determine; but certain it is, the king soon thereafter not only gave him his liberty, but restored to him his

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 235.

his whole estate, and he continued ever after in great favour with his majesty, who constituted him justice-general of Scotland, *anno* 1449, in which year he was also nominated one of the ambassadors to the court of England, and is then designed *Alexander de Livingston, dominus de Calendar, justiciarius Scotia*.

He died soon thereafter, having married ———, daughter of ——— Dundas of that ilk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, ancestor of the Livingstons of Dunipace.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married to James first lord Hamilton.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to James Dundas of that ilk.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Lives of the
offic. of state.

XI. Sir JAMES LIVINGSTON of Calendar, a man of great worth and merit, who was appointed captain of the castle of Stirling, and had the tuition of the young king conferred upon him by his father, which great trust he discharged with fidelity and honour.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 319,
and 327.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English, *anno* 1452, and is then designed sir James Livingston of Calendar. He got a safe conduct to go up to England, *anno* 1453, and is then designed James lord Livingston; so that he was certainly raised to the dignity of the peerage, in the end of 1452, or beginning of 1453, in which last year he was appointed one of the privy council to his majesty, master of his household, and lord great chamberlain of Scotland, which high office he enjoyed as long as he lived, with universal applause.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

He got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Livingston*, of several lands and baronies, *inter* 1454 et 1465.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Records of
parliament.

He sat as a peer in the parliaments called to meet 1462, &c.

Ibidem.

He married Marian, but of what family we know not, tho' she is designed widow of James lord Livingston, *anno* 1478. By her he had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John earl of Ross, and lord of the isles.

2. *Eupheme*, married to sir Malcolm Fleming, son and heir of Robert lord Fleming.

He died *anno* 1467, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JAMES, second lord, who got char-

ters under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Livingston*, of the lands of Baldoran, Slamannan, Muir, and many others, *inter* 1470 et 1492.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married, 1st, a daughter of sir John Erskine of Kinnoul; 2dly, a daughter of sir Robert Crichton; but dying without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew sir John, son of his brother Alexander before mentioned.

XIII. Sir JOHN LIVINGSTON, son of Alexander, second son of James first lord Livingston, succeeded his uncle James the second lord, as before observed, and was third lord Livingston.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert lord Fleming, by whom he had a son, *William*, his heir.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of sir John Houstoun of that ilk, by whom he had another son,

Ibidem.

Alexander, ancestor of the Livingstons of Glentyran, whose male-line is now extinct.

He died about the year 1510, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. WILLIAM, fourth lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Livingston*, of the lands and barony of Calendar, castle thereof, &c. *anno* 1511.

Ibidem.

He married Agnes Hepburn, daughter of Adam lord Hailes, sister of Patrick first earl of Bothwell, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Alexander, ——— and two daughters.

1st *Margaret*, married to John, fourth lord Hay of Yester, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale.

2. *Isabel*, married to Nichol Ramsay, ancestor of the earl of Dalhousie.

He was succeeded by his son,

XV. ALEXANDER, fifth lord Livingston, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, (to Alexander, son and apparent heir of James lord Livingston,) of the lands and barony of Calendar, castle thereof, &c. &c. *inter* 1511 et 1516.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters from queen Mary, of many lands and baronies, (*Alexandro domino de Livingston*, *inter* 1542 et 1548.

Ibidem.

This lord was a man of great integrity and honour. He was intrusted with the care of queen Mary's education in her young and tender years, and discharged his duty with great fidelity.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Janet Stewart, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Agnes Douglas, daughter of John second earl of Morton, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

Chart. penes
com. de Mor-
ton.

1. *John*,

1. *John* master of Livingston, a youth of great intrepidity and merit, who married a daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, but was killed at the battle of Pinkie, without issue, his father being then alive.

2. *William*, his father's heir.

3. *Thomas*, ancestor of the Livingstons of Haining.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Buchanan of that ilk.

2. *Janet*, married to sir Alexander Bruce of Airth.

3. *Magdalene*, married, 1st, to Arthur Erskine of Grange, brother to John earl of Mar; 2dly, to John Scrimgeour of Glastre, ancestor of lord Dundee.

4. *Mary*, married to John Semple of Bel-tree, son of lord Semple.

He died anno 1550, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. WILLIAM, sixth lord Livingston, who got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, inter 1550 et 1558.

He was a man of remarkable integrity and loyalty, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary. He behaved gallantly at the battle of Langside, though her majesty's troops were totally defeated; but lord Livingston never deserted her interest to the very last, and had always a large share of her majesty's confidence and esteem.

He married Agnes, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, ancestor of the earl of Wigton, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Lithgow.

2. *John*.

3. *Henry*,

These two both died young.

4. Sir *George Livingston* of Ogleface, great grandfather, in a direct male-line, of Alexander Livingston late of Bedlormie, who left a numerous issue, viz. Alexander Livingston now of Bedlormie, Captain William Livingston, Robert Livingston, Esq; who hath several sons, &c. This Alexander Livingston of Bedlormie appears to be the male representative of the noble families of Calendar, &c.

5. Sir *William Livingston* of Cultre, whose male line is now extinct.

1st daughter, *Jean*, married to Alexander fourth lord Elphinston.

2. *Margaret*, married, 1st, to sir Lewis Ballantyne of Broughton, lord justice clerk in the reign of king James VI. 2dly, to Patrick Stewart earl of Orkney.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. ALEXANDER, seventh lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro*

domino Livingston, of the lands and barony of Calendar, Airth, Slamannan-muir, &c. &c. inter 1598 et 1600.

He was, like many of his worthy ancestors, a man of singular probity, honour and integrity, and in great favour with king James VI. who created him earl of Lithgow, lord Livingston of Calendar, &c. by patent dated 15th November 1600:

He got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro comiti de Lithgow, et heredibus masculis e corpore suo, quibus deficient. heredibus masculis quibuscunque, cognomen de Livingston gerentibus, &c.* of the lands and village of Livingston, the Temple-lands of Nether-Carlowrie, the lands of Airth, Abbotshaugh, Bearcross, Saltcoats, Redhaugh, lands about Falkirk, &c. &c. inter 1602 et 1606.

He married lady Eleanor Hay, daughter of Andrew, eighth earl of Errol, a lady of singular virtue and accomplishments. The king being perfectly well acquainted with the fidelity and merit of this noble pair, committed the education of his daughter princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Bohemia, entirely to their care and management; and they discharged their duty so much to his majesty's satisfaction, that when they delivered her safe at Windsor, they obtained a full acquittance for their care and conduct from the king and council, (which we have seen) and it contains many great and noble clauses, much to both their honours, and that of the ancestors of the family of Lithgow, dated at Windsor, anno 1603.

By the said lady Eleanor Hay, he left issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *James Livingston*, afterwards earl of Calendar.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, was married to John earl of Wigton.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. ALEXANDER, second earl, who got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro comiti de Lithgow*, of the hereditary office of justiciar and bailie of the whole lands and barony of Ogleface, the village and lands of Bedlormie, Wester-craigs, &c. the lands and barony of Herbertshire, with many others, inter 1608 et 1616.

He got also charters of several other lands, inter 1624 et 1630.

He married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had a son,

George, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Douglas, eldest daughter of William tenth earl of Angus, by

Ibidem.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

by whom he had another son,

Alexander, second earl of Calendar. (*Vide* page 115 of this work,)—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to sir Thomas Nicholson of Carnock; 2dly, to sir George Stirling of Keir; 3dly, to sir John Stirling of Keir.

2. Lady *Eleanor*, who died unmarried.

The earl was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. GEORGE, third earl of Lithgow, a great loyalist, who suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal family.

Upon the restoration of king Charles II. he was appointed one of the lords of his majesty's privy council, and captain of the royal regiment of foot guards.

In 1681, he resigned that commission, and was constituted justice-general of Scotland; in which office he continued till the year 1689.

He married lady Elizabeth Maule, daughter of Patrick first earl of Panmure, widow of John earl of Kinghorn, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, third earl of Calendar, of whom more hereafter.

His daughter, lady *Henriet*, married to Robert viscount Oxenford.

He died on the 1st day of February 1690, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. GEORGE, fourth earl of Lithgow, who came early into the revolution, and was sworn one of the lords of the privy council to king William and queen Mary, *anno* 1692; and being in great favour with his majesty, was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury.

He married *Henriet* Sinclair, daughter of *Alexander* lord Duffus, but dying without issue, *anno* 1695, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew *James* earl of Calendar, son of his brother *Alexander*, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XX. ALEXANDER, third earl of Calendar, second son of *George* third earl of Lithgow, married lady *Anne* Graham, daughter of *James* marquis of Montrose, by whom he had a son, *James*, his heir,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Henriet*, who died unmarried.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to *James* Graham of Airth, Esq; an eminent lawier, and judge-admiral of Scotland, to whom she had several children.

He died *anno* 1694, and was succeeded by his son,

XXI. JAMES, fourth earl of Calendar,

who succeeded to the estate and honours of Lithgow, upon the death of *George* the fourth earl, as before observed, was the fifth earl of Lithgow, heretable governor of the castle of Blackness, and hereditary sheriff of the county of Stirling.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the British parliament, *anno* 1713, but having had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, he was attainted of treason, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He married lady *Margaret* Hay, daughter of *John* twelfth earl of Errol, whose grandson succeeded to the estate and honours of that noble family, as will be shown hereafter.

By her he had issue a son,

James, lord Livingston, who died young, —and a daughter,

XXII. Lady ANNE LIVINGSTON, who became his sole heiress, and married *William* fourth earl of Kilmarnock, to whom she had three sons.

XXIII. I. JAMES, who succeeded to the estate and honours of Errol, in right of his grandmother lady *Margaret* Hay, before mentioned, and is now the fourteenth earl of Errol. *Vide* pages 255 and 378 of this work, where the other children are mentioned.

A R M S of the earl of Lithgow, &c.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, three cinquefoils *gules*, within a double tressure, with flowers de lis *vert*, for the name of Livingston: 2d and 3d, *sable*, a bend between six billets *or*, for Calendar; and over all, by way of furtout, in an escutcheon *azure*, an oak growing out of the base *or*, within a border *argent*, charged with eight gilliflowers *gules*, as a coat of augmentation, for the title of earl of Lithgow.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-savage, wreathed about the temples and waist with laurel proper, holding in his right hand a baton erect, and in the left a serpent, which is twisted about his arm.

SUPPORTERS; two savages proper, wreathed as the crest, each holding on his exterior shoulder a baton *or*.

MOTTO; *Si je puis*.

C H I E F S E A T S

Were at Calendar-castle in Stirlingshire, and at the Bridgehouse in Lithgowshire.

Nota, The family were heretable keepers of the palace of Lithgow.

S T E W A R T

STEWART Lord LORN and INNERMEATH.

THE immediate ancestor of this branch of the illustrious family of Stewart was

I. Sir JAMES STEWART, fourth son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, second son of Alexander sixth lord high steward of Scotland, great grandfather of king Robert II.

Chart. in rotul. Roberti I.

This Sir James flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and got a charter from that great prince, of the whole lands of Preston and Warwickhill in Cunningham, in which he is designed *filius quondam Johannis senescalli, militis, &c.*

Stewart's history of the royal family. p. 168.

He was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, anno 1333, leaving issue three sons.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir John, who got a charter of the lands of Kelly in Angus; but died without male-issue.

Ibidem.

2. Sir Alan of Ugiltree, who made over the barony of Long-newton to Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton; but we can give no account of his posterity.

II. 3. Sir ROBERT STEWART of Shanbothy, who carried on the line of this family, and was afterwards designed of Innermeath.

Chart. in archiv. Roberti II.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto senescallo de Innermeath, militi*, of the lands and barony of Durisdeer in Dumfriesshire, anno 1375.

Ibidem.

Also a charter *viginti marcas sterlingorum de magna custuma burgi de Innerkeithing, Roberto senescallo de Innermeath, et heredibus suis, &c.* anno 1388.

Stewart's history of the royal family.

He left issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. John, his heir.
2. Robert, ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosythe.

His daughter, Catharine, married to John Bethune of Balfour, in the county of Fife.

He died anno 1386, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibid. p. 169.

III. JOHN STEWART of Innermeath, who married the daughter and co-heiress of John de Ergadia, lord of Lorn, with whom he got a great accession to his estate, and that of Lorn afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 369. 389. 411. and 701.

In the year 1404, John lord Lorn and Innermeath, was appointed one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with the English; also in 1405; and again in 1406 and 1411.

By the said lady he had issue five sons, and two daughters.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. Archibald.

Stewart's history, &c.

3. Sir James, commonly called the Black knight of Lorn, of whom the earls of Athole, Buchan, and Traquair, are descended.

4. Alexander, ancestor of the Stewarts of Grantully.

5. William.

1st daughter, Christian, married to James Dundas of that ilk.

2. Isabel, married to Sir William Oliphant of Aberdalgie, ancestor of lord Oliphant.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ROBERT, second lord Lorn and Innermeath, who was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat with the English about king James's liberty, anno 1421; and was afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1424; and was not released before the year 1429.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125. 303. and 416.

He married Margaret, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had five sons, and two daughters.

Stewart's history, p. 169.

1. John, his heir.

2. Walter, who succeeded his brother, of whom afterwards.

3. Alan.

4. David.

5. Robert.

All these sons are mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated.

1st daughter, ———, married to John lord Lindsay of Byres.

2. ———, married to Robert lord Erskine. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. JOHN, third lord Lorn and Innermeath, who made an entail of his whole estate, confirmed by a charter under the great seal from king James II. "to him and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing, to his brothers, Walter, Alan, David, and Robert, and the heirs-male of their bodies successively; which failing, to Archibald their uncle, &c. which failing, to Sir James, &c. &c. &c. dated anno 1452.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He also got a charter of the lands and barony of Innermeath the same year.

Ibidem.

He had issue three daughters.

1. Isabel, married to Colin first earl of Argyle.

2. Margaret, married to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchie.

3. Marian, married to Arthur Campbell of Ottar.

He

He had a natural son, Dougal, ancestor of the Stewarts of Appin.

John third lord Lorn dying without lawful male-issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Stewart's history, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. WALTER, fourth lord, who exchanged his lands of Lorn with the earl of Argyle for the lands of Baldoning, Innerdonning, &c. in Perth-shire, and was afterwards designed only by the title of Innermeath.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, *Waltero domino Innermeath*, of many lands and baronies, *inter 1476 et 1480*.

He left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

VI. THOMAS, who got charters under the great seal, *Thoma domino Innermeath*, of several lands, *inter 1507 et 1510*.

Ibidem, and Stewart's hist.

By Janet Keith his wife, he had issue a son, *Richard*, his heir; — and a daughter, *Marian*, married to Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, ancestor of the earl of Finlater.

He was killed, with his royal master king James IV. in the fatal field of Flowdon, *anno 1513*, and succeeded by his son,

Stewart's history, p. 170.

VII. RICHARD, lord Innermeath, who married Margaret, daughter of John lord Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the earl of Crawford, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

VIII. JOHN, lord Innermeath, who succeeded him, and got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, *inter 1538 et 1548*.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth Bethune, daughter to the laird of Creich, in the county of Fife, by whom he had two sons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JAMES, lord Innermeath, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo magistro de Innermeath, &c.* of several lands, *inter 1542 et 1548*. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Helen Ogilvie, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir, — and a daughter, *Helen*, married to Mr. Ruthven of Bandean. He was succeeded by his son,

X. JOHN, lord Innermeath, who married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir David Lindsay of Edzel, by whom he had a son,

James, afterwards earl of Athole, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to sir Robert Crichton of Clunie.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie, widow of John fifth earl of Athole, by whom he had no issue.

John fifth earl of Athole dying without sons, the king conferred the titles upon this John lord Innermeath, "to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to return to the crown, *anno 1596*."

Ibidem.

He was accordingly succeeded in these honours by his son,

XI. JAMES earl of Athole, lord Innermeath, Balveny, &c. who married lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of John fifth earl of Athole; but he dying without issue, in 1625, the titles and honours of Athole were confirmed by the king to John, third earl of Tullibardin, only son and heir of William the second earl, by lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter of the said John fifth earl of Athole; which John was undoubted heir of line of that most noble family, *Vide* pages 50 and 55 of this work, where that succession is fully narrated.

K E R Marquis of LOTHIAN.

THAT the noble and illustrious name of Ker is of very great antiquity in Scotland, appears from many authentic documents.

Some deduce them from a noble family of that surname in France, one whereof came over to England with William the Conqueror, had a considerable command in his army, and afterwards settled in England; in confirmation of which they alledge, that baron Ker, and several other families of that surname, now

subsisting in France, trace their origin even higher than that æra.

Others are of opinion, that Ker is a local surname, and was first assumed by the possessors of the lands and baronies of Ker and Kerf-hall, in Lancashire, where several families of that name have made a considerable figure for many ages past: But it must be observed, that the Kers in England and France have the very same armorial bearings; so whether they came from France to England, or from England

land to France, we shall not pretend to determine.

Sir George MacKenzie, that learned and judicious antiquary, is of opinion, that the Kers first settled in the south parts of Scotland about the year 1330; but it is most certain they were a numerous and flourishing family in this country long before that time; for we find many of that surname swearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, betwixt the years 1291 and 1297, for lands lying in different parts of the kingdom.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 657.

Henricus Ker swore fealty in 1296.

Nicol Ker ditto, Prynne, *ibid.* page 660.

Andrew del Ker ———, *ibid.* page 661.

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 29.

Willielmus Ker, who swore fealty for lands in Air-shire, *anno* 1291, and is said to be ancestor of the Kers of Kersland.

Ibid. p. 14.

Thomas Ker, *miles*, &c.

Sir George MacKenzie mentions two brothers of that surname, who settled in the south parts of Scotland, *viz.* Ralph and Robert Kers; but whether they came from England or France, or were sons of any of the above-named Kers, he does not determine; but thinks that Ralph, ancestor of the Kers of Fernyhirst, was the eldest brother, because that family carried the same arms with the Kers in England and France, without any difference either of tincture or charge. We shall therefore follow that great author, and deduce their descent according to his account.

I. RALPH KER, who settled in Teviotdale about the year 1330, got possession of the lands lying betwixt the water of Jed and the lands of Straseburgh, of which the earls of Douglas were superiors.

MacKenzie's collect. in the lawiers library, Edin.

He afterwards called the lands by the name of Kers-haugh, which continued for some time the chief title of this family.

He died about 1350, leaving issue a son,

Ibid. & M.S. hist. of the family of Somerville, penes dominum Somerville.

II. THOMAS KER of Kers-haugh, who succeeded him. He purchased the lands of Crailling from the Homes, and married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Andrew* of Kers-haugh.

Charta in archiv. regis David.

2. *John Ker*, who acquired some lands near Aberdeen, upon which he got a charter from king David Bruce, *anno regni* 36to, *anno domini* 1365.

MacKenzie's collect. M. S.

III. ANDREW KER of Kers-haugh succeeded his father, and was cup-bearer to king Robert III.

He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Edmonstone of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

IV. THOMAS KER of Kers-haugh, who succeeded him, and married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Home of that ilk, by whom he had three sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Andrew*, of Kers-haugh.

2. *Thomas Ker*, who is mentioned in a protection from the king of England to the earl of Douglas, with Hugh earl of Ormond, James lord Hamilton, &c. *anno* 1452.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 284.

3. *James Ker*, mentioned in the same protection in 1452.

And dying about 1430, was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ANDREW KER of Kers-haugh, who, with many other gentlemen of rank, accompanied the earl of Douglas to Rome in 1450, and is particularly mentioned in a passport from the king of England, together with sir James Hamilton, sir Alexander Home, sir Nicholas Campbell, and many others.

Ibidem.

He married Jean, daughter of ——— Crichton of that ilk, by whom he had a son and successor,

MacKenzie's collect. M. S.

VI. RALPH KER of Kers-haugh, who married Mary, daughter of sir ——— Tours of Innerleith, by whom he had two sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Andrew* of Kers-haugh.

2. *Robert Ker* of Yair.

He died about 1460, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. ANDREW KER of Kers-haugh, who married Mary, daughter of Herbert first lord Herries, by whom he had two sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*.

2. *John*, ancestor of the Kers of Greenhead.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

VIII. THOMAS, who having built a new house in the middle of the forest about *ann.* 1490, gave it the name of Fernyhirst, and was the first who was designed by that title, which continued afterwards to be the chief seat and title of the family, till they were nobilitate.

Ibidem.

He got a new charter of the lands and barony of Fernyhirst from Archibald earl of Angus the superior (*ante* 1500) of which his son sir Andrew got a confirmation, bearing date 14th December 1511.

Writs of the privy seal.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir Robert Colvil, lord of Ochiltrec, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Andrew Ker* of Fernyhirst.

2. *Ralph*, ancestor of the Kers of Cavers.

3. *William Ker*, who purchased the lands of Langley and Gilastons, *anno* 1537.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1499, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir

Writs of the
privy seal.

IX. Sir ANDREW KER, who was in possession of the lands and barony of Fernyhirst, *anno* 1500, which he got confirmed to him in 1511, as before noticed.

Ibidem.

He also acquired the whole barony of Oxenham at different times, by two charters under the great seal, in 1509 and 1523.

Ibidem.

He purchased also a third part of the lands and lordship of Dirleton, *anno* 1526.

He was a man of extraordinary parts, and made a great figure in the reigns of king James IV. and V.

Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 278.

He was warden of the east, west, and middle marches, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of a peace with the English, which they happily concluded, *anno* 1528; and the same year he got a new charter of the whole lands and barony of Fernyhirst, Corris-haugh, &c. from king James V. the superiority whereof was then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the earl of Angus.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Writs of the
privy seal.

In 1542, he obtained the bailiary of Jedburgh forest.

He married Janet, daughter of sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, ancestor of the earl of Marchmont, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

1. *Thomas*, who died before his father without issue.

2. Sir *John Ker* of Fernyhirst.

Ibidem.

3. *Robert Ker*, designed of Ancrum, to whom he gave the third part of the lands of Dirleton, *anno* 1538, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Janet*, obtained from her father the lands of Betheroul, in the year 1519.

Sir Andrew dying in 1545, was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

X. Sir JOHN KER of Fernyhirst, who, in his father's lifetime, acquired part of the lands of Langtoun, *anno* 1524.

He was knighted by the duke of Chattleherault, for his good services against the English, in restraining their incursions on the borders, *anno* 1548.

Writs of the
privy seal.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir Andrew Ker of Celsford, by whom he had three sons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Andrew Ker* of Nether-Gogar, whose male-line is extinct.

Ibidem.

3. *William Ker*, who was a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of queen Mary, for which, and for his good and faithful services, her majesty was pleased to settle on him, for life, a pension of five hundred merks *per annum* in 1561. He died without issue.

Sir John died *anno* 1562, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir THOMAS KER of Fernyhirst, who was a man of eminent parts, great probity, and honour. He was a steady friend to queen Mary, and never deserted her interest in her greatest distress.

In 1570, he and Buckcleugh entered the borders of England with fire and sword, in hopes of doing service to their queen, by raising dissension and disturbances; but had not the desired success.

Buchanan's
history.

In 1571, he was one of those who attacked the convention or parliament at Stirling, and in the conflict the earl of Lennox, then regent, lost his life, for which sir Thomas was exiled and forfeited.

Drumfoyle's
lives of the
four regents.

King James VI. no sooner took the government upon himself, than he gave sir Thomas liberty to return home, *anno* 1579; and being perfectly sensible that his loyalty and attachment to his mother's interest had been his greatest crimes, his majesty restored him to the possession of his whole estate, in 1581.

Writs of the
privy seal.

Ibidem.

He also got the bailiary of Jedburgh forest confirmed to him in 1582.

Ibidem.

And in 1583, he obtained from the king a full and ample remission under his great seal.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married, 1st, Janet, daughter of sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, governour of the castle of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Andrew Ker*, afterwards lord Jedburgh, — and two daughters.

1. *Juliana*, married to sir Patrick Home of Polwarth.

2. *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Melvil of Murdo-Cairny.

Writs of the
privy seal.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of sir William Scot of Kirkurd, eldest son and heir apparent of sir Walter Scot of Buckcleugh, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *James Ker* of Crailling, afterwards lord Jedburgh, of whom more hereafter.

Ibidem.

2. *Thomas Ker*, who got from his father the lands of Oxenham.

3. *Robert Ker*, afterwards earl of Somerset, viscount Rochester, &c.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

His daughter, *Anne*, was married to John lord Balmerino.

He died in 1586, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. Sir ANDREW KER, who, before his father's death, got possession of East and West Nisbets, of which he got a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1584.

Ibidem.

He

Ibidem.

He obtained also a charter of the bailiary of the lands and baronies belonging to the monastery of Jedburgh, dated 15th March 1587. The charter bears, that umquhile Andrew Ker of Fernyhirst, umquhile John Ker of Fernyhirst, and umquhile Thomas Ker of Fernyhirst, knights, great grandfather, grandfather, and father of our well-beloved Andrew, now of Fernyhirst, were constituted lawful bailies of these lands from the year 1542, &c.

Writs of the privy seal.

Chart. in pub. archiv. hared. masculis quibuscunque.

He being a man of great parts and learning, was in high favour with king James VI. who made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, anno 1591, and raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Jedburgh, the patent bearing date 2d February 1622.

He died in 1631, having married Anne, daughter of Andrew master of Ochiltree, by whom he had one son,

Writs of the privy seal.

Sir *Andrew Ker*, who, in 1613, was made keeper of the castle of Dumfries.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1618, he was made captain of his majesty's guards, and one of his privy council.

In 1628, he was made one of the extraordinary lords of session.

He married lady Margaret Ker, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had no issue, and died in the end of the year 1628, his father being then alive, who dying also without any surviving issue, anno 1631, was succeeded by his brother,

XII. Sir JAMES KER of Crailling, second son of Thomas of Fernyhirst, before mentioned, who was second lord Jedburgh.

Ibidem.

He married Mary Rutherford, heiress of Hundilie, by whom he had a son,

XIII. ROBERT, third lord Jedburgh, who succeeded him, and being a man of parts, loyalty, and integrity, was in great favour with king Charles II. from whom he got the peerage of Jedburgh confirmed to him in these words: *Ditto Roberto, et haredibus masculis ex ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, Willielmo magistro de Newbottle, et haredibus masculis ex ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, dicti magistri de Newbottle haredibus masculis quibuscunque, titulum, honorem, &c. cum precedentia et ordine Andrea domini de Jedburgh, secundum literas patentes, de data 2do Februarii 1622.*

Chart. in pub. regist. and report of the lords of session.

He married Christian, daughter of sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, widow of sir Patrick Home of Polwarth; but dying without issue, in him ended the male-line of the first and second sons of sir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirst, No. IX of this account, whereby the representation devolved upon the descendant of the third son, &c.

Before we return to sir Andrew's third son, it must be observed, that Robert, third lord Jedburgh, finding that he had no issue, made an entail of his estate and honours, with consent of the crown, in consequence of the above-mentioned patent, in favours of William lord Newbottle, son of Robert, then earl, afterwards marquis of Lothian, his nearest heir-male; and after him to the eldest son of the house of Lothian for the time, as a distinct peerage for ever; by which entail and confirmation it is provided, that albeit the eldest son of that family bear the title of lord Jedburgh, and thereby have the privilege of a peer, yet it shall not prejudice him as to the precedency due to the eldest son of the family of Lothian. This deed is dated 11th of July 1670.

Mac Kenzie's collect. in the lawiers library, et chart. in pub. archiv.

Accordingly, when William lord Newbottle succeeded to Robert third lord Jedburgh, in virtue of the above entail, he took his place in parliament as lord Jedburgh; and the eldest sons of the family of Lothian have since that time exerted the same privilege of sitting and voting in parliament, as well as their fathers, which appears from the parliament rolls anno 1693, 1695, 1696, 1698, 1702, and the election 1712.

As then the estate and honours of Jedburgh, upon the death of Robert the third lord, devolved upon William lord Newbottle, his next heir-male, and he being lineally descended of the said Robert of Ancrum, to him we now return.

X. ROBERT KER of Ancrum, third son of sir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirst (No. IX. of this account) having got from his father the third part of the lands of Dirleton, as before-mentioned, obtained also the lands of Woodhead, &c. in Over-Ancrum, in feu-farm from the monastery of Jedburgh, 7th July 1542.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1538.

He got also the lands of Newton in the barony of Bedrule, anno 1586; and died in 1587, having married Margaret, daughter of ——— Home of Wedderburn, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

XI. WILLIAM KER of Ancrum, who succeeded him; and as about this time the disputes about the chiefship betwixt the families of Fernyhirst and Cessford run very high, this William was unhappily killed by Robert Ker younger of Cessford, anno 1590, leaving issue by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Dundas of Fingask, two sons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir Robert of Ancrum, his heir.

2. William Ker, Esq; a man of singular courage and intrepidity, who did his country such signal service on the borders, that king James

Writs of the
privy seal.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibid. Hæred.
masc. inter e-
um et domi-
nam Annam
Stanley; qui-
bus deficient.
hæred. masc.
suis quibus-
cunq. in per-
petuum, &c.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

James VI. was pleased to settle a pension on him of one thousand pounds *per annum* for life. He obtained also from king Charles I. a grant of the lands of Overtoun, being the escheat of Robert Ker younger of Cessford; upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1625. He was groom of the bed-chamber both to king James VI. and king Charles I. and left issue a daughter, ———, married to the lord Wharton in England.

XII. Sir ROBERT KER of Ancrum succeeded his father, and being a man of great worth, probity, and honour, was highly esteemed by his majesty king Charles I. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, *anno* 1625, which office he enjoyed above twenty years.

He afterwards raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Ancrum, lord Ker of Nisbet, Long-Newton, and Dolphington; the patent bearing date 24th June 1633.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Murray of Blackbarony, by whom he had a son,

William, afterwards earl of Lothian.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Stanley, only daughter of William earl of Derby.

His eldest son being then earl of Lothian, he got the honours of Ancrum, with the king's approbation, provided to the heirs-male of this marriage; which failing, to his own heirs-male for ever, &c.

By lady Anne Stanely he had issue only one son,

Charles, second earl of Ancrum, who dying without male-issue, the title of Ancrum returned to the family.

XIII. WILLIAM, eldest son of Robert first earl of Ancrum, married lady Anne Ker, eldest daughter and heiress of Robert Ker earl of Lothian, descended of a younger son of the family of Cessford, the genealogy whereof, from its origin, being fully set forth under the title of Roxburgh, we shall therefore deduce the descent of this earl of Lothian from his immediate ancestor, in which we shall keep close to the records, though we differ from Mr. Crawford in several particulars.

I. Sir ANDREW KER of Cessford, married Agnes, daughter of William third lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Walter*, his successor, ancestor of the family of Roxburgh.

2. *Mark*, father of the first earl of Lothian.

3. *Andrew Ker*, Esq;.

These brothers are attested by many charters under the great seal.

His daughter *Margaret Ker*, married ———.

II. MARK, second son of sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, got the vicarage of Lintoun in Tweeddale for life, 26th March 1564, and soon after was made abbot of Newbottle, which benefice he had *in commendam* after the reformation.

April 20th 1569, he was made one of the extraordinary lords of session.

He married lady Helen Lesly, daughter of George earl of Rothes, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

1. *Mark*, afterwards earl of Lothian.

2. *Andrew Ker* of Fenton.

3. *George Ker*, Esq;.

4. *William Ker*, Esq;.

His daughter *Catharine*, was married to William Maxwell lord Herries.

He died in 1584, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. MARK KER, a youth of bright parts, and a fine genius. He was made master of requests 20th March 1577, and had that office confirmed to him in 1581.

Upon his father's death, he was confirmed commendator of Newbottle, 24th August 1584, in which he had been formerly provided by queen Mary in 1567.

November 12th 1584, he was made one of the extraordinary lords of session.

In 1587, he got the lands of Newbottle erected into a barony, and, by a charter of confirmation, got it erected into a temporal lordship, October 15th 1591.

He was one of the commissioners for holding the parliament in 1597, and was created earl of Lothian by patent, bearing date 10th July 1606, and died in 1609, having married Margaret, daughter of John lord Herries, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters.

1. *Robert*, earl of Lothian.

2. Sir *William Ker* of Blackhope.

3. Sir *Mark Ker*.

4. *James Ker*, Esq;.

These brothers are documented by several charters.

1st daughter, lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to Robert master of Boyd; 2dly, to David earl of Crawford.

2. Lady *Janet*, married to William earl of Glencairn.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to John lord Yester; and, 2dly, to Andrew master of Jedburgh.

4. Lady

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Writs of the
privy seal.

Privileges of
the college of
justice in the
lawierslibrary

Writs of the
great seal.

Writs of the
privy seal.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Writs of the
great seal.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibid. and pri-
vy seal.

4. Lady *Isabel*, married to William first earl of Queensberry.

5. Lady *Lilias*, married to John lord Borthwick.

6. Lady *Mary*, married to sir James Richardson of Smeaton.

7. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.

IV. ROBERT, second earl of Lothian, succeeded his father; and in April 8th 1606, was made master of requests, being then only master of Newbottle.

He married lady Annabella Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had only two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*.

2. Lady *Joanna*.

And having no male-issue, he made over his estate and titles, with the king's approbation, in favour of his eldest daughter lady Anne.

He dying in 1624, she succeeded to him accordingly; and having married William, eldest son of Robert first earl of Ancrum, as before noticed, to him we now return.

XIII. This WILLIAM obtained from king Charles I. a grant of the lands and lordship of Newbottle, by a charter under the great seal 30th July 1631, and was created earl of Lothian and lord Newbottle; 31st October that same year, the patent being fully narrated in a charter of the lands of Newbottle, anno 1634; by which the peerages of Lothian, Ancrum and Jedburgh, were now all in this family.

Earl William was a man of great honour and integrity; and though he was on the parliament's side during the greatest part of king Charles I. his troubles, yet he had the utmost abhorrence of the barbarous treatment the king met with from the parliament of England.

In 1648, he, with some others, were sent commissioners from the estates of Scotland, to treat with the English in behalf of the king; and though Oliver Cromwell had, by that time, expelled most of the members of both houses of parliament, and was then perfectly master of the rump, yet he remonstrated in the name of the whole kingdom of Scotland, against the using any violence or indignity upon the sacred person of the king: He added, that the whole nation had the very thoughts thereof in the utmost abhorrence and detestation, and took a solemn protest against their proceedings; but all his honest endeavours proved fruitless; upon which the earl transmitted to the estates of Scotland an account of what he had done, and his conduct was highly approved of.

After the murder of the king, the earl continued steady in his loyalty to his son king Charles II. and contributed all that was in his power towards his restoration, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with his majesty at Breda, anno 1650.

He had issue, by the said lady Anne, three sons and seven daughters.

1. Robert, earl of Lothian.

2. Sir William Ker, who was made director of the chancery soon after the restoration, anno 1661.

3. Charles, ancestor of the Kers of Abbotrule.

1st daughter, lady Anne, married to Alexander master of Salton.

2. Lady Elizabeth, married to John lord Borthwick.

3. Lady Mary, married to James Brodie of that ilk.

4. Lady Margaret, married to sir James Richardson of Smeaton.

5. Lady Vere, married to lord Neil Campbell, son to the marquis of Argyle.

6. Lady Henrietta, married to sir Francis Scot of Thirlestane.

7. Lady Lilias Ker.

XIV. ROBERT, fourth earl of Lothian, succeeded his father, and came early into the revolution, was one of the privy council to king William, and was constituted justice-general, and lord high-commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland anno 1692.

And being in great favour with his majesty, he was pleased to raise him to the honour of marquis of Lothian, by letters patent *haredibus masculis*, dated 23d June 1701.

He married lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald marquis of Argyle, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

1. William, marquis of Lothian.

2. Lord Charles Ker of Cramond, director of the chancery, who married a daughter of sir David Murray of Stanhope, by whom he had a numerous issue. His eldest son Robert Ker, Esq; is now director of the chancery.

3. Lord John Ker, betook himself to a military life, had a regiment, and served in the army with honour and reputation till his death.

4. Lord Mark Ker, a brave soldier. He was general in the army, a colonel of dragoons, and governor of the castle of Edinburgh, &c.

His daughter, lady Mary, married James marquis of Douglas, and was mother of Archibald late duke of Douglas, and of lady Jane.

And

Writs of the privy seal.

Writs of the great seal.

Scots compendium.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Robert, first marquis, dying in 1703, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. WILLIAM, second marquis of Lothian, who, by her majesty queen Anne, was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union with England.

In 1705, he was made knight of the most noble order of the thistle, and was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first and second British parliaments, and also to the parliament 1714.

He was colonel of the third regiment of guards, and major-general of the forces in Scotland, and acquitted himself in every station of life, with honour, fidelity, and reputation.

He married lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had a son,

William, now marquis of Lothian, — and four daughters.

1. Lady Jean, married to William lord Cranston.

2. Lady Anne, married to Alexander earl of Home.

3. Lady Elizabeth, married to William lord Rofs.

4. Lady Mary, married to Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, Esq; postmaster-general of Scotland.

He died *anno* 1721, and was succeeded by his only son,

XVI. WILLIAM, third marquis of Lothian, who was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the eighth, ninth, and tenth British parliaments. He was made knight of the thistle in 1734, and was also appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland; which office he enjoyed for seven years, *viz.* from 1732 to 1738 inclusive.

He was several years lord clerk register of Scotland, but resigned that office *anno* 1760, which was then conferred upon the present earl of Morton.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Nicholson, Bart. who bore him two sons.

1. William, earl of Ancrum, whose genius leading him to a military life, he went early into the army, and is now a major-general, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, lord of the bed-chamber to the duke of Cumberland, and member of parliament for Richmond, in Yorkshire. He married lady Carolina Darcey, only daughter of Robert earl of Holderness, by whom he hath issue a son, William Ker, lord Newbottle, who, *anno* 1762, married miss Fortescue, niece to the lord Mornington in Ireland: — and two daughters, 1. lady Louisa, married to lord George Lennox, second son of the duke of Richmond. 2. lady Willielmina-Emelia.

The marquis's second son, lord Robert, a youth of great hopes and spirit, was a captain in the army, and was killed at the battle of Cullodden, on 16th April 1746, regreted by all who knew him.

He married, 2dly, his cousin Jane, daughter of lord Charles Ker of Cramond, &c.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *azure*, the sun in its splendor *or*, as a coat of augmentation for Lothian; 2d and 3d, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three mullets of the field, for the name of Ker.

CREST; on a wreath, the sun as in the coat.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter, an angel apparelled *azure*, its hair and wings *or*; on the sinister an unicorn *argent*, horned, maned, and unguled *or*.

MOTTO; *Sero sed serio.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Newbottle in the shire of Edinburgh, Fernyhirst and Mounteviot-lodge, in the shire of Roxburgh.

C A M P B E L L Earl of LOUDOUN.

THE rise and descent of the great and illustrious name of Campbell, is to be found under the title of duke of Argyle, p. 34. of this work; but as the chief title of this noble family is derived from that of Loudoun of that ilk, we shall briefly deduce their

descent from the first of that antient house we have upon record, *viz.*

I. LAMBINUS, was proprietor of the lands and barony of Loudoun, &c. in the shire of Air, and flourished in the reign of king Da-

Preface to
Dalrymple's
collect. p. 65.

vid I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

He was father of

Ibid. et chart. penes com. de Loudoun.

II. JAMES de LOUDOUN, *dominus de eodem*, or of that ilk, who got a charter of the lands and barony of Loudoun, and others, from Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland, *Jacobo filio Lambini, &c.* also a charter from William de Morville, *Jacobo de Loudoun terrarum baronia de Loudoun, &c.* both in the reign of king William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown *anno* 1155; a certain proof that he had assumed his surname from his lands, which was very much the custom in those early times; and his armorial bearing was *argent*, three inescutcheons *sable*.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 373.

This James de Loudoun died without male-issue; but had a daughter,

III. MARGARET de LOUDOUN, his sole heiress, who succeeded him in his whole estate.

Dalrymple's collections, et Chart. penes com. de Loudoun.

She married sir Reginald de Crawford, heretable lord high-sheriff of the county of Air, one of the principal branches of the noble family of Crawford.

He retained the surname of Crawford; but quartered the arms of Loudoun with his own, and was afterwards designed sir Reginald of Loudoun, which hath continued to be the chief title of his posterity ever since.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 19.

This sir Reginald was witness to a donation of David de Lindsay to the monastery of Newbottle, confirmed by king Alexander II. *anno* 1220.

By the said Margaret de Loudoun he left issue a son and successor,

Chartulary of Paisley, Dalrymple, &c.

IV. HUGH CRAWFURD of Loudoun, high-sheriff of Air, who, in a charter of Walter, son of Alan lord high steward of Scotland, of a donation to the monastery of Paisley of the lands of Dalmulin, is designed *Hugo filius Reginaldi, &c. anno* 1226.

He died in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. leaving issue a son,

Rymer, tom. I. p. 599.

V. HUGH CRAWFURD of Loudoun, high-sheriff of Air, who succeeded him; and upon the particular recommendation of king Alexander III. got a safe conduct from king Henry III. to go up to England, &c. *anno* 1255.

He left issue a son,

Sir *Reginald*, his heir, — and a daughter,

Dalrymple, Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 523, says this Margaret was daughter of sir Reginald. &c.

Margaret, married to sir Malcolm Wallace, knight, and was mother of the immortal sir William Wallace.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir REGINALD CRAWFURD of Loudoun, high-sheriff of Air, who is witness in a charter of James lord high steward of Scotland, of a donation to the monastery of Paisley, *anno* 1288.

Chartulary of Paisley.

He was one of the arbitrators on the part of king Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

He was afterwards, with many of his countrymen, compelled to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 662.

He was basely murdered in the English garrison at Air, *anno* 1297, leaving issue, by Cecilia his wife, a son,

Crawford's peerage.

VII. Sir REGINALD CRAWFURD of Loudoun, high sheriff of Air, who succeeded him, and was often designed sir Reginald the younger.

He was a strenuous defender of the liberties of Scotland, against all foreign oppressors, and lost his life in the service of his country, *anno* 1303, leaving issue only one child,

Ibidem.

VIII. SUSANNA, his sole heiress, who succeeded him in his whole estate and dignities.

She married sir Duncan Campbell, who got a charter from king Robert Bruce, *Duncan Campbell, militi, et Susanne sue sponse, omnes terras de Loudoun, de Stevenston, &c. &c. hereditarie*, all erected into one free barony, to them and the heirs procreate, or to be procreate, betwixt them; which failing, to return to the nearest heirs whatsoever of the said Susanna. The charter is dated *anno* 1318; whereupon (though he retained the surname of Campbell) he was afterwards designed sir Duncan of Loudoun, which hath continued to be the chief title of the family ever since.

Charta in archivis Rob. I.

By this marriage he got also the heretable sheriffship of Air; and his family continued long to have the arms both of Loudoun and Crawford in their armorial bearing.

Nisbet, vol. I.

IX. This sir DUNCAN was son of sir Donald Campbell, who got a charter from king Robert Bruce; of the lands *Rubri Castri*, or Red-Castle; sir Donald was second son of sir Colin More, the seventh generation, and immediate ancestor of the illustrious family of Argyle; so that sir Duncan was the ninth generation of that antient house, in a direct male-line, *Vide* page 35th of this work.

Haddington's collections.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady friend of king Robert Bruce.

By the said Susanna he left issue a son,

X. Sir ANDREW CAMPBELL of Loudoun, heretable high sheriff of Air, a man of singular

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 534,
586, 874, &c.

singular merit, and in great favour with king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346. He remained under confinement in England, till his royal master was set at liberty, *anno* 1357.

Chart. in pub.
arch. et penes
comitem de
Loudoun.

He afterwards, in reward of his constant loyalty, got a grant from king David of several lands in the county of Kincardine, *anno* 1361.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

He then resigned his lands of Red-castle in favours of sir Robert Stewart, knight.

He died in the reign of king Robert II. and was succeeded by his son,

Rymer, tom.
X.

XI. Sir HUGH CAMPBELL of Loudoun, high sheriff of Air, who was one of the great barons of Scotland that was appointed to meet king James I. at Durham, *anno* 1423, and had issue a son,

Ibid. p. 327.

XII. Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL of Loudoun, high sheriff of Air, who succeeded him.

He was appointed one of the hostages for king James I.'s ransom, *anno* 1424, and is then designed son and heir of sir Hugh, &c.

Fordun, v. II.
p. 485, calls
him John by
mistake.

He accompanied princess Margaret, daughter of king James I. to France, when she was married to Lewis XI. *anno* 1436.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

He married ——— Stewart, a daughter of the family of Darnly, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv. et penes
com. de
Loudoun.

XIII. Sir GEORGE, who succeeded him, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, by king James II.

He made a resignation of the heretable sheriffship of Air-shire into the king's hands, upon which he got a new grant, and a charter under the great seal, to him and his heirs-male for ever, dated 16th May 1450.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James III. and was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XIV. Sir GEORGE, who got a charter under the great seal from king James III. *Georgio Campbell de Loudoun, militi, filio et heredi Georgii Campbell de Loudoun, vicecomitis de Air*, of some lands he exchanged with Alexander de Livingston, *anno* 1465.

Ibidem.

He got also a new charter of the sheriffship of Air, to him and his heirs-male, in the year 1487.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

He married a daughter of Gilbert lord Kennedy, ancestor of the earl of Cassilis, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir Hugh, his heir.
2. George, ancestor of the Campbells of Killoch.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Robert lord Erskine, ancestor of the earls of Mar.

2. *Margaret*, married to sir Alan Lockhart of Lee.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir HUGH, high sheriff of Air, who got charters under the great seal, *Hugoni Campbell de Loudoun, militi*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1501 et 1507.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

This sir Hugh sat in the Scotch parliament when queen Mary's jointure was settled, *anno* 1504.

Rymer, tom.
XIII. p. 96.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, by whom he had a son,

Crawfurd's
peerage.

Sir Hugh, his heir, ——— and five daughters.

1. *Annabella*, married, 1st, to sir Thomas Boswell of Auchinleck; 2dly, to sir John Cunningham of Caprington.

2. *Helen*, married to Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny, ancestor of the viscount Garrock and earl of Crawfurd.

3. *Isabel*, married to Mungo Muir of Rowallan.

4. *Janet*, married to ——— Campbell of Cefnock.

5. *Margaret*, married to Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny.

He died *anno* 1508, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. Sir HUGH, who was a faithful and loyal subject, both to king James III. and IV.

He got charters, under the great seal, *Hugoni Campbell de Loudoun, militi, vicecomiti de Air*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1526 et 1532.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Matthew earl of Lennox, by lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter of James earl of Arran, and lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king James II. by whom he had a son,

Ibid. ad ann.
1533, and
Stewart's hist.
p. 154.

Sir Matthew, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Marian, married to James Carmichael of Hyndford.

He was succeeded by his son,

XVII. Sir MATTHEW CAMPBELL of Loudoun, high sheriff of Air, who got charters, under the great seal, of many lands, *inter* 1552 et 1562.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Though he was a great promoter of the reformation, yet he was a faithful and steady friend of queen Mary, fought for her at the battle of Langside, where her troops got a total defeat, and he was taken prisoner, *anno* 1568.

Crawfurd's
memoirs.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir John Drummond

Drummond of Innerpeffry, by whom he had two sons, and seven daughters.

1. Sir *Hugh*, afterwards lord Loudoun.

2. *Matthew*, who, being a man of a military genius, inclined to push his fortune in foreign countries, and signalized himself in the German wars. He settled in Livonia, and assumed the surname of Loudoun from the hereditary title of the noble family from whence he sprung; and of him marshal count Loudoun, now one of the chief commanders of the Imperial army in Germany, is lineally descended.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, was married, 1st, to Robert Montgomery of Giffin, designed master of Eglington; 2dly, to Ludovick duke of Lennox.

2. *Marian*, married to Thomas lord Boyd, ancestor of the earls of Kilmarnock, the present earl of Errol, &c.

3. *Jean*, married to sir John Wallace of Craigie.

4. *Agnes*, married to sir William Cunningham of Caprington.

5. *Isabel*, married to William Crawford of Lochnorris.

6. *Anne*, married to Robert lord Kirkcubright.

7. *Annabella*, married, 1st, to Daniel Ker of Kersland; 2dly, to David Dunbar of Enterkin.

He died about the year 1572, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. Sir HUGH CAMPBELL of Loudoun, high sheriff of Air,, who was possessor of a vast estate, which appears by his charters under the great seal, *inter* 1580 *et* 1600.

He was a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, created him a baronet and lord of parliament, by the title of lord Loudoun, the last day of June 1601.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Hugoni domino Loudoun*, of many lands, *inter* 1612 *et* 1616.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of viscount Kenmure, by whom he had a son,

George, master of Loudoun, — and three daughters.

1. *Juliana*, married to sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the earl of Breadalbane.

2. *Isabel*, married to sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

3. *Margaret*, married to John Kennedy of Blairquhan, Esq;.

He married, 2dly, lady Isabel Ruthven,

daughter of William earl of Gowrie, widow of sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had two daughters.

1. ———, married to sir William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead.

2. ———, married to David Crawford of Kerse, Esq;.

He married; 3dly, Margaret, daughter of sir David Home of Wedderburn, by whom he had no issue.

He died *anno* 1622, and was succeeded by his grand daughter Margaret, as will be shown hereafter.

XIX. GEORGE, master of Loudoun, only son and apparent heir of Hugh lord Loudoun, married lady Jean Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had two daughters. *Ibidem.*

1. *Margaret*, afterwards baroness of Loudoun.

2. *Anne*, married to sir Hugh Campbell of Cefnock.

He died before his father, *anno* 1612, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter,

XX. MARGARET, who, upon the death of her grandfather, succeeded to the honours of Loudoun, *anno* 1622, as before observed.

Margaret, baroness of Loudoun, married John Campbell, Esq; eldest son and heir of sir James Campbell of Lawers, son of sir John Campbell of Lawers, son of Archibald Campbell of Lawers, son of sir John Campbell of Lawers, who was son of Sir Colin Campbell first baron of Glenurchy, by his last wife Margaret, daughter of sir Luke Stirling of Keir, &c. &c.

This John was a man of great abilities, and much esteemed by king Charles I. who created him earl of Loudoun, lord Machlane, &c. 8th May 1633, by patent to his heirs-male for ever.

He got charters under the great seal, *terrarum de Kylefmure*, and many others, *Johanni comiti de Loudoun*, &c. *inter* 1633 *et* 1635.

As the earl was a man of staunch presbyterian principles, he was deeply engaged with the covenanters during all the troublesome reign of king Charles I. yet he often laboured most sincerely to bring about a pacification, and accomodate matters betwixt the king and them.

At last, when a peace was concluded, and ratified in parliament in 1641, the king was so sensible of the good intentions and friendly offices of the earl of Loudoun, that he constituted him lord high chancellor of Scotland that same year.

As

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Records of parliament.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Crawford's peerage.

Lives of the offic. of state. P. 195.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

As the brevity of this work will not allow us to give a particular account of all the transactions of this great man in these unhappy times, we must refer our readers to the lives of the officers of state, page 195. &c. where his life is published at large; we shall only here observe, that the parliament confirmed the chancellor's office to him, made him a privy councillor, and one of the committee of estates, all for life, *anno* 1641.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

Cromwel's
act of indem-
nity,

And though he was president of the council in 1648 and 1649, yet none appeared more forward to bring about a restoration than the chancellor, and assisted at the coronation of king Charles II. *anno* 1651; for which, and his other loyal practices, he was deprived of his chancellor's office; both he and his son, the lord Machlane, were forfeited, and their estates sequestrate by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

Haddington's
collect.

He suffered many other hardships during the usurpation, yet lived to see the restoration, and immediately after obtained from king Charles II. a ratification of his gift of tithes, &c. 17th August 1660.

He sat in the Scotch parliament 1661, and died in March 1663.

By the said Margaret, baroness, afterwards countess of Loudoun, he left issue two sons, and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. Mr. *George Campbell*, died unmarried.
1st daughter, lady *Jean*, married to George second earl of Panmure.
2. Lady *Anne*, married to John third lord Balmerino.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. JAMES, second earl of Loudoun, who married lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh seventh earl of Eglington, by whom he had three sons, and four daughters.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
2. Colonel *John Campbell* of Shankstoun.
3. *James*, colonel of the regiment of Scotch grays, groom of the bed-chamber to king George II. governor of the castle of Edinburgh, major-general of his majesty's forces, &c. was, upon his military conduct and courage at the battle of Dettingen, *anno* 1743, made a knight of the most noble order of the bath; but was unfortunately killed at the battle of Fontenoy, *anno* 1745, leaving issue a son, by lady Jean Boyle his wife, daughter of David earl of Glasgow, &c.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Colin earl of Balcarras.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to sir James Campbell of Aberuchil, Bart.

3. Lady *Christian*, married to George Ross of Galston, Esq;.

4. Lady *Eleanor*, married, 1st, to James viscount Primrose; 2dly, to John earl of Stair.

He died *anno* 1683, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXII. HUGH, third earl of Loudoun, who came early into the revolution, and being in great favour with king William, was appointed one of the lords of his privy council, *anno* 1693, sheriff of Air, bailie of Kyle, and one of the extraordinary lords of session, *anno* 1699.

He was by queen Anne constituted one of the lords of the privy council, *anno* 1703, one of the lords of the treasury, and knight of the most noble order of the thistle, *anno* 1704, one of the principal secretaries of state, *anno* 1705, and one of the commissioners for the treaty of union betwixt the two crowns, *anno* 1707.

After the conclusion thereof in 1708, the secretary's office was laid aside, and he was made keeper of the great seal, which office he enjoyed till 1713.

He was one of the privy council both to king George I. and II. and was lord lieutenant of Air-shire, *anno* 1715.

He was chosen one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first seven British parliaments, and was high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland for the years 1722, 1725, 1728, and 1731.

He had a pension of two thousand pounds *per annum* settled upon him for life, by king George II. *anno* 1727.

He married lady Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of John earl of Stair, by whom he had a son,

John, now earl of Loudoun, — and two daughters.

1. Lady *Betty Campbell*.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to John Campbell of Shawfield, Esq; without issue.

He died *anno* 1732, and was succeeded by his only son,

XXIII. JOHN, fourth earl of Loudoun, who betaking himself to a military life, rose to the highest rank in the army.

He was appointed governor of Virginia, colonel of the 30th regiment of foot, lieutenant-general and governor of Stirling castle, and one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the four last British parliaments; also to the present, which was called to meet in 1761.

During the rebellion in 1745, he was very active in his majesty's service; and in

1756 he was appointed general of all his majesty's forces in North America; and after settling the plan of operations, and the measures that have been since prosecuted with success, he resigned, *anno* 1758, returned home, and is now commander in chief of all the British forces in Portugal.

A R M S.

Gironny of eight, *gules* and *ermine*, being the field of Crawford of Loudoun, who bore *gules*, a fess *ermine*.

CREST; on a wreath, an eagle displayed, with two heads *gules*, in a frame proper, look-

ing towards the sun with the dexter head.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, a chevalier in armour, plumed on the head with three feathers *gules*, and holding a spear in his right hand; on the sinister, a lady nobly dressed, plumed on the head with three feathers *argent*, and holding in her left hand a letter of challenge.

MOTTO; *I bide my time.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Loudoun-castle in Airshire, and Privy-garden, London.

FRASER Lord LOVAT.

THOSE of the surname of Fraser yield to none in Scotland for antiquity, and all our historians agree, that they are of French extraction.

In the M. S. history of the family, it is said that one Julius de Berry, a French gentleman of rank, who lived near Bourbon, made a great entertainment at his house for the king of France as he passed that way; that amongst other delicacies, there were fine strawberries, fully ripened before the ordinary time, wherewith the king was so well pleased, that he assigned him strawberry leaves for his arms, which in the French language are called *Frales* or *Frasiers*; from which he assumed Fraser for his surname; and certain it is, the Frasers continue to carry strawberry leaves, or *frales*, for their armorial bearing to this day.

The time of their first settling in this country is uncertain. Some authors say, that a nobleman of France, called Pierre Frasier came to Scotland in the reign of king Achaius, about the year 790; that of him was descended

Sir Simon Fraser, who, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter first lord high steward of Scotland, grandson of Bancho thane of Lochaber, paternal ancestor of the royal family of Stewart.

The Frasers were undoubtedly settled, and had considerable possessions in lands in the South of Scotland, soon after the death of king Malcolm Canmore, which is sufficiently instructed by their donations to the religious.

Gilbert de Fraser is witness to the foundation charter of the monastery of Coldstream, by Cospatrick earl of Dunbar and March, in

the reign of king Alexander I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1107, and died *anno* 1124.

Simon Fraser made several considerable donations to the religious at Kelso, &c. in the reign of king David I. who succeeded Alexander *anno* 1124. These were afterwards confirmed by king Malcolm IV. who succeeded David *anno* 1153.

In the reign of king William, who succeeded Malcolm *anno* 1165, the Frasers became very numerous.

Bernardus Fraser is mentioned in a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, *anno* 1178, and was progenitor of this noble family.

Sir Simon Fraser is witness in a donation to the monastery of Coldingham, *anno* 1184.

Thomas Fraser, with some others of that name, are mentioned in an original charter, *anno* 1200.

Adam Fraser *filius* Udardi, and Laurentius Fraser *filius* Adæ, &c. are witnesses, and made donations to the monastery of Newbottle, &c. confirmed by king William in or before 1214, in which year that prince died.

In the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded William *anno* 1214, we find Gilbert Fraser, *vicecomes de Traquair*, Bernardus Fraser de Drem, Thomas Fraser, &c. inter 1226 et 1236.

But as we cannot connect these Frasers with one another, we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

I. BERNARDUS FRASER, who flourished in the reign of king William the Lion, is mentioned in a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, *anno* 1178, as before observed.

He

Chartulary of Kelso, Newbottle, &c.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of Coldingham.

MacFarlane's collections.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

Ibidem, and Kelso.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

McKenzie's essays, Mr. Martin's collections, &c.

Abercrombie, Simson's hist. of the Stewarts, &c.

Chartul. of Coldstream.

Chartulary of
Newbottle.

He is witness in several charters of Patrick earl of Dunbar, and made a considerable donation to the monastery of Newbottle, for the safety of the souls of his predecessors, &c. *anno* 1204.

He died before the year 1220, leaving issue a son,

II. BERNARD FRASER, who succeeded him, and made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II.

Ibidem, and
Cambusken-
neth.

He was possessed of a vast estate, and had several noble seats in the county of Tweeddale, viz. the castle of Needpath, Drumelzier, Oliver-castle, &c. which last place was one of his chief titles.

He was high sheriff of Peebles, also of Stirling; which office continued long with his posterity.

He had issue two sons.

1. Sir Simon, his heir.

2. William Fraser, who was bishop of St. Andrews, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, &c. As the life of this great man is to be found in the lives of the officers of state, to that we refer our readers.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

Bernard died about the year 1250, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartulary of
Kelso, and
Newbottle.

III. Sir SIMON FRASER of Oliver-castle, &c. who was also *vicecomes* of Peebles and Stirling, *anno* 1266.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiae*, that entered into a solemn engagement to stand by and receive Margaret of Norway for their lawful queen and sovereign, in case of king Alexander III. his death, without male-issue, *anno* 1283.

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 266.

He was also one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1289.

Ibid. p. 471.

He is often in publick records designed Sir Simon *pater*, to distinguish him from Sir Simon his son, particularly when he was one of the auditors of the debate in the competition for the crown betwixt Bruce and Baliol, on 5th June 1291; and on the 12th of the same month, we find him, with many others of his countrymen, swearing fealty to king Edward I. of England.

Ibid. p. 553.
and 567.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue two sons.

1. Sir Simon, his heir.

2. Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir SIMON FRASER of Oliver-castle, &c. who is acknowledged by all Scotch historians to have been one of the greatest heroes of his

time, and performed many great and glorious actions, in defence of the liberties of his country.

He was lieutenant-general of the Scotch forces when Sir John Cummin of Badenach was guardian of the kingdom; and it is well known how these two, with scarce 10,000 Scots, defeated three English armies in one day, each of them of equal, if not superior, numbers to themselves, near Roslin, *anno* 1303, and Dr. Abercrombie attributes the glory gained by the Scots on that day chiefly to the remarkable courage and conduct of Sir Simon.

Abercrombie,
vol. I. p. 552.

As it is inconsistent with the brevity of this work, to enumerate all the glorious actions of this great man, we shall only add, that he was at last taken prisoner, and sent to London, where king Edward most cruelly put him to death, he leaving issue only two daughters, the one married to the ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, and the other to the predecessor of the family of Wigton. In consequence of which marriages, these two families have continued to quarter the arms of Fraser with their own.

MacKenzie,
Nisbet, &c.

Sir Simon dying without male-issue, the representation devolved upon his brother Sir Alexander before mentioned, to whom we now return.

IV. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, second son of Sir Simon of Oliver-castle, &c. was also a great patriot, and a man of singular valour and intrepidity. He joined king Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown, and never deserted him in his greatest distresses.

Abercrombie,
vol. I. p. 571.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Methven, in endeavouring to rescue his royal master, *anno* 1306, and did not obtain his liberty till Sir James Douglas, after defeating several bodies of the English, retook Sir Thomas Randolph the king's nephew, Sir Alexander Fraser, and others, *anno* 1308.

Ibid and Bar-
ber's life of
king Robert.

King Robert being perfectly sensible of the great merit of this Sir Alexander, daily heaped new favours upon him, he being married to his sister lady Mary Bruce.

He afterwards made him lord high chamberlain of Scotland; which high office he enjoyed as long as the king lived.

Ibid. and lives
of the officers
of state.

Sir Alexander, by the king's bounty, and the lucrative offices he enjoyed, became possessed of a vast estate in the North, consisting of many lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted, but are mentioned in the lives of the officers of state.

Ibid. p. 274.

As he had been a faithful and steady friend of king Robert Bruce, he was no less so to his son

Ibidem.

son king David, and at last lost his life in his service at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332.

By the said lady Mary Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, he left issue five sons.

Ibid. p. 276.

1. Sir *John*, his heir, who left issue only one daughter, Margaret, married to sir William Keith, great marshal of Scotland, &c.

His other four sons were *Simon*, *William*, *James*, and *Andrew*. Which was the eldest we shall not pretend to determine; but

Simon carried on the line of this noble family.

William was ancestor of the Frasers, lords Salton.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

James and *Andrew* were both killed at the battle of Halidon-hill, *anno* 1333.

V. Sir SIMON FRASER, son of sir Alexander, great chamberlain of Scotland, seemed to inherit the virtues of his worthy ancestors, and embraced every opportunity of fighting in defence of the liberties of his country, even when a young man.

Nisbet's append. p. 115.

He became possessed of the barony of Lovat, whether from the king's bounty, or from his father, we shall not determine, but the king assigned him the three crowns for part of his armorial bearing, as being so nearly related to his family, which, by some, hath been mistaken for the arms of the Bissets.

This sir Simon was also killed in the service of his country, at the battle of Halidon-hill, *anno* 1333, according to a celebrated author, who says, "*Andreas, Simon, et Jacobus Fraser, fratres, et alii nobiles quamplures occisi, &c. &c.*"

Fordun, v. II. p. 311.

He left issue an infant son,

VI. HUGH FRASER of Lovat, who succeeded him.

Chartulary of Murray, penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 283.

This Hugh, in a deed of homage to the bishop of Murray, for some of his lands which he held of that see, is designed *Hugo Fraser, dominus de Lovat, anno* 1367.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

There is a resignation *Hugonis Fraser, domini de Lovat, totius terre sue de Fairlyhope, nobili et potenti domino, Jacobo Douglas domino de Lynton, jacen. in vicecomitatu de Peebles, &c. anno* 1377: which lands were part of the property of his ancestors in that country.

He entered into an agreement with Alexander bishop of Murray, who, for the sum of 20 l. sterling, frees *Hugh dominus de Lovat* of all bygone refts of teinds, &c. *anno* 1384.

Haddington's collections, p. 309.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir David Wemyss of that ilk, by whom he had four sons.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Fraser*, who got from his father a considerable estate, but he dying with-

out issue, *anno* 1430, his lands returned to the family, as will be shown hereafter.

3. *John*, first of the Frasers of Knock in Air-shire.

4. ———, ancestor of the Frasers of Foyers, and their cadets.

He died before the year 1480, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. HUGH FRASER of Lovat, who grants a charter to his beloved cousin Peter de Stirling, and John his son, of the lands of Kinnell, Braikie, &c. in Forfarshire, *anno* 1420. Ibidem.

He was retoured heir to his brother Alexander, in the lands of Stratherick, Glenelg, Muckrack, with several others, lying in the barony of Aberturff, on the 20th September 1430. Ibid. p. 270.

He married Janet, sister and co-heiress of William Fenton of that ilk, by whom he got a great accession to his estate in lands in Inverness-shire. Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1426.

He got four charters under the great seal, *Hugoni Fraser de Lovat*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1426 et 1430. Ibidem.

He was a man of great parts, and highly esteemed by king James I. who created him a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Fraser of Lovat, and constituted him high sheriff of the county of Inverness, *anno* 1431. Ibidem.

By the said Janet Fenton, he left issue a son and successor,

VIII. HUGH, second lord Lovat, who granted a charter to John Stirling, confirming the lands of Kinnell and Braikie to him, of which he was superior, and he is then designed *Hugo dominus Fraser de Lovat, &c. anno* 1476. Haddington's collections.

He married lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of Thomas earl of Murray, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, of whom are descended the Frasers of Faratine, and their branches.

His daughter *Agnes*, married to sir Kenneth MacKenzie of Kintail.

He obtained a decret before the lords auditors, against Doualle MacGillicallim, who was thereby obliged to content, pay, and deliver to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat, 400 cows, or 12 l. Scots per piece, 36 horses, or 26 l. 3 d. per piece, and 900 sheep, or 2 l. per piece, &c. which were spulzied and taken frae the said lord Hugh, by the said Doualle, as was sufficiently proven before the saids lords, 16th December 1494. Records of parliament.

He died soon thereafter, of a very great age, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. THOMAS, third lord Lovat, who was

was a man of great courage and spirit, and much in favour with king James IV. who appointed him his justiciar in the North.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was possessed of a vast estate, and got five charters under the great seal, *Thoma domino Lovat*, of many lands and baronies, *inter 1500 et 1508*.

Haddington's
collections, p.
442.

He got another charter of the lands and castle of Beaufort, dated 15th October 1509.

He married, 1st, Janet, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Midmar, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Thomas*, master of Lovat, a youth of great hopes and resolution, who accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life, *anno 1513*, without issue.

2. *Hugh*, his father's heir.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Andrew third lord Gray, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

James, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Kinkell, &c. *anno 1542*, —also a daughter,

Janet, married to John Crichton of Ruthven, Esq;.

He died *anno 1530*, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

X. HUGH, fourth lord Lovat, who got ten charters under the great seal of many lands and baronies, *inter 1530 et 1540*.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of John Grant of Freuchie, laird of Grant, by whom he had a son,

Hugh, master of Lovat, who was killed at Lochlochy, without issue, *anno 1544*.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Walter Ross of Balnagowan, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *William*, of Strowie, of whom many Frasers in Inverness-shire are descended.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married, 1st, to William MacLeod of Dunvegan; 2dly, to Alexander Bayne of Tulloch.

History of the
families of
Sutherland,
Gordon and
Lovat.

This lord was the king's justiciar in the North, and fell into a fatal quarrel with the MacRonalds; upon which a considerable number of both clans met near Lochlochy in Inverness-shire, where they fought with such incredible obstinacy, that scarce ten of both sides came off alive, and lord Lovat, with his eldest son, were killed on the spot, on 2d June 1544.

He was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XI. ALEXANDER, fifth lord Lovat, who got charters, under the great seal, of several lands, *inter 1550 et 1556*.

He married Jean, daughter of sir John Campbell of Calder, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *Thomas*, ancestor of the Frazers of Strichen.

3. *James*, of Ardachie.

4. ———

His daughter *Anne*, was married to John Frazer of Dalcrofs.

He died *anno 1558*, and was succeeded by

XII. HUGH, sixth lord Lovat, who was served heir to his father in 1560, and got charters under the great seal, of many lands, *inter 1566, et 1570*.

Ibidem.

At the time of the reformation, upon the dissolution of the church lands, he acquired the lands and tythes of the priory of Bewlie, which greatly increased the wealth and dependency of his family.

He married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John fourth earl of Athole, by whom he had a son,

Simon, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, sheriff of Murray.

He died *anno 1576*, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. SIMON, seventh lord Lovat, who got charters under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, *inter 1590 et 1600*.

Ibidem.

He got afterwards five charters of a vast number of other lands, *inter 1608 et 1620*.

Ibidem.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of sir Colin MacKenzie of Kintail, ancestor of the earl of Seaforth, by whom he had a son,

Hugh, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Jean Stewart, daughter of James lord Down, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Simon*, ancestor of the Frasers of Inneralachy.

2. Sir *James Fraser* of Brae, &c.

His daughter *Margaret*, married first to sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk; 2dly, to sir John Haldane of Gleneagles.

He died *anno 1633*, and was succeeded by

XIV. HUGH, eighth lord Lovat, who married Isabel, daughter of sir John Wemyss of that ilk, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Wemyss.

1. *Hugh*, master of Lovat.

2. *Thomas Fraser* of Beaufort, who carried on the male line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

1st daughter, *Anne*, married to John earl of Sutherland.

2. *Mary*,

2. *Mary*, married to David Ross of Balnagowan.

3. *Catharine*, married to Robert viscount Arbuthnot.

He died in February 1646.

XV. HUGH, master of Lovat, eldest son and apparent heir of Hugh eighth lord Lovat, married lady Anne Lesly, daughter of Alexander first earl of Leven, and died in May 1643, leaving issue by the said lady Anne, a son,

XVI. HUGH, who succeeded his grandfather, anno 1646, and was the ninth lord Lovat.

He married Anne, daughter of sir George MacKenzie of Tarbat, by whom he had a son, *Hugh*, his heir.—and three daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Patrick lord Kinnaird.

2. *Isabel*, married to Alexander MacDonald of Glengary.

3. *Margaret*, married to colonel Andrew Monro.

He died in April 1672, and was succeeded by his son,

XVII. HUGH, tenth lord Lovat, who married lady Amelia Murray, daughter of John Marquis of Athole, by whom he had four daughters.

1. *Amelia*, married to Alexander MacKenzie of Prestonhall.

2. *Anne*, married first to Norman MacLeod of that ilk; 2dly, to Peter Fotheringham of Pourie.

3. *Catharine*, married to sir William Murray of Auchtertyre.

4. *Margaret*.

This lord dying without male issue, there was a long contest for the estate and honours, betwixt Simon Fraser of Beaufort the heir-male, and Amelia, eldest daughter of this lord Hugh, the heir of line, who had assumed to herself the title of baroness of Lovat; but that affair being at last compromised, and determined in favours of the said Simon, son of Thomas of Beaufort before mentioned, to him we now return.

XV. THOMAS FRASER of Beaufort, second son of Hugh eighth lord Lovat, married ———, daughter of ——— MacLeod of Herries, by whom he had issue.

XVI. SIMON FRASER of Beaufort, undoubted heir-male and representative of this noble family, who having recovered the estate and honours as before observed, was the eleventh lord Lovat.

He was a man of good parts, and master of most languages, particularly Latin, French, and Galic, all which he spoke with great propriety.

He married, 1st, Janet, daughter of Ludovick Grant of that ilk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Simon*, master of Lovat.

2. *Alexander Fraser*, Esq;.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married to Mr. MacPherson of Clunie, chief of that clan, who stands attainted for his accession to the rebellion in 1745.

2. *Sibilla*, who died unmarried, a few years after her father's death.

He married, 2dly, Primrose, daughter of John Campbell of Mammore, Esq; father of the present duke of Argyle, by whom he had a son,

Archibald Fraser, Esq; merchant in London.

This lord having been engaged in the rebellion 1745, was taken prisoner in 1746, carried up to London, and confined in the tower.

In March thereafter, he was tried before the house of lords, found guilty of treason, sentenced to be executed, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He was accordingly beheaded upon Tower-hill the 9th day of April 1747, in the 80th year of his age. His behaviour at his trial and execution was brave and undaunted.

The printed account makes particular mention of his friend Mr. Fraser. "The trial, (says the author of this account,) lasted ten days, during which he was nobly defended upon the credit and expence of his relation and family doer Mr. William Fraser of Foord, writer to the signet, who attended him to London, prepared his defence, and was appointed one of his solicitors; and at his request attended him to the scaffold, and there received my lord's public declaration of his gratitude, by delivering him his gold-headed cane, repeating these words: "I deliver you this cane in token of my sense of your faithful services, and of my committing to you all the power I have upon earth, &c."

Printed account of the trial published by authority.

XVII. SIMON the master, his eldest son, had it not been for his father's forfeiture, and his own, would have been twelfth lord Lovat from father to son in a direct male line.

He was also engaged in the rebellion 1745, and attainted, but obtained his majesty's pardon, went into the army, and has now the command of a Highland regiment doing duty in North America. He and his regiment distinguished

stinguished themselves at the siege of Louisbourg, the taking of Quebec, and the two battles fought near that place, where the regiment greatly suffered. He was elected member of parliament for the county of Inverness in his absence, and upon his return from North America, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and sent to Portugal with lord Loudoun and others, to defend that kingdom against the invasion of the Spaniards.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *azure*, three cinque

foils *argent*, one and two : 2d and 3d, three antique crowns *gules*.

CREST ; on a wreath a stag's head erased or, armed *argent*.

SUPPORTERS ; on the dexter side a stag sejant, proper ; on the sinister, a savage wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, holding over his shoulder a baton, all proper.

MOTTO ; *Je suis prest.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Lovat and Beaufort in the county of Inverness, and Bewly in the county of Ross.

L Y L E Lord L Y L E.

THE surname of Lyle was first assumed by the proprietors of some of the Western isles, where they settled as early as the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and were first designed Le'Isle, which appellation in process of time came to be pronounced Lyle, and from hence their surname.

They had also possessions of lands on the continent, and Duchal castle in Renfrew-shire appears to have been their principal seat, and chief title of the family.

Their immediate ancestor was,

Chartulary of Paisley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

I. WILLIAM de LYLE, who is one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley, by Walter, second of that name, son of Alan, lord high steward of Scotland, *anno* 1164.

Rymer, tom. I.

He was one of the Scotch barons that were taken prisoners with king William the Lion at Alnwick, *anno* 1174.

He died before the year 1200, leaving issue a son and successor,

II. WILLIAM de LYLE, the first we have found so named, and it is certain the descendants of this family were frequently designed *de Insula* afterwards.

Chartulary of Paisley.

In a charter of a donation by Walter, third of that name, son of Alan lord high steward of Scotland, William bishop of St. Andrews, Walter bishop of Glasgow, William de Lyle, &c. are witnesses, in or before the year 1232, in which year the bishop of Glasgow died.

He had issue two sons.

1. *Radulphus*.

2. Sir Alan, who is witness in many donations to the monastery of Paisley, and is designed *dominus Alanus de Insula, miles*, &c. in the reign of king Alexander II.

William was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. RADULPHUS de LYLE, who, in a donation to the monastery of Paisley, where Walter earl of Menteith, sir John Montgomery, sir John Erskine, &c. are witnesses, is designed *Radulphus de Insula, dominus de Duchal*, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III. who succeeded his father, *anno* 1249.

Ibidem.

He is also witness to the vendition of the lands of Aldiston to the abbot of Paisley, and is then designed *dominus de Duchal* in the same reign.

Ibidem.

He left issue a son,

IV. Sir WALTER LYLE, who succeeded him, and was one of the *magnates Scotiae* chosen on the part of Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Rymer tom. II.

He was a steady friend of king Robert Bruce, and always adhered to his interest.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir ALAN LYLE, who did not inherit his father's loyalty, but, in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce, joined Edward Baliol, who constituted him sheriff of Bute and Cowal, *anno* 1334.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

He was afterwards attacked by a party of the loyalists, and, tho' he made a stout defence, was killed in the action, *anno* 1335, leaving issue a son and successor,

Ibid. p. 316.

VI. Sir JOHN LYLE, *dominus de Duchal*. He was a man of great honour and integrity, and a particular favourite of king David Bruce, who appointed him one of his ambassadors to treat with the English, *anno* 1366.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 534.

He

He afterwards, for his good and faithful services, obtained from that prince a grant of Balquhain in Stirling-shire, "to him, and "Margaret Vaus his spouse, and the heirs "procreate or to be procreate betwixt them, "which failing, to return to the crown, &c." the charter is dated 3d February 1368.

Crawford's
peerage.

In a charter of confirmation by Alan Erskine of Barrochan, to sir Robert Erskine, of the lands of Dunnerbook and Auchintorly, he is designed *Johannes de Lyle, dominus de Duchal, miles, &c.* in the end of the reign of king David, who died anno 1371.

By the said Margaret Vaus, he left issue a son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

VII. Sir JOHN LYLE, who in several charters of king Robert II. is designed *Johannes filius et heres Johannis de Lyle, domini de Duchal, miles, &c.*

He married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the family of Marr, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir Robert, his heir.
2. Alexander.
3. William.

Both mentioned in the chartulary of Paisley.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, tom.
X.

VIII. Sir ROBERT LYLE, who obtained a safe conduct to go up to king James I. then prisoner in England, anno 1422.

Ibid. p. 327.

He was afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1424.

Fordun's con-
tinuation.

Upon the death of Alexander Stewart earl of Marr, anno 1436, an author who lived near that time, says, "*Rex illi successit, quia bastardus fuit; quamvis jure hereditario domini de Erskine et de Lyle successisse debuissent, &c.*"

Crawford's
peerage.

Sir Robert claimed a part of that estate in right of his mother; but what share thereof he got, cannot now be ascertained, but he added the coat of Mar to his own armorial bearing.

MacKenzie,
Nisbet, vol. II.
part III. p. 54.

Stewart's hi-
story, p. 198.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Stewart of Castlemilk, by whom he had a son and heir,

IX. Sir ROBERT, afterwards lord Lyle.

Charta penes
dom. Gray.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Andrew first lord Gray, who grants a charter to his son Patrick master of Gray, of several lands, in which *Robertus de Lyle, dominus de Duchal, filius dicti Andrea*, is a witness, anno 1445.

By her he had a daughter,

Chart.in pub.
archiv. ad an-
num 1465.

Margaret, married to Alexander, son and heir of Alan Lyle of Cragbrae.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Wallace, by whom he had a son,

Robert, his heir, — and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Stewart of Blackhall.

Stewart's hi-
story, p. 110.

This sir Robert being a man of parts, was in great favour with king James II. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage; by the title of lord Lyle, anno 1446.

Nisbet, vol. I.
p. 219.

There is a precept granted by Robert lord Lyle to William Semple, son and heir of the lord of Eliefton, to which Alexander de Lyle and William, his father's brothers, are witnesses, anno 1452.

Chartulary of
Paisley.

He is witness in many of lord Gray's writs, inter 1452 et 1462.

He got a charter under the great seal, (*Roberto domino Lyle*) *capitalis messuagii manerii de Lyle, &c. &c.* containing an entail, first to himself, and the heirs-male of his body, procreate betwixt him and Margaret Wallace his spouse; then to his daughters, their husbands, and their heirs-male, they carrying the name and arms of Lyle; then to George Lyle of Staniepath, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. &c. &c. dated 13th April 1466.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He died about the year 1470, and was succeeded by his son,

X. ROBERT, second lord Lyle, a man of great abilities, worth and honour, a firm and steady friend of king James III. and one of the lords of his privy council.

He got charters under the great seal, (*Roberto domino Lyle*) of the lands of Little and Meikle-Dowald, Duchalhill, the lands of Bordland, Ketnefs, and many others, inter 1472 et 1490.

Ibidem.

He was one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, in March 1472, and concluded a truce with that nation, to last till July 1473.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 750.

This lord was most unjustly suspected of keeping a correspondence with James earl of Douglas, and others the king's enemies in England. He was accused, and tried in parliament by an assize of the following noble persons, viz. the earls of Athole and Morton, the lords Glamis, Erskine, Oliphant, Cathcart, Gray, Borthwick, Stobhall, Drumlanrig, and Maxwell, sir William Borthwick, Alexander master of Crawford, Silvester Rattray *dominus de eodem*, sir Robert Abercrombie, and sir David Moubray.

He was honourably acquitted, and declared innocent by the assize, and was affoizied in *pleno parlamento*, the king being present, anno 1481.

Records of
parliament.

He was immediately afterwards in as great favour with the king as ever, and being a man of great knowledge in the management of state affairs, he was four times employed

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 230,
241, 267, and
340.

to treat with the English, in the years 1484 and 1485, and conducted himself in all his negotiations with great prudence and dexterity.

He was again sent to England in 1488, to treat of a final peace. In his absence the king was murdered near Bannockburn or Stirling, in June that same year.

Records of
parliament.

Haddington's
collections.

Lord Lyle was immediately named one of the lords of the privy council to king James IV. by act of parliament, and was also constituted justice-general besouth the river Forth.

Notwithstanding all these preferments, he joined the master of Lennox, and others, who took up arms to revenge the king's death; but they were defeated by the lord Drummond, and the lord Lyle was forfeited.

Ibidem, and
Black acts of
parliament.

Upon the general act of indemnity, anno 1491, he was rehabilitate and restored to the justiciary; which office he executed with great fidelity for several years thereafter.

He married, 1st, a daughter of John, son and heir apparent of George lord Seton, by whom he had no issue.

Crawfurd's
peerage, and
Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Archibald fifth earl of Angus, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters.

1. Robert, his heir.
2. George Lyle of Langlybank.
3. Nichol.
4. John.

1st daughter, Margaret, married to James Stewart of Blackhall.

2. Mariot, married to Peter Houstoun of that ilk.

3. Agnes, married to John Maxwell of Stainly.

He married, 3dly, Margaret Houstoun, by whom he had no issue.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He made an entail of his estate, first, to Robert his eldest son, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to George, then to Nichol, then to John, his second, third and fourth sons; then to John Stewart of Ardgowan; then to Peter Houstoun's heirs-male by his daughter Mariot, &c. they carrying the name and arms of Lyle, &c. This is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, dated 6th May 1495.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Salsarhill, &c. anno 1499; and, dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XI. ROBERT, third lord Lyle, who got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto filio et heredi apparenti Roberti domini Lyle, et Mariote Lindsay, ejus sponsa terrarum de Shiels de Kilride, &c. anno 1497.*

By the said Mariot Lindsay, a daughter of the family of Dunrod, he had issue a son,

John, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. Helen, married to Alan, master of Cathcart, son and apparent heir of John second lord Cathcart, without issue.

2. Catharine, married to Archibald MacLauchlane of that ilk.

He died anno 1511, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. JOHN, fourth lord Lyle, who, being under age at his father's death, the king assigned the ward of his marriage to James Beaton bishop of Glasgow, whose niece he afterwards married.

He was a man of great honour and integrity. Upon the death of king James V. he, with several others of the Scotch nobility, entered into a solemn association, to maintain and defend the infant queen Mary, against all assaults of English-men or Scotch-men in the interest of England, &c.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

He married Grizel, daughter of David Beaton of Creich, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

James, master of Lyle, — and a daughter,

Jean, married to sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, son and heir of sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, who was second son of Hugh first earl of Eglington. Vide, page 229 of this work.

This lord made an entail of his estate, failing heirs-male of his son's body, to his daughter Jean, sir Neil Montgomery her husband, and their heirs whatever.

Ibidem.

James master of Lyle got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo filio Johannis domini Lyle, of the lands and barony of Lyle, &c. anno 1541*; but he dying without issue, the representation of this noble family devolved upon the descendants of sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, who married Jean only daughter of the fourth lord Lyle, and sister of James the master, as before observed.

Ibidem.

The chief cadet of this family, subsisting at that time, was, Robert Lyle of Staniepath, who carried the same arms with the lord Lyle, with a mollet for difference.

This Robert of Staniepath got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Staniepath, Hoperigshiels, Chirnside, Bassendean, &c. anno 1541; but it does not appear that he ever claimed the peerage. Of him was lineally descended major William Lyle of Staniepath, a great patriot, who was cup-bearer to king Charles I. had several daughters, but died without male-issue, anno 1661.

Ibidem.

A R M S.

Gules, a fret or.

M A C.

MACDONALD Lord MacDONALD.

THE immediate ancestor of this branch of the MacDonalds was,

Alexander earl of Ross, and lord of the Isles, the ninth generation of that illustrious house, in a direct male line, who left issue three sons, and two daughters. 1. John, his successor in the earldom of Ross, &c. 2. Hugh, ancestor of the MacDonalds of Slate, &c. 3. Celestine, the first of this family. — For his daughters, *Vide* page 361 of this work.

I. CELESTINE, third son of Alexander earl of Ross and lord of the Isles, got from his brother several lands in Inverness-shire, to him and Finvola his spouse, and their heirs, &c. which were confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal, *Celestino fratri Johannis comitis de Ross, domini insularum, &c. de terris de Lochalsh, Lochbryne, Lochcarron, &c.* dated 10th January 1463; and he was afterwards promiscuously designed *de Lochalsh, et de insulis*.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

M. S. hist. of the family of MacDonald.

By the said Finvola, a daughter of Lauchlan MacLean of Dowart, he had issue a son, Sir Donald, — and three daughters.

1. Margaret, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards:

2. ———.

3. ———.

He was succeeded by his son;

Chart.in pub. archiv.

II. Sir DONALD MACDONALD, designed *de Insulis et Lochalsh*.

He died anno 1503, without issue, and his estate was divided amongst his three sisters.

Retour, ibid.

II. MARGARET, the eldest, was served heiress to her brother, anno 1515.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

She married Alexander MacDonald of Glengary, by whom she had a son,

III. ÆNEAS or ANGUS MACDONALD of Glengary, who succeeded his father and mother, and became possessed of a vast estate.

He was father of

Chart.in pub. archiv. ad annum 1525.

IV. DONALD MACDONALD of Glengary, who is designed Donald MacAngus-MacAlaster, when he is served heir *Margareta de Insulis avia sue*.

He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander MacDonald, captain of Clanronald, by whom he had two sons.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. Donald of Scot-house, who carried on the line of this family, of whom more hereafter.

He lived to a great age, died about the year 1630, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ALEXANDER MACDONALD of Glengary, who died soon after his father, having married Jean, daughter of Alan Cameron of Lochiel, by whom he had a son,

Crawford's peerage.

VI. ÆNEAS MACDONALD of Glengary, who succeeded him.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady friend of king Charles I. and never deserted the interest of the royal family during all the time of the civil war, for which he was forfeited by Oliver Cromwell, anno 1651.

Minutes of parliament.

Immediately after the restoration, king Charles II. in reward of his constant loyalty and faithful services, raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord MacDonald of Aras, to him and the heirs-male of his body for ever, by patent dated 20th September 1660.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Ænea domino MacDonald de Aras*, of several lands and baronies, inter 1661 et 1664.

Ibidem:

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Donald MacDonald, Bart. eighth baron of Slate; but dying without issue, anno 1680, the peerage became extinct; but his estate devolved upon his cousin and heir-male,

Alexander MacDonald, lineally descended of Donald MacDonald of Scot-house, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

V. DONALD MACDONALD of Scot-house, second son of Donald MacAngus-MacAlaster of Glengary, was father of

VI. RONALD MACDONALD, who had issue four sons.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. Æneas MacDonald, designed of Scot-house.

3. John MacDonald.

4. Archibald MacDonald of Barrisdale.

VII. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, eldest son of Ronald, and grandson of Donald of Scot-house, upon the death of Æneas lord MacDonald without male-issue, succeeded to the estate of Glengary, being heir-male, as before observed.

He married lady Mary MacKenzie, daughter of Kenneth earl of Seaforth, by whom he had three sons.

1. John,

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Randulph MacDonald* of Kyles.
3. *Alexander MacDonald*.

He died *anno* 1724, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JOHN MACDONALD of Glengary, who married, 1st, Miss MacKenzie, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Colonel *Angus MacDonald*, who married a niece of ——— Robertson of Strowan, and left issue a son, Duncan, now of Glengary, and a daughter, Angusia.

John married, 2dly, a daughter of John Gordon of Glenbucket, by whom he had two sons.

1. *James MacDonald* of Glenmiddle.
2. Captain *Charles*.

He had also several daughters; and dying *anno* 1754, was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ALEXANDER MACDONALD of Glengary, a youth of great spirit and honour, who was served heir to Æneas lord MacDonald; his propinquity and descent, as above deduced, being proven before an inquest, *anno* 1758; but he dying unmarried, *anno* 1761, was succeeded by his nephew, Duncan, son of his brother colonel Angus, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

X. DUNCAN MACDONALD of Glengary, &c.

DRUMMOND Lord MADERTY.

AS the origin and descent of the great and ancient name of Drummond, is to be found under the title of earl of Perth, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to the immediate ancestor of this noble family,

David lord Drummond, the sixteenth generation of that illustrious house in a direct male-line, married Lilius, daughter of William second lord Ruthven, ancestor of the earls of Gowrie, by whom he had two sons. 1. Patrick lord Drummond, his successor. 2. James, afterwards lord Maderty.

I. JAMES, second son of David lord Drummond, obtained from his father the lands and tythes of the abbacy of Inchaffry, which he had acquired from Alexander Gordon bishop of Galloway, who then had that abbacy in commendam.

Upon the death of the bishop in 1576, this James became commendator of Inchaffry.

List of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, *ann.* 1585 penes dom. Cathcart.

He having been educated with king James VI. and being a man of good parts and learning, was a great favourite of that prince, who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, *anno* 1585.

Account of the Gowrie's conspiracy, from the records of parliament.

He attended his majesty from Falkland to Perth, on the memorable 5th of August 1600; and having been witness to the audacious attempt of the earl of Gowrie and his brother, upon his majesty's sacred person, gave one of the most distinct and clear accounts, in his deposition relative to that intricate affair, of any that was emitted.

Chart. in pub. arch. Keith's bishops, &c.

The king was afterwards pleased to erect the abbacy of Inchaffry into a temporal lordship, in favours of the commendator, and cre-

ated him a lord of parliament, by the stile and title of lord Maderty, *anno* 1607, to him and the heirs-male of his body.

He thereupon got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Maderty, viginti quinque mercatas terrarum de Easter-Craigton, &c. &c. inter* 1610 et 1612.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Also other charters, to him and his second son James, of the lands and barony of Uchtermachan, comprehending the lands of Easter-Fordoun, &c. *inter* 1615 et 1618.

Ibidem.

He married Jean, daughter of sir James Chisholm of Cromlix, by whom he got the lands and barony of Innerpeffry, being her mother's portion, and by her had issue two sons, and four daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *James Drummond* of Machany, whose great grand-son succeeded to the honours of Strathallan and Maderty.

1st daughter, *Lilius*, married to Laurence lord Oliphant.

2. *Jean*, married to Andrew Wood of Largo, in the shire of Fife.

3. *Margaret*, married to James Muirhead of Braidsholm, in Lanark-shire.

4. *Catharine*, married to Andrew first lord Rollo.

He died about the year 1620, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JOHN, second lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Maderty, terrarum de New-Raw, cum decimis garbali-bus octo mercat. terrarum de Balmachrone, terrarum de Easter et Wester-Craigies, &c. &c. inter* 1627 et 1630.

Ibidem.

He

Guthry's memoirs.

He was a great loyalist, and was imprisoned by the parliament, for being with the marquis of Montrose.

Minutes of parliament.

Yet he afterwards obliged himself not to oppose the parliament's proceedings, in the prosecution of the cause of the covenant, and became cautioner for Graham of Inchbraco's good behaviour, under the penalty of fifty thousand pounds, *anno* 1649.

He married Margaret Lesly, daughter of Patrick lord Lindores, second son of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, by whom he had five sons, and three daughters.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *James*.
3. *John*.

The last two were both captains in the wars abroad, and died without issue.

4. *Ludovick*, a brave officer and great loyalist, who, after his escape from the battle of Worcester, went into the service of the king of Sweden, and was killed at the storming of Copenhagen, also without issue.

5. General *William Drummond* of Cromlix, afterwards viscount of Strathallan.

1st daughter, *Anne*, married to Patrick Rattray of Craighall, in Perth-shire.

2. *Jean*, married to Patrick Graham of Inchbraco, a brave gallant man, and steady friend of the royal family.

3. *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Crichton,

nephew to the earl of Dumfries, who afterwards changed his name to Murray, upon an entail by the laird of Cockpool.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. *DAVID*, third lord Maderty, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Davidi magistro de Maderty, terrarum baronie de Innerpeffry, inter 1635 et 1637*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Beatrix Graham, daughter of John earl of Montrose, and sister of the great marquis, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *James*.
2. *William*.

These two sons died young.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to her cousin John, son to Patrick Graham of Inchbraco. He was post-master-general of Scotland.

2. *Beatrix*, married to John earl of Hyndford.

3. *Mary*, married to John Haldane of Glen-eagles. They all had children.

This lord dying without surviving male issue, his estate and honours of Maderty devolved upon his nephew and heir-male, William viscount of Strathallan, son and heir of his brother general William Drummond, before mentioned. *Vide* title viscount of Strathallan.

DUNBAR Earl of MARCH.

THIS great and illustrious family is undoubtedly sprung from the Saxon kings of England, and the princes or earls of Northumberland, which is sufficiently attested by many eminent historians, and other authentic documents: we shall therefore deduce their descent by unquestionable authority from

Hovedon's hist. of England, Francofort edit. page 424.

I. *CRINAN*, a man of the first rank and quality, and head of one of the greatest and most opulent families in the north of England, who flourished about the end of the tenth century, and was father of

Chron. of the kings of England, and Salmon's chronology, p. 6.

II. *MALDREDUS*, who married Algha, daughter and heiress of Uthred prince of Northumberland, and grand-child of Ethelred king of England, who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 979, and died *anno* 1016.

Hovedon, p. 424.

A good historian, who lived about this æra, has these words: *Hanc Algham pater (Uthredus) dedit in conjugium Maldredo filio Cri-*

nani, quam habuit ex Elgiva filia Ethelredi, regis Angliæ, &c. &c.

By her he had a son and successor,

III. *COSPATRICIUS* or *GOSPATRICIUS*, who was earl of Northumberland in right of his mother.

When William the Conqueror had over-run the greatest part of England, he allowed Cospatrick to possess his earldom of Northumberland for some time, upon his paying him a considerable sum of money; but, being afterwards jealous of his greatness and power, alleged he had been carrying on some private correspondence with his enemies, the malcontents of England; he therefore deprived him of his titles and estates, and expelled him the kingdom, *anno* 1071.

Ibidem.

Cospatrick fled to Scotland, and was kindly received by king Malcolm Canmore, who, being a generous prince, bestowed upon him the lands and manor of Dunbar, in East-Lothian, and several baronies in Berwick-shire.

All our historians agree in this. Also Simon Dunelmensis; chartulary of Coldstream, penes MacFarlane, p. 69, &c.

His

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His future conduct and behaviour showed, that king Malcolm's favours were not misplaced; for he served him faithfully, and contributed greatly to establish peace and order in the kingdom.

And as the manor of Dunbar then became his chief seat, it was afterwards assumed for the surname of the family.

He left issue three sons, and one daughter.

Chartulary of Coldstream.

1. *Dolphinus*.

2. *Waldevus*.—We know nothing of the progeny of these two.

3. *Cospatricius*, who carried on the line of this family.

History of the royal family, Th. Myles, &c. p. 710.

His daughter, *Ethelreda*, married king Duncan, son of king Malcom Canmore.

IV. *COSPATRICIUS* succeeded his father, and made a great figure in Scotland. He was a brave warrior, often fought valiantly with the Scots against the English, and was appointed warden of the marches.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He is witness to many of our kings charters, particularly to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Scoon by king Alexander I. wherein *Cospatricius frater Dolphini, Mallus comes, Duffagan comes, Willielmus frater regine, Edwardus constabularius, Cospatricius filius Waltheof*, and many others, are witnesses, anno 1115. Here it may be observed, that he is generally designed *Cospatricius frater Dolphini*, to distinguish him from other cotemporary Cospatricks.

Chartulary of Coldstream, p. 69, and Dalrymple's collections, p. 340.

In the inquisition made by king David I. (when prince of Cumberland) *de possessionibus ecclesie Glasguensis*, the witnesses were *Cospatricius frater Dolphini, Waldevus frater ejus, Cospatricius filius Uthred, Cospatricius filius Alden, Uchtred filius Scot, Gervasius Riddel, Robertus Corbet, Walterus de Lindsay, Willichnus Venator*, and many others, circa annum 1120.

Hay's collections.

He is likewise witness to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Holyroodhouse by king David I. and is also therein designed *Cospatricius frater Dolphini*, anno 1128.

Origin. writs of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 67.

He appears to have been created earl soon after this æra; for he made a donation to the priory of Coldinghame of the lands of Edram and Nisbet, in the shire of Berwick, in which he is designed *Cospatricius comes, frater Dolphini*, &c. anno 1130.

Ibid. p. 9.

This donation of the lands of Edram and Nisbet is afterwards confirmed by king David I. to the monks of Coldinghame, on the 17th of the calends of September 1139, on which day earl Cospatrick died. This is documented from these remarkable words in the confirmation, viz. *ea die qua fuit vivus et mortuus*, &c.

He left issue a son,

Cospatrick, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Philip de Montgomery, ancestor of the earl of Eglington.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. *COSPATRICIUS*, second earl, who, like his father, was a strenuous defender of the borders of Scotland.

He was a great benefactor to the religious, and is witness to many of their charters and donations, particularly one by king David I. to the abbacy of Newbottle; and is therein designed *Cospatricius comes filius Cospatricii*, without any local appellation, anno 1140.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund.

He made a donation to the monastery of Kelso of the patronages of the churches of Home, Lambden, Greenlaw, &c.

Chartulary of Kelso, penes eundem.

Also a donation to the church of St. Nicholas of Home, of a carucate of land, to which his three sons, Cospatrick, Edward, and Edgar, gave their consent, and are witnesses.

Ibidem.

By the above donations, and several others too numerous to be here inserted, it sufficiently appears, that this family had vast possessions in the shire of Berwick as early as the reign of king David I. particularly the lands and barony of Home, which afterwards became the property, surname, and title of one of the greatest and most noble branches of this illustrious house, as has been shown under the title earl of Home, page 341 of this work.

He died in 1147, leaving issue three sons.

Chron. of Melrofs, penes MacFarlane.

1. *Cospatrick*, his successor.

2. *Edward*, of whose succession we can give no account.

3. *Edgar*, who appears to have been ancestor of those of the surname of Edgar.

Chartulary of Kelso.

He is likewise said to have had a fourth son, *Uthred*, supposed to have been ancestor of the family of Dundas. Vide title Dundas in the II. Vol.

VI. *COSPATRICK*, third earl, was styled *Cospatricius comes, filius com. Cospatricii*, &c.

Ibidem.

He founded the Cistercian nunnery of Coldstream, situated on the banks of the river Tweed, in the shire of Berwick, and gave to that convent the half of the church of Layvel, with half a carucate of land, consisting of the half of the lands of Layvel, and another half in Birghame, &c. He confirms also the church of Hirsfel to them, with a carucate of land, which had been given by Derder his countess, &c. to which donations Derder *comitissa*, and *Waldevus filius com. Cospatricii*, are witnesses.

Chartulary of Coldstream, p. 70, 71.

He also founded another nunnery of the same order at Eccles, in Berwick-shire, which he largely endowed.

Chartulary of Melrofs.

By

By the said Derder, his countess (of what family we know not) he left issue two sons.

1. *Waldevus*.

Chartulary of Kelso, Coldstream, &c.

2. *Patrick*, father of William, ancestor of the family of Home, of whom afterwards.

And dying anno 1166, was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. *WALDEVE*, fourth earl, who is the first we find designed *comes de Dunbar*, which he also took for his surname.

Rymer, tom. i. p. 39.

Earl Waldeve is particularly mentioned in a convention with king Henry of England, about the liberation of king William the Lion, anno 1174.

Chartulary of Coldstream, p. 72.

He confirmed the donations of his predecessors to the religious, particularly the churches of Layvel and White-Chester, by his charter, wherein he is designed *Waldevus, comes de Dunbar, &c.* and to which his brother Patrick is a witness.

Chronicle of Melrose.

He died anno 1182, leaving issue by Alina *comitissa de Dunbar*, two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Patrick*, his successor.

Origin. writs of Coldinghame, p. 117.

2. *Constantine*, who is mentioned with his brother, in a donation to the monastery of Coldinghame.

Crawford's peerage.

His daughter, *Alicia*, married Philip de Seton, ancestor of the earls of Winton.

Chronicle of Melrose.

Alina *comitissa de Dunbar* is mentioned in many authentic writs; and, surviving her husband five years, died anno 1187.

Rymer.

VIII. *PATRICK*, fifth earl, was the first of this family that was designed *comes Marchia*.

He was a brave soldier, was engaged in many encounters against the English, in the reign of king William the Lion, and always behaved with remarkable conduct and resolution.

He confirmed all the donations of his predecessors to the religious, by his charter in these words: "*Patricius comes, &c. sciatis me confirmasse, &c. sicut carta predecessorum, comitis Cospatrickii, et comitis Waldevi patris mei, confirmant et testantur, testibus Willielmo filio meo, Bernardo Fraser, &c.*"

Chartulary of Coldstream, p. 73.

He founded a monastery of red friars at Dunbar, anno 1218, and Ada his countess founded a nunnery for the Cistercian nuns of St. Bothans in Berwick-shire, &c.

Chartulary of Kelso, &c.

He married Ada, daughter of king William the Lion, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

Chartulary of Paisley, penes MacFarlane, p. 14, ad ann. 1174.

1. *Galfridus*, who was contracted to Jean, eldest daughter of John King of England, which is attested by Rymer's *Fœdera* in these words: "*conventio inter Johannem regem*

Rymer, tom. i. p. 193.

Anglia, et P. comitem Marchia, per quam predictus rex tenetur tradere Johannam filiam suam Galfrido, filio dicti comitis in uxorem, &c. anno 1214," but he died before his father; without succession.

2. *Patrick*, who carried on the line of this family.

3. *William*, who, in a charter of donation to the monastery of Kelso, is designed *Willielmus filius comitis Patricii, &c. anno 1241*.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 205.

His daughter *Ala*, got from her father the lands and barony of Home, and was married, 1st, to ——— Courtney, to whom she had no issue; she was married, 2dly, to her cousin sir William, son of Patrick, second son of Cospatrick, third earl of Dunbar, before mentioned, who got with her the lands and castle of Home, from which he assumed his surname, and was progenitor of the family of Home. *Vide*, Title earl of Home.

Ibid. p. 100.

Here we beg leave to observe, that the above William, third son of Patrick fifth earl of Dunbar, is said, by former authors, to have been ancestor of the family of Home, which certainly is a mistake; for *Willielmus filius comitis Patricii* married Christiana Corbet, daughter and sole heiress of Walter de Corbet of Mackerston, with whom he got a considerable estate, and by her had two sons.

1. *Nicholaus de Corbet*, who got the lands of Mackerston.

2. *Patricius de Corbet*, who got the lands of Foggo, &c. and both they and their posterity kept the surname of Corbet, and were the only sons that this William ever had.—All which is attested by many documents, and sufficiently prove that *Willielmus filius comitis Patricii* could not be progenitor of the family of Home.

Chartulary of Melrose, Kelso, Coldstream &c.

This William, son of earl Patrick, died anno 1253, and Christiana de Corbet, his spouse, died anno 1241.

Chronicle of Melrose.

Earl Patrick died anno 1232, and was succeeded by his son,

Fordun, v. II. p. 59, cui successit Patricius filius ejus, et nepos regis.

IX. *PATRICK*, second of that name, and sixth earl, promiscuously designed of Dunbar and March.

He was a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king Alexander II. who often employed him in negotiations of importance, and he always acquitted himself with fidelity and honour.

He, with Walter lord high steward of Scotland, subdued that great and formidable rebel Thomas Dow-MacAllan, and obliged him to submit to the king's mercy, anno 1235.

He also reduced, and brought to a submission Somerlede thane of Argyle, another arch-rebel; and when the differences betwixt king

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377. king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, were accommodated, Patrick earl of March, the earls of Fife, Menteith, Strathern, Levenax, Angus, Mar, Athole and Rofs, Walter son of Alan, and Bernard Frazer, were guarantees for the king of Scotland, *anno* 1237.

Ibid. p. 428. He was also one of the guarantees in another treaty betwixt the kings of Scotland and England, *anno* 1244.

Chronicle of Melrose. He afterwards went to the holy war with Lewis IX. of France, accompanied by Walter lord high steward of Scotland, and David Lindsay of Glenesk, but died at the siege of Damietta in Egypt, *anno* 1249.

Stewart's history, p. 49. He left issue by Christian his wife, second daughter of said Walter lord high steward of Scotland, only one son,

X. PATRICK, seventh earl, who succeeded him, and was a man of great worth and merit, and a true patriot.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 90. When Walter Cummin earl of Menteith fortified the castle of Edinburgh, and refused to surrender it to the king, Patrick earl of March reduced it, and obliged Walter to implore the king's mercy, *anno* 1252.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 558, & 566. King Alexander likewise employed him in a particular embassy to his father-in-law the king of England, *anno* 1255.

Simson. He married Cecilia, daughter of John de Wer, and died *anno* 1262, leaving issue a son and successor,

XI. PATRICK, eighth earl, who was highly esteemed by king Alexander III. to whom he did many signal services.

He commanded the left wing of the royal army at the memorable battle of Largs, where the lord high steward commanded the right, and the king the main body or center, and obtained a glorious victory over Haco king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a great army, *anno* 1263.

The year thereafter, the earl of March, with the lord high steward, reduced the Isle of Man, with all the Æbudæ or Western Isles; and in 1266, Magnus king of Norway, yielded all pretensions to those islands, for 4000 merks, and an annuity of 100 merks, which brought about the marriage betwixt Eric, son of Magnus, with princess Margaret, daughter of king Alexander III.

Rymer tom. II. p. 266, & 284. *Anno* 1284, this earl was one of the *magnates Scotia* that entered into a solemn engagement, acknowledging princess Margaret, daughter to Eric king of Norway, to be true and undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, and to receive her as queen, upon the death of king Alexander III. her grandfather.

He was also one of the Scotch nobles that wrote to the king of England about the marriage of Margaret queen of Scotland with his eldest son prince Edward, *anno* 1290.

Ibid. p. 471.

After the death of the queen, he became one of the competitors for the crown, as being grandson of Ada, daughter of king William the Lion, but it seems he afterwards gave up his pretensions; for in the competition betwixt Bruce and Baliol, we find this earl of March was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of Bruce, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 553.

He died 1294, having married Christian Bruce, daughter of Robert lord of Annandale, competitor for the crown of Scotland, by whom he had a son and successor,

Stewart's history, p. 34.

XII. PATRICK, ninth earl, who, like many of his brave countrymen, was forced to submit to the superior power of king Edward of England, and swore fealty to him, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collection, vol. III.

In 1304, the parliament of England chose him one of the representatives for Scotland, but the Scotch affairs beginning then to have a more favourable aspect, he refused to serve in such a parliament, though he had lands lying both in Scotland and England.

Soon after Robert Bruce was king of Scotland, we find him in the enemy's interest, his strong castle of Dunbar in the hands of the English, and himself appointed by king Edward one of the keepers of the peace upon the English borders, viz. Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland, &c. *anno* 1307; yet he was afterwards reconciled, and in great friendship with king Robert, and was one of the *magnates Scotia* that attended him to his convention at Air, when the succession to the crown was settled, to which he affixed his seal, *anno* 1315.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 14.

He married Marian, daughter of Duncan, tenth earl of Fife, by whom he had two sons.

1. Patrick, tenth earl of March.

2. George, of whom it is said the Dunbars of Cumnock, Mochrum, &c. are descended.

He died in the end of 1315, or beginning of 1316, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. PATRICK, sixth of that name, and tenth earl, who was a man of great honour, loyalty, and integrity, and always a firm friend to the royal family.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that signed that famous letter to the Pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Upon the death of Thomas Randolph, regent of Scotland, he was chosen guardian of the kingdom, below the river Forth, *anno* 1332, and entered into a solemn agreement with

Rymer, tom. III. p. 566.

with the king of England, *super liberatione castri et ville de Berwick, &c.* anno 1333.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 224. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of a peace with the king of England, anno 1342.

And was one of the chief commanders at the unfortunate battle of Durham, where king David, by being too forward, was taken prisoner; but the earl of March, after the battle was lost, made a glorious retreat, and by his good conduct, saved a great part of the army.

Rymer. This earl was afterwards employed in many embassies and negotiations with the English, to procure the king's liberty, which at last was effectuated, anno 1357.

Crawford's peerage, p. 308. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, sister, and at length sole heiress of John earl of Murray, whereby he was afterwards designed earl of Murray, which appears by a charter of king David II. By her he had two sons and three daughters.

Autograph. penes fam. de Wemyss. 1. *George*, earl of March.

2. *Patrick Dunbar*, who is witness in a charter of his brother's, anno 1396.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to William earl of Douglas.

2. Lady *Agnes*, married to James Douglas, lord of Dalkeith.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Maitland of Leithington.

And dying anno 1360, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. *GEORGE*, eleventh earl of March, designed also earl of Murray, and lord of Annandale in right of his mother, was certainly one of the most powerful men of his time, and continued a dutiful and loyal subject during all the reign of king Robert II.

He was warden of the marches, and was very successful in repressing the insolences of the English borderers.

Rymer. In 1380, he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of a peace with England, which ended only in a truce.

In 1384, he joined the earl of Douglas, and they burnt the town of Roxburgh, took the castle of Lochmaben, defeated the English, who had invaded the South borders, and took a rich convoy that followed their army.

After all these services, he revolted to the English; for which our historians give the following reasons:

The earl's daughter, lady Elizabeth Dunbar, was contracted to David prince of Scotland, the king's eldest son, and it is said the earl had actually paid a considerable sum to the king, in part of his daughter's portion.

The earl of Douglas being then the greatest man in the kingdom, proposed to the king

to marry the prince to his daughter lady Margory Douglas, which accordingly was accomplished, notwithstanding the former contract.

The earl of March being a man of a great spirit, highly resented this affront, turned an enemy to his country, and determined to do it all the mischief in his power.

He committed the care of his castle of Dunbar to his nephew sir Robert Maitland of Leithington, renounced his allegiance to his lawful sovereign, withdrew to England with a considerable retinue of his friends and followers, was well received by king Henry, who gave him possession of several lands, and settled an annuity of 500 merks sterling upon him, became a liege man to the king of England, and did him many signal services against his native country.

He entered into a strict friendship with sir Henry Percy, and other English borderers, the constant enemies of the Scotch nation, and with them invaded Scotland with a considerable force, made great havock, and destroyed all with fire and sword wherever he came; for which he was most justly outlawed and forfeited: and being one of the best generals of his time, the English gained several advantages over the Scots under his conduct, particularly at Homildon, in 1402, and at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, where the victory was chiefly ascribed to the earl of March's military skill.

After all, he became weary of distressing his native country, and made application to Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, for a pardon, who gave him a favourable answer; upon which he came to Scotland, and was restored to all his estates and honours by the governor, anno 1409, and lived peaceably in his own country all the remainder of his days.

He married Christian, daughter of sir William Seton of that ilk, ancestor of the earls of Winton, by whom he had six sons and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *John*, earl of Murray.

3. Sir *Gavin Dunbar*, a brave soldier.

4. *Colin Dunbar*.

5. Sir *Patrick Dunbar* of Beill, who was murdered with king James I. anno 1437.—This sir Patrick left a son, Hugh, who sold his lands of Beill, &c. in East Lothian, and the mill of Merfington, in Berwickshire, to Robert Lauder of Edrington, 12th September 1489.—All these four brothers are mentioned in a charter in our public records.

6. *David Dunbar* of Cockburn, whose only daughter and heiress, Mariota, married Alexander earl of Crawford.

Ibidem.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 447.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1390.

Ibid. ad ann. 1425, & charter in MacFarlane's book of original writes, p. 374.

His daughter, lady Janet, married, 1st, to John lord Seton; and, 2dly, to sir Adam Johnston of that ilk.

The earl died in 1416, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer.

XV. GEORGE, twelfth earl of March, who was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about the redemption of king James I. anno 1423, which was happily accomplished the year thereafter, and the earl had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the solemnity of the king's coronation.

Though it does not appear that this earl was ever guilty of any bad practices against the state, yet the ravages and devastations, committed by his father against his country, during his rebellion, made many good subjects enemies to his family. They endeavoured to prepossess the king against him, and to convince him that it was not in the power of a governor to restore to his estate, and fully to pardon so great and formidable a rebel as his father was, who had been justly outlawed and forfeited by the laws of the land.

The earl was apprehended, and committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh; but the king would suffer nothing to be done against him contrary to law: he therefore called a parliament to meet at Perth, in order for his trial, on 10th January 1434.

The earl pled, that his father had been fully pardoned by the duke of Albany, then governor of Scotland, and that he had never been guilty of any crime against the state.

The advocates for the king replied, that the power of restoring rebels and exiles was lodged in the king alone, and never in the person of a governor.

At last, after long debate, the parliament passed sentence against him, in these words:

Records of parliament.

" *Quod ratione forisfactura domini Georgii de Dunbar, quondam comitis Marchie, et domini de Dunbar, omne jus tam proprietatis quam possessionis omnium et singularum terrarum comitatus Marchie, et domini de Dunbar, a-*

" *liarumque terrarum qua de domino nostro rege tenuit in capite, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis, fuisse, spectasse, et pertinuisse, ac esse, spectare, et pertinere debere, tam in possessorio quam in petitorio, ad dominum nostrum regem, &c.*"

The earldom of March was thus annexed to the crown, where it remained till king James III. conferred it upon his unnatural brother Alexander duke of Albany, anno 1478.

Yet such was the king's goodness and bounty to this earl, that he bestowed upon him a pension out of the earldom of Buchan, (then in the crown) which supported him according to his quality during his life.

We have not been able to discover to whom this earl was married, but it is certain he left issue a son,

XVI. PATRICK DUNBAR, who, in many authentic documents, is designed *filius et haeres Georgii, quondam comitis de March*, particularly when he got a pension from the king of 400 merks *per annum*, the very year after his father's sentence, anno 1435, which was no inconsiderable sum in those days, and sufficiently shows the king's lenity and good-will towards the family.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 500.

It appears also, that the parliament only forfeited his lands that held of the king; for we find that this Patrick, and his heirs, possessed the lands and barony of Kilconquhar in Fife, which was the undoubted property of the earls of March; but they held these lands of the bishop of St. Andrews, who granted a new charter, *Patricio Dunbar, filio et heredi quondam Georgii comitis de March, terrarum baronia de Kilconquhar, &c. circa annum 1457*; and his posterity continued in possession of these lands for several generations afterwards, till the last of them died without male-issue, in the reign of queen Mary; and we have not been able to discover any male-descendants of this family, after their forfeiture in the year 1434.

Book of original charters belonging to MacFarlane.

A R M S.

A lion rampant.

STEWART Earl of MARCH.

AFTER the forfeiture of the earl of March in 1434, that earldom remained in the crown, till king James III. bestowed it upon his brother Alexander duke of Albany, anno 1478; but he being also forfeited for rebellion, that title was again annexed to

the crown, where it continued till king James VI. conferred it upon,

Robert Stewart, second son of John earl of Lennox, by lady Anne Stewart his wife, daughter of John earl of Arhole.

This Robert was bred to the church, and, when

Keith's bi-
shops, p. 128.

Ibidem.

when a young man, was made provost of the collegiate church of Dunbarton, and elected bishop of the see of Caithness, *anno* 1542; but he having taken part with his brother the earl of Lennox, against the earl of Arran, the governor of the kingdom, he incurred the same forfeiture with his brother; was obliged to abscond, then went abroad, where he continued for the space of twenty-two years.

Upon his return home, he became protestant, but enjoyed the revenue and title of bishop of Caithness as long as he lived, tho' he never was in priest's orders.

Ibidem.

After the death of the regent Murray, and the accession of his brother the earl of Lennox to that supreme office, he got a gift of the revenue of the priory of St. Andrews, which he also retained all his life.

In the year 1576, the honours of earl of Lennox devolved upon him by the death of his nephew Charles; but as he had no lawful issue of his own body, he resigned that earldom in favours of his grand nephew Esme Stewart, lord d'Aubigny; and in lieu thereof, he had the title of March conferred upon him, and got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto Stewart totius comitatus Marchie, et domini de Dunbar, &c. anno* 1579.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John fourth earl of Athole, and lived privately at St. Andrews for many years; but dying without lawful issue in the 70th year of his age, *anno* 1586, the title of March again returned to the crown, where it lay dormant for one hundred and eleven years.

DOUGLAS Earl of MARCH.

THE next who enjoyed this ancient title was,

I. Lord WILLIAM DOUGLAS, second son of William duke of Queensberry, by Isabel, daughter of William marquis of Douglas.

He being in great favour with king William, was created a peer of Scotland, by the titles of earl of March, lord Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Mannerhead, by patent, *hæredibus masculis de ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, aliis hæredibus masculis et talia content. in ejus infeofamentis terrarum domini de Niedpath, &c. dated* 20th April 1697.

He married lady Jean Hay, daughter of John marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. William, his heir.
2. John Douglas of Broughton, Esq; who was member of parliament for the county of Tweeddale, but died without issue.
3. James Douglas of Stow, Esq; who died also without issue.

1st daughter, lady Isabel.

2. Lady Mary.

3. Lady Jean.

He died *anno* 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. WILLIAM, second earl of March, who married lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter

of John earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, by whom he had a son,

III. WILLIAM, third earl of March, who succeeded also to the honours of Ruglen, in right of his mother, who was eldest daughter of the last earl, as before observed.

This William, now earl of March and Ruglen, is one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king George III. and one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the present British parliament.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, the whole arms of the duke of Queensberry; 2d and 3d, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a border of the last, charged with eight cinquefoils of the first.

CRESS; on a wreath, a man's heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, between two wings erect *or*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side a pegasus *argent*, the same as Queensberry; on the sinister a lion, as in the arms.

MOTTO; *Forward.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At the castle of Niedpath, in the county of Tweeddale.

HUME

H U M E Earl of MARCHMONT.

AS the origin and descent of the noble and antient name of Hume is to be found under the title of earl of Home, page 341 of this work, we proceed to the immediate ancestor of this great branch of that illustrious house,

Sir Thomas Hume, *dominus de eodem*, the seventh generation of that antient family, in a direct male-line, flourished in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and married Nicolas Pepdie, heiress of Dungalas, by whom he had two sons, 1. sir George, his successor, ancestor of the earl of Home, 2. sir David, of whom this noble family is lineally descended.

I. Sir DAVID HUME, second son of the said sir Thomas, got from his father the lands of Thurston in East-Lothian, and being a youth of a noble and undaunted spirit, was greatly esteemed by Archibald earl of Douglas, who appointed him his *scutifer*, or armour-bearer, *et pro servitiis suis multipliciter impensis et impendendis*, &c. made him a grant of the lands and barony of Wedderburn, which became the chief title of his family, whereupon he got a charter from the said earl, anno 1413, which was afterwards confirmed by a charter under the great seal, *terrarum baronia de Wedderburn*, lying in the earldom of March, and shire of Berwick, to the said David, and his heirs whatsoever, dated 19th of April 1430.

He married Alicia (but of what family we know not) by whom he had two sons.

1. *David*.
2. *Alexander Hume*, Esq;.

II. DAVID, first son and apparent heir of sir David Hume of Wedderburn, married Elizabeth Carmichael, and died before his father, leaving issue two sons.

1. *George*.
2. Sir *Patrick*, ancestor of this noble family, of whom afterwards.

III. GEORGE HUME of Wedderburn, first son of David, succeeded sir David his grandfather, and got a charter of confirmation from king James II. of the lands of Wedderburn, upon the resignation of the said sir David, to himself and Alicia his wife in liferent; and, after their decease, *Georgio Hume filio quondam Davidis Hume, filii dicti Davidis resignantis, et heredibus suis masculis; quibus deficientibus, Patricio Hume fratri germano dicti Georgii, et heredibus suis masculis; quibus de-*

ficientibus, Alexandro Hume fratri germano dicti quondam Davidis Hume, &c. &c. The confirmation is dated at Stirling, 16th May 1450.

This George married Marian, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Sinclair of Herdmanston, with whom he got a considerable accession to his estate, and by her had issue a son,

David, who carried on the line of the family of Wedderburn, &c. &c. *Vide* that title, in vol. II.

We now return to his brother,

III. Sir PATRICK HUME, second son of David, and grand-son of sir David, first baron of Wedderburn, married Margaret Sinclair, daughter and co-heiress of John Sinclair of Herdmanston, with whom he got the lands and barony of Polwarth, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of this family.

We must here observe, that the lands and barony of Polwarth belonged to an antient and honourable family of that surname, designed Polwarths of that ilk, who flourished with lustre in the shire of Berwick, for several centuries, till sir Patrick de Polwarth, knight, in the reign of king Robert II. died without male issue, leaving only one daughter, Elizabeth Polwarth, his sole heiress, who was married to sir John Sinclair of Herdmanston, one of the most antient families of that surname in Scotland. He got with her the lands and barony of Polwarth, Kimmergham, &c. which descended to his great grand-son, John Sinclair of Herdmanston, who dying also without male-issue, his estate of Herdmanston went to his brother and heir-male, sir William Sinclair; but his lands of Kimmergham and Polwarth went to his daughters, Marian and Margaret, both married to the two brothers, George and sir Patrick Humes, as above observed; and, in consequence of this marriage, sir Patrick and his heirs, have continued to quarter the arms of Sinclair of Herdmanston and Polwarth of that ilk, with their own, &c.

This sir Patrick was a man of great valour and fortitude, and a strenuous defender of the borders, against the encroachments of the English.

By the said Margaret Sinclair, he left issue a son and successor,

IV. Sir PATRICK HUME, second baron of Polwarth, a man of great worth and honour, a loyal and steady friend of king James III.

He

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Wedderburn, Godscroft's history, and Nisbet, vol. I. p. 278.

For his services done, and to be done.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He being a man of great power and interest, had considerable offers from the duke of Albany, (then in rebellion) to join his party; but nothing could tempt him to go in with any measure contrary to the interest of his king and country.

Chart.in pub. archiv. He got a charter under the great seal, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth, viginti una librat. terrarum de West-mains de Lettim, &c.* dated 2d February 1488.

Ibidem. He was possessed of a vast estate, and afterwards got no less than seven charters, under the great seal, of different lands and baronies, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth, militi, inter 1488 et 1501.*

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 548. As he intended to go a pilgrimage, he obtained a safe conduct from king Henry VII. to pass through England, anno 1493.

Chart.in pub. archiv. He was in great favour with king James IV. who constituted him comptroller of Scotland, anno 1499.

Ibidem. He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir John Edmonston of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, his heir.

Ibidem. He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter of — Schaw of Sauchie, widow of George fifth lord Haliburton of Dirleton, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth militi, et Helena Schaw domina de Dirleton, sue sponse, &c. &c.* dated anno 1497. By her he had a son,

George, ancestor of the Humes of Argathy, in Stirlingshire, — also four daughters.

1. *Alison*, married to sir James Schaw of Sauchie.

2. *Janet*, married to sir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirst, ancestor of the marquis of Lothian.

3. *Marian*, married to sir William Baillie of Lamington.

Ibidem. 4. *Margaret*, who became a nun, and was lady abbess of North-Berwick.

Haddington's collections, p. 280. This sir Patrick is thought to have married, 3dly, a natural daughter of king James III. by a charter from king James IV. *dilecto fratri suo Patricio Hume de Polwarth*, of the lands of Strabraune, Auchintravie and Glen-thean, in Perthshire, dated 1st May 1499.

He died anno 1504, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub. archiv. V. ALEXANDER, third baron of Polwarth, who married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Robert second lord Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earl of Dumfries, and got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Hume de Polwarth, et Margareta Crichton ejus sponse, terrarum de Brigamsheills, &c.* dated 26th July 1511. By her he had issue two sons.

5 U

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Hume, filio quondam Alexandri de Polwarth*, of two mills in North-Berwick, &c. dated anno 1546. Of him the Humes of Heugh and Rhodes are descended.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Lauder of Bais, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Patrick Hepburn of Craig.

2. *Catharine*, married to Robert Pringle of that ilk.

3. *Isabel*, who betook herself to a religious life, and become lady abbess of North-Berwick.

He died anno 1532, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. PATRICK, fourth baron of Polwarth, who got a charter under the great seal, *Patricio Hume filio et heredi Alexandri Hume de Polwarth, terrarum baronia de Polwarth, &c.* dated anno 1536.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. Sir *Alexander*, who became possessed of a considerable estate, and got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro filio Patricii Hume de Polwarth, officii balivatus monasterii de North-Berwick*, dated 18th March 1569. He got other two charters under the great seal of different lands, anno 1565 and 1569; but we can give no account of his posterity.

3. Mr. *Adam*, was the first protestant rector of the church of Polwarth, and a man of great virtue and probity.

1st daughter *Margaret*, married to John Baillie of John's-kirk.

2. *Anne*, married to — French of Thornydyke.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. PATRICK, fifth baron of Polwarth, who was a great promoter of the reformation of religion, and was one of the Scotch barons who entered into a mutual league or bond of association, to protect and defend the sincere preachers of the gospel, &c. anno 1560.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was upon the side of the young king against the queen, and got a dangerous wound in a conflict betwixt the two parties, at Cairny, on 2d June 1571.

He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Hume of Manderston, by whom he had six sons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Alex-*

Rymer, tom.
XVI. p. 110.

2. *Alexander*, rector of Logie.
 3. *Gavin*, ancestor of the Humes of Cleugh.
 4. Sir *John* of Northberwick, who made a great figure in his time, was provost of Edinburgh, anno 1591, and was sent ambassador to the court of England, anno 1593. He was ancestor of the Humes of Castle-home, in the county of Fermannagh in Ireland, a family which flourisheth with lustre in that kingdom to this day.
 5. *David Hume* of Rowiestoun.
 6. *George Hume* of Belyhose.
- 1st daughter, *Jean*, married to David Hume of Law.
2. *Agnes*, married to ——— Edmonston of Woolmet.
3. *Margaret*, married to sir Thomas Cranston of Crosbie.

He lived to a great age, died anno 1592, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

VIII. Sir PATRICK, sixth baron of Polwarth, who, in his father's lifetime, got three charters under the great seal, *Patricio Hume apparenti de Polwarth*, of many lands and baronies, dated in 1587, 1590, and 1591.

Ibidem.

He got afterwards another charter, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth, terrarum baronia de Redbraes, &c.* dated 18th March 1593.

He was in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him master of his household, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and one of the wardens of the marches towards England; which last office was suppressed upon the union of the two crowns, anno 1603.

Crawford's
peerage.

He married Juliana, daughter of sir Thomas Ker of Fernyhirst, sister of Andrew lord Jedburgh, and Robert earl of Somerset, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.
 2. *Thomas Hume* of Coldstream.
 3. Mr. *George Hume* of Kimmergham.
- 1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to sir James Carmichael of that ilk.
2. *Jean*, married to Christopher Cockburn of Chaussy.
3. *Sophia*, married to Joseph Johnston of Hilton.

He died in June 1609, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

IX. Sir PATRICK, 7th baron of Polwarth, who got a charter under the great seal, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth, terrarum baronia de Polwarth, cum molendino, &c.* 31st July 1623.

This sir Patrick was also in great favour both with king James VI. and his son king Charles I. He had a pension of 1000 l. sterling per annum settled on him by the former, anno

1621, and was created a baronet by the latter, anno 1625. Crawford's
peerage.

He married Christian, daughter of sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Patrick*, afterwards earl of Marchmont.

2. *Alexander Hume*, Esq; a youth of great spirit, who betook himself to a military life, and soon rose to the rank of a colonel, but died in the flower of his age, without issue.

1st daughter *Juliana*, married to Richard Newton of that ilk in the county of Berwick.

2. *Anne*, married to Alexander son of John Hume of Manderston.

He died in April 1648, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir PATRICK HUME, eighth baron of Polwarth, who was scarce seven years old at his father's death.

He had an education suitable to his birth, and was chosen knight for the shire of Berwick, to the parliament 1665, where he soon discovered an extraordinary genius, and great abilities. He strenuously opposed the court in every measure, when he thought there was the least encroachment upon the liberties of his country; and as the whole behaviour and conduct of this great man, is fully narrated in the lives of the officers of state, page 240, &c. we shall only here briefly mention the most remarkable occurrences of his life.

Lives of the
offic. of state,

In 1674, he went to London with the duke of Hamilton and earl of Tweeddale, to apply for redress of some grievances during the duke of Lauderdale's administration.

In 1675, some disturbances happening in the country, with regard to the militia, &c. he protested and took instruments against it, in such bold and daring terms, that the council, for his insolence, (as they called it) first declared him incapable of all public trust, then sent him prisoner to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, then to Dunbarton castle, and from thence to the castle of Stirling, where he suffered a long and tedious confinement, but was at last set at liberty by the interest of his relation the countess of Northumberland; but he, believing he had several enemies at court, retired first to England, then to Geneva, and at last to Holland, where he was greatly cared for by the prince of Orange.

Ibidem.

In 1685, he came over to Scotland with the earl of Argyle; and upon the suppression of that rebellion, he narrowly escaped being made prisoner; he again retired to Holland, where he remained, till he came over with the prince of Orange in 1688.

He was chosen a member of the convention

Chart. in cancellaria, hereditibus masculis de corpore suo et eorum hæred. quibuscunque.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 243.

Ibid. et chart. penes com. de Marchmont.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

on which sat down at Edinburgh in March 1789, was very instrumental in getting the crown settled upon their royal highnesses, was immediately named one of the new privy council by king William and queen Mary, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Polwarth of Polwarth, the 26th December 1690; and by the patent; the king adds to his armorial bearing, in a furtout, an orange proper, ensigned with an imperial crown, &c. as a lasting mark of his Majesty's esteem and regard for the family of Polwarth.

He was constituted sheriff-principal of Berwick-shire, anno 1692, one of the extraordinary lords of session, anno 1693, lord high chancellor of Scotland, anno 1696, and was further dignified with the title of earl of Marchmont, viscount Blaffonberry, lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greenlaw, 23d April 1697.

Soon thereafter he was named one of the commissioners of the treasury and admiralty, and was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the parliament, which met at Edinburgh, 19th July 1698.

Upon the accession of queen Anne to the crown, he was named one of the privy council, and was appointed her majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland, anno 1702, and discharged his duty in all the high offices he enjoyed, with great sufficiency, candor, and fidelity.

As his commissions of lord chancellor and sheriff of Berwick fell upon the death of king William, her majesty queen Anne immediately conferred the first upon the earl of Seafield, and the other upon the earl of Home. The earl of Marchmont continued to act with the same publick spirit as formerly, and in the first parliament of queen Anne, anno 1703, he moved to bring in a bill, for settling the succession on princess Sophia, dutchess dowager of Hanover, the next protestant heir; but this motion was dropped at that time.

He was a great promoter of the union, the chief motive whereof was the protestant succession, than which he had nothing more at heart.

Upon the accession of king George I. to the throne, he was immediately restored to the high sheriffship of Berwick, and made one of the lords of police. He died, in the 84th year of his age, anno 1724.

By Grizel his wife, a daughter of sir Thomas Ker of Cavers, he had issue three sons and four daughters.

1. *Patrick*, lord Polwarth, who, as lord high treasurer of Scotland, sat in the parliament anno 1698. He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Home of Home-castle,

in the kingdom of Ireland; 2dly, lady Jean, daughter of Charles earl of Home, but died without issue, anno 1710.

2. *Alexander*, who succeeded his father.

3. Sir *Andrew Hume* of Kimmergham, who being bred to the law, became one of the senators of the college of justice. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas, Esq; and had issue.

1st daughter, lady *Grizel*, married to George Baillie of Jerviswood, Esq; one of the commissioners of the treasury, and had issue.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to sir John Hall of Dunglass, baronet, without issue.

3. Lady *Juliana*, married to Charles Billingham, Esq; and had issue.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to James lord Torphichen, and had issue.

XI. ALEXANDER, second earl of Marchmont, was a man of good parts, great learning, and knowledge in the laws. He was chosen into the parliament of Scotland, often before the union. In 1704, he was made one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, and soon after one of the privy-council and exchequer. His place in the session he resigned in favours of his brother sir Andrew, upon his being appointed, in March 1715, envoy extraordinary to the courts of Denmark and Prussia. In December 1716, he was made clerk register for Scotland.

In January 1721, he was appointed first ambassador in the congress to be held at Cambray, and in March following, made his publick entry into that city, with a splendor and magnificence becoming the British nation.

In 1725, he, by a commission from the king, was invested with the most noble order of the thistle.

In 1726, he was sworn one of the privy council to his majesty.

In 1733, he was removed from all his offices.

He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of sir George Campbell of Cessnock, on which account this family has added the name of Campbel to that of Hume. By her he had four sons and four daughters.

1. *George*, who died in 1724.

2. *Patrick*, who died that same year.

3. *Hugh*, now earl of Marchmont.

4. *Alexander*, who was elected representative of the shire of Berwick, for the parliament that met in 1734-5, and was so continued to his death. In 1756, he was appointed lord clerk register of Scotland for life. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Perris of London, and died in 1760, without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married to sir William Purves baronet, and has issue.

2. Lady

2. Lady *Grizel*, died unmarried.
 3. Lady *Jean*, married to James Nimmo, Esq;
 4. Lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.
- He died *anno* 1740, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. HUGH, third earl of Marchmont. When lord Polwarth, he was elected the representative of the town of Berwick, in the house of commons, to the parliament 1734-5.

In 1747, he was appointed first lord of the police in Scotland, and in 1750, was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in the room of the earl of Crawford deceased.

He married, 1st, Anne Western of the city of London, by whom he had a son, who died young, and three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to sir John Paterfon of Eccles, baronet.

2. Lady *Margaret*.

3. Lady *Diana*, married to Walter Scott of Harden, Esq;

He married 2dly, Elizabeth Crompton of the city of London, by whom he has a son, *Alexander*, lord Polwarth.

A R M S.

Quarterly, first grand quarter counter-quartered, 1st and 4th *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*; 2d and 3d, *argent*, three swallows of the first; 2d *argent*, three piles issuing from the chief ingrailed, *gules*; 3d, *argent* a cross ingrailed, *sable*; the 4th grand quarter as the first, and over all, as a surtout, an escutcheon *argent*, charged with an orange ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper, as a coat of augmentation given by king William III.

CREST; on a wreath, a man's heart, out of which issues a dexter arm erect, grasping a scimeter, all proper.

SUPPORTERS; two lions regardant, *argent*, armed and langued *gules*.

MOTTO; *Fides probata coronat.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

In the town of Berwick upon Tweed; at Redbraes in the county of Berwick; and in Green-street Grosvenor-square, London.

K E I T H Earl MARISHAL.

HISTORY and remotest antiquity are agreed, that the family of Keith is one of the most ancient and illustrious the Scotch nation ever has produced: a family, fruitful in a race of great men, who, not indebted to the nobility of their origin, have always reflected greater glory on their progenitors, on the hereditary titles and offices they enjoyed, than they ever deduced from them.

Our best antiquaries derive their origin from a certain great man called Robert, who performed glorious exploits against the Danes, when they invaded Scotland with a numerous army in the reign of king Malcolm II. tho' some trace their origin much higher; however, this hero remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Barry or Camustone in Angus, where, with his own hand, he killed the famous Camus, general and champion of the Danish army, whereby the Scots gained a compleat victory, *anno* 1010.

King Malcolm, in recompence of his great and signal services, bestowed upon him several lands, particularly the barony of Keith in East-Lothian, from which his posterity assumed their surname. He also appointed him hereditary great marishal of Scotland, which high office hath continued in his family, and hath

never been enjoyed by any other since that time.

Of this great warrior was lineally descended, Herveus, or Hervicus de Keth, of whom we have many authentic documents in the archives of the kingdom, which sufficiently prove that he was great marishal of Scotland, and proprietor of the lands and barony of Keth; and as he was undoubted progenitor of this illustrious family, from him we deduce their descent by unquestionable vouchers.

I. HERVEUS de KETH, great marishal of Scotland, flourished in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

This Herveus had a dispute with the abbot and convent of Kelso, who claimed the church of Keth, in the village of this Herveus, designed *Herveus de Keth marescallus regis Scotia*, at a convention held on that cause, to which J. bishop of Glasgow, and R. abbot of Jedworth, are witnesses, *inter annos* 1164 et 1174, in which last year the bishop died.

That there had been many meetings and conventions about this contest, sufficiently appears from the writs in the chartulary of Kelso,

Chartulary of Kelso, penes MacFarlane, p. 72.

Cambden, Abercrombie, vol. 1. p. 207. Stewart's hist. of the royal family, and many other authors.

At

Ibid. p. 73.

Ibid. p. 74.

Ibidem.

Ibid. p. 67, &
Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Chartulary of
Arbroath, pe-
nes MacFar-
lane, p. 105.

Chartulary of
Kelso, p. 127,
128, and 132.

Ibid. p. 228.

Chartulary of
Arbroath and
Cambuskenneth,
and Dalrymple's col-
lections.

Origin. writs
penes Mac-
Farlane, vol.
II. p. 91, 92,
&c. ad ann.
1221, 1229,
and 1236.

At last the pope interposed his authority, and Joceline bishop of Glasgow, and Osbert prior of Paisley, were delegated by him as judges of the plea, which had long subsisted between the monks of Kelchou, and Herveus great marishal, about the church of Keth, in the village of the said Herveus, &c. Their sentence in favours of the monastery was confirmed by Richard bishop of St. Andrews, who died *anno* 1173; and Joceline having been constituted bishop of Glasgow, *anno* 1174, the controversy must have been determined between these two periods.

It may here be observed, that of old there were two Keiths; that which belonged to this family was promiscuously called Keith-Hervey, and Keith-Marishal; the other, which sometime belonged to the Frasers, was called Keith-Symons, or Keith-Hundely (now Humby;) but the great marishals soon became proprietors of both, as will be shown hereafter.

Herveus de Keth lived to a great age, died betwixt the years 1190 and 1195, and was father of

II. MALCOLMUS de KETH, who, in a donation to the monastery of Arbroath, is designed son of Herveus de Keth, great marishal of Scotland, *anno* 1178.

And in a donation to the monastery of Kelso, concerning the teinds of the miln of Molla, Malcolm, son of Herveus de Keth, great marishal of Scotland, is a witness *anno* 1185.

He is also mentioned in another donation to the same monastery, together with Robert de Ednem, Thomas de Heriz, &c. before the year 1190.

This Malcolm appears to have died before his father, for we never find him designed great marishal. He left issue two sons.

1. *Philip de Keth*.

2. *David de Keth*, who enjoyed a share of the marishal's office with his brother, as in several donations to the monasteries of Arbroath and Cambuskenneth, we find Philip and David de Keth, designed brothers and great marishals of our lord the king, between the years 1195 and 1199. This David had a son Richard, who is said to have been progenitor of those who assumed Marishal for their surname, of whom there were several families in Scotland afterwards; but some historians have most erroneously taken them for great marishals of Scotland, tho' it is most certain that that office was never enjoyed by any family but the Keiths, as before observed.

III. PHILIP de KETH, great marishal of

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Scotland, eldest son of Malcolm, succeeded his grandfather, and in a donation to the monastery of Arbroath, is designed Philip de Keth, great marishal of our sovereign lord the king, about the year 1195.

Also in a charter of king William, of a donation to the monastery of Dunfermline, Philippus de Keth, great marishal of Scotland, is particularly mentioned, before the year 1210.

He is likewise designed great marishal of Scotland, in several other authentic writs before the year 1214.

He married Eda, daughter and heiress of Hugo de Lorens, by Eda his wife, daughter and heiress of Symon Frazer of Keth-Hundely, with whom he got the lands of the other Keth, whereby he became proprietor of both, and by her left issue a son and successor,

IV. HERVEUS de KETH, who, in a donation to the monastery of Coldingham, is designed great marishal of Scotland, son of Philip great marishal, &c. *anno* 1222.

He is designed in the same manner, in a donation to the monastery of Arbroath, in the year 1226.

This Herveus, (now proprietor of Keth-Humbie) confirmed all the donations of the church of Keth, together with the commonalty and easements of all the lands of Keth, &c. made by Symon Frazer to the monastery of Kelso, about the year 1236.

All which donations, with the lands, forest, &c. lying in the tenement of the said Herveus de Keth, are confirmed by a charter from king Alexander II. *anno* 1238.

He died in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. and left issue a son,

V. Sir JOHN, who succeeded him, and is designed great marishal of Scotland, when he confirms all the donations of his predecessors, and particularly those ceded to the monastery of Kelso, by the determination of the late controversy, and as they are contained in the charter of Herveus great marishal of Scotland, his father, in king Alexander II's charter, *anno* 1238 before mentioned, &c. He likewise added to that donation some other lands in his ground of Keth, all contained in one charter, which is without date, but by the witness appears to have been about the year 1250.

He also confirms a donation to the monastery of Soltray, of the lands of Johnston in East-Lothian, of which he was superior, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III.

He married a daughter of the earl of Buchan, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. Sir

Chartulary of
Arbroath, p.
153.

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
p. 194.

Original book
of writs, char-
tulary of Cam-
buskenneth,
&c.

Chartulary of
Kelso, penes
eundem.

Chartulary of
Coldingham,
penes eund.
p. 29.

Origin. writs,
p. 59, v. II.

Chartulary of
Kelso, p. 67.

Ibid. p. 71.

Ibid. p. 69.

Chartulary of
Soltray.

2. Sir *Adam de Keth*, who being bred to the church, was rector of the church of Keth-Marishal, *anno* 1292.

He died before the year 1270, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM KETH, great marishal of Scotland, in a charter of confirmation by Malcolm earl of Lennox, of a donation to the monastery of Paisley, sir William de Keth, sir William Livingston, knights, Gilbert Drummond and Patrick Lindefay are witnesses 1270.

The Keiths by this time were become very numerous in Scotland, and we find many of that surname mentioned in authentic documents, whom we can connect with no particular family. *viz.*

Chartulary of Dryburgh. Sir Robert Keth, *anno* 1240.

Robertus de Keth, in the reign of king Alexander III.

Chartulary of Newbottle. Bernard de Keth, *anno* 1274.

Philip de Keth, with Mary his wife, *anno* 1296, as in Rymer's *fœdera anglia*.

Alifandre de Keth, in the same year, as in Prynn.

Sir Edward Keith of Synton.

Sir Walter Keth.

And many others needless to be here inserted.

M. S. hist. of the family. Sir William married Barbara, daughter of Adam lord Seton, ancestor of the earl of Winton, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Robert*.

2. Sir *Richard de Keth*, ancestor of the family of Galston.

Chartulary of Soltray. 3. *Philip de Keth*, who being bred to the church, was rector of Bygar.

His daughter, ———, was married to

Home's hist. of Douglas. William lord Douglas, called the Hardy, ancestor to the duke of Douglas.

He died before the year 1296, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chartulary of Soltray. VII. Sir ROBERT KETH, great marishal of Scotland, who confirms to the monastery of Soltray the tenement of Johnston, &c. by a charter, in which sir Richard de Keth, Knt. sir Philip de Keth, rector of the church of Bygar, his brothers, sir Adam de Keth, rector of Keth-Marishal, his uncle, and John de Keth, his son and heir, are witnesses, about the year 1296.

He was a man of great parts, a worthy patriot, and had a large share of the troubles wherewith his country was oppressed for many years, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his courage with the loyalists, in the reign of king Robert Bruce.

When king Edward I. of England thought

he had compleated the conquest of Scotland, and pretending to show them a little favour, he allowed them to chuse ten of their own countrymen to represent them in parliament to be held at London, of which number sir Robert Keth the marishal was one, *anno* 1304.

He was soon thereafter appointed one of the guardians of Scotland by king Edward, in the year 1305.

And though he was for some time on the Baliol's side, when the country was over-run by the English, yet no sooner did king Robert begin to assert his title to the crown, than he joined him, was faithful and steady in his interest ever after, and was one of his chief favourites and truest friends.

He was very instrumental in gaining the battle of Innerbury, which was amongst the first of king Robert's conquests, for which he got a grant of several lands, and particularly a royal seat called Hall-forest, &c.

He was appointed justiciar of Scotland be- north the river Forth, and is designed the noble marishal of Scotland, and justiciar beyond the river Forth, in the year 1309.

He had a considerable command at the battle of Bannockburn, and contributed not a little to the king's obtaining that glorious victory, *anno* 1314.

He was one of the *magnates Scotia* (or Scotch nobles or grandes) who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

And being no less an able statesman than a brave soldier, was that same year sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, to negotiate some affairs of the utmost importance, and he acquitted himself entirely to the king's satisfaction.

He was afterwards one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English; a truce was concluded, and he was one of the guarantees, *anno* 1323.

In a donation of king Robert to the monastery of Coldinghame, Robert de Keth, great marishal of Scotland, is a witness, *anno* 1328.

And in another charter of king Robert, confirming all the donations of his predecessors to the monastery of Kelso, Gilbert de Haya, lord high constable, and Robert de Keth, great marishal of Scotland, are witnesses, in the 23d year of king Robert's reign, *anno* 1329.

He married Barbara Douglas (but of what family we know not) by whom he had issue two sons.

1. *John*, his apparent heir.

2. Sir *William Keth*, a brave and valiant knight, who performed many gallant actions against

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 520.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 970.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 637.

Chart. in pub. arch. et penes comitem de Marishal.

Chartulary of Lindores, and fir Rob. Sibbald's history of Fife.

Nisbet's append. p. 4.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 809.

Ibid. p. 1025.

Chartulary of Coldinghame p. 375.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 452.

Nisbet's append. p. 4.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 566, 594, &c.

Ibid. p. 639, and 677.

Boethius, Buchanan, Abercrombie.

Haddington's collections.

Book of original writs belonging to MacFarlane chartularies of Soltray and Aberdeen, Haddington's collect. &c.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 343.

Chartulary of Aberdeen penes MacFarlane, p. 158.

against the enemies of his country. He was governor of Berwick, which he defended to the last extremity, and is often designed *custos Bervici* by the English, anno 1333, 1334, &c. He was appointed by the estates of Scotland ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, and obtained a safe conduct for himself and sixty horsemen in his retinue, anno 1335, and was at last killed at the siege of Stirling, anno 1336.

Sir Robert was killed in his old age, with most of his kindred and clan, fighting gallantly for his king and country at the battle of Duplin, anno 1332, *cum plerisque ex familia, nobilibus, &c.* says Boethius.

VIII. JOHN de KETH, designed son and heir of sir Robert Keth, great marishal of Scotland, in the confirmation of the lands of Johnston to the monastery of Soltray, before noticed, died in the year 1324, which appears by an entail made by his father of his whole estate in favours of his grandson sir Robert, and the heirs-male of his body, in the year 1325.

IX. Sir ROBERT de KETH, great marishal of Scotland, son of John, succeeded his grandfather in the year 1332, and inherited all his virtues.

He was no less a steady friend to king David than his grandfather had been to king Robert, and performed many brave actions against the English. He was designed great marishal of Scotland, and high sheriff of Aberdeen in many authentic writs still extant, between the years 1335 and 1342.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Gilbert Hay of Errol, lord high constable of Scotland, and ancestor of the earl of Errol, by whom he had a son,

Sir Edward, — and two daughters.

1. —, married sir Robert Maitland of Thirlestane and Leithington, ancestor of the earl of Lauderdale.

2. —, married —, Irvine of Drum.

The marishal accompanied king David in his expedition to England, and lost his life in the service of his country at the battle of Durham, where his royal master was taken prisoner, in the year 1346.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir EDWARD KETH, great marishal of Scotland, who was designed sir Edward de Keth, knight, in an inquisition, where his father is designed Robert de Keth, great marishal of Scotland, &c. in the year 1341.

He married, 1st, Christian, eldest daughter

of sir John Menteith, by lady Helen his spouse, daughter of Gratney earl of Mar. By her he had issue only one daughter,

Janet, married to Thomas lord Erskine, ancestor of the earls of Mar, of the surname of Erskine.

He married, 2dly, Isabel de Keth, said to be a daughter of the family of Galitoun, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. John, who married Mariota de Cheyne, only daughter of Reynald de Cheyne of Innerugie, widow of John Douglas of Strabrock, by whom he got the lands and baronies of Innerugie, Strabrock, &c. and was ancestor of the Keiths of Innerugie, &c. of whom sir Robert Keith of Ludquhairn, colonel of a regiment of foot in his Danish majesty's service, is now the male representative.

His daughter, Catharine, married Alexander Barclay, ancestor of the family of Urie.

He died before the year 1350, and was succeeded by his eldest son;

XI. Sir WILLIAM, who is designed great marishal of Scotland, son of sir Edward de Keth, &c. in the year 1354.

He was a man of great parts, and was often employed in negotiations of importance, in the reign of king David II. and always acquitted himself with fidelity and honour.

William, great marishal of Scotland, was nominated one of the commissioners by the estates of the kingdom, to treat with the English about king David's liberation in the year 1357, which was happily accomplished that same year.

After the king's return, he was again sent to England upon king David de Bruce his affairs in the year 1358, and got a safe conduct from the king of England, for himself and sixty horsemen in his retinue.

He was a third time appointed one of the commissioners to the court of England, when a truce was concluded to last for fourteen years after 1369; and the marishal was one of the guarantees of the treaty.

In a parliament called by king Robert II. John of Carrick, lord chancellor, Walter de Bygar, lord chamberlain, James de Lindsay, nephew to the king, William de Keth, great marishal of Scotland, and several others, are particularly mentioned in a parliament held at Scoon, 3d April 1374.

This sir William, with Robert de Keth his son, are mentioned in several authentic writs in the chartulary of Aberdeen, in the years 1378, 1382, and 1393, &c.

He married Margaret, only daughter and sole heiress of sir John Frazer, by whom he got

Writs of the fam. of Mar.

Nisbet's append. p. 4.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and chartulary of Arbroath, (where he is designed son of sir Edward, and brother of William great marishal of Scotland, in the year 1354) and Aberdeen, p. 272, in the year 1378.

Charta penes dom. de Urie, ad ann. 1351.

Chartulary of Arbroath, v. II. p. 87.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 43.

Ibid. p. 82.

Ibid. p. 633.

Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 443.

Ibid. p. 219, 226, 263, and 272.

got a vast estate in the county of Kincardin: by her he had issue three sons, and four daughters.

1. *John de Keth*.

2. *Robert*, afterwards great marishal of Scotland.

Chartulary of
Aberdeen, p.
288.

3. *Alexander Keth* of Crabstane, Balmedie, &c. who, in the chartulary of Aberdeen, is designed son of sir William the great marishal, and brother of the duke of Albany, in the year 1403, and had the command of the horse at the battle of Harlaw, against Donald of the Isles, in the year 1411.

Stewart's hi-
story, p. 114.

1st daughter, *Muriella*, married to Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, &c.

2. *Janet*, married to Philip Arbuthnot of that ilk.

3. *Christian*, married to sir William Lindsay of Byres.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Adam Gordon of Huntly.

John de Keth, first son and heir apparent of sir William, great marishal of Scotland, married a daughter of king Robert II. and shared the office of great marishal with his father.

He got a charter from king Robert, "to his beloved son John, great marishal of Scotland, son of William great marishal, and Margaret Frazer, &c. all and sundry the lands and possessions, &c. which belonged to the saids great marishal and Margaret, &c. reserving to the said William, during all the days of his life, the office of great marishal, &c. &c. &c." dated at Perth, 7th January 1374.

He died in the year 1375, leaving issue a son,

Robert de Keth, who died also before his grand-father, leaving no male-issue, and but one daughter, *Jean*, married to Alexander first earl of Huntly, who died likewise without issue, which ended the whole descent of *John*, eldest son of William, great marishal of Scotland.

The marishal lived to a great age, and dying betwixt the year 1406 and 1408, was succeeded by his son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XII. Sir ROBERT KEITH, great marishal of Scotland, second son of sir William, who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter under the great seal, "to Robert Keith, son of William great marishal, of the lands of the forest of Cowie, &c." in the year 1376.

Ibidem.

And another charter of the barony of Strathachyne, and several other lands, upon the resignation of his father the marishal, and Margaret Frazer his mother, dated same year.

He got also, upon his father's resignation, the lands and barony of Troup, and sheriffship of Kincardin, upon which he got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, dated in 1406.

Ibidem.

He then got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, "to our beloved brother Robert Keith, lord of Troup, son and heir of William the great marishal, &c." who now resigns all his lands and offices to him and the heirs-male of his body, &c. &c. &c. The resignation is dated 20th September 1406, and the charter of confirmation dated 12th March thereafter.

Ibidem.

This Robert is designed sir Robert Keith, knight, great marishal of Scotland, in a charter under the great seal hereafter narrated, dated in the year 1408.

Ibidem.

He made a great figure in the reign of king James I. and was one of the commissioners appointed by the estates of the kingdom, to treat about his majesty's liberation (who was then a prisoner in England) in the year 1421; and when it was accomplished, the great marishal was one of the hostages for payment of the ransom, in 1423.

Rymer, tom.
X. p. 125.

The estates of the hostages were then valued, and the marishal's was estimated at eight hundred merks sterling *per annum*, a very considerable estate in those days.

Ibid. p. 307.

He married lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David earl of Crawford, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

Ibid. p. 327.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *John de Keith*, who got from his father the lands and barony of Troup, by a charter of confirmation under the great seal, "to John Keith, son of Robert the great marishal, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of Alexander his son, &c. reserving the superiority to his own heirs, the great marishals, &c." The resignation is dated in the year 1408, and the confirmation in 1413.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

3. *Alexander de Keith*, of whose succession we can give no account.

1st daughter, ———, married to Hugh Arbuthnot of that ilk.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Irvine of Drum.

He died before the year 1442, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir WILLIAM, afterwards lord Keith, and earl marishal, who made an entail of his whole estate, in which he is designed great marishal of Scotland, "to, and in favours of Robert his eldest son, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to William his second son, and the heirs-male of

Ibidem.

" of his body; then to John his third son, " and Alexander his fourth son, and the heirs- " male of their bodies, &c." which is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, in the year 1442.

Ibidem.

He was a man of singular worth, integrity and honour, and highly esteemed by his majesty king James II. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, first by the title of lord Keith, about the year 1450, then by that of earl marshal, about the year 1455.

Records of parl. in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

In the parliament called by the king, on 6th July 1451, we find him designed lord Keith, and great marshal of Scotland.

Rymer, tom. XI p. 403.

Records of parliament.

He was appointed one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, in the year 1457, and sat in the parliament called to meet 4th July 1458, and was then designed earl marshal.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

He married Mary, daughter of James first lord Hamilton, by lady Eupheme Graham, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathearn, sister of Malise earl of Menteith, great grand-child of king Robert II. both by father and mother, and widow of Archibald earl of Douglas and duke of Turenne, by whom he had issue four sons, and two daughters.

Writs of the fam. of Skeen.

1. *Robert*, designed master of Keith, who was sheriff-depute of Kincairdin, in conjunction with Alexander Ogilvie of Innerquharitty, in the year 1444. He married a daughter of lord Seton, by whom he had one daughter, Jean, married, 1st, to lord Gray; 2dly, to Alexander lord Gordon. He died without male issue, anno 1446.

2. *William*, his father's heir.

3. *John*.

4. *Alexander*. — These two last are mentioned in their fathers entail above-recited; but we cannot give any further account of them.

Chart. penes comitem de Rothas.

1st daughter, lady *Janet*, married, 1st, to John Lesly, grand-son and apparent heir to George earl of Rothas; and, 2dly, to Thomas Stewart lord Innermeath.

2. Lady *Egidia*, married to James second lord Forbes, and had issue.

He died before the year 1476, and was succeeded by his second son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

XIV. WILLIAM, second earl marshal, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Garvalt, &c. in the year 1476.

And got charters of several other lands and baronies, betwixt the years 1480 and 1508.

Records of parliament.

He sat in the parliament called by king James III. 1st July 1476, and in all the succeeding parliaments of that prince's turbulent reign; and being a man of sound judgment, and steady loyalty, he endeavoured, by all

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means imaginable, to allay the heats which then subsisted among the nobility, and at last brought the king to his untimely end.

He married Mariota, daughter of ——— lord Erskine, by whom he had two sons.

1. *William*.

2. *Robert de Keith*, who, in a charter under the great seal, is designed brother-german to William earl marshal, in the year 1511.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He is said to have had another son,

John, of whom Robert Keith, Esq; envoy extraordinary at the court of Russia, is lineally descended.

He died before 1510, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. WILLIAM, third earl marshal, who made a mortification to the Blackfriars of Aberdeen, for the safety of the souls of himself and Elizabeth Gordon his spouse, of William de Keith earl marshal, his father, and Mariot Erskine his mother, &c. in the year 1510.

Writs of the college of Aberdeen.

He assisted at the parliament called by king James IV. to meet at Edinburgh that year.

Records of parliament.

He was likewise a faithful and loyal subject both to king James IV. and V. and got charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He gave a charter to sir William Ogilvie of Strathearn, confirmed by a charter under the great seal, to which William Keith of Troup, Gilbert Keith of Pittendrum, his second and third sons, and Robert Keith his brother-german, are witnesses, 6th March 1511.

Ibidem.

He married, in his father's lifetime, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had four sons, and five daughters.

Contract penes ducem de Gordon, ad ann. 1482.

1. *Robert*, lord Keith.

2. *William de Keith*, to whom his father gave the lands and barony of Troup, upon which he got a charter under the great seal in the year 1493. He was killed with his brother, at the battle of Flowdon, without issue.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Gilbert de Keith*, who got from his father the lands of Pittendrum; but afterwards resigned them, and got the lands of Troup upon the death of his brother.

Ibidem.

4. *Alexander de Keith*, who obtained from his father the lands of Pittendrum, which his brother had resigned. Of this Alexander are descended Alexander Keith, in the East-India company's service, and Robert, his brother, an officer in the guards, who are grandsons of Alexander Keith, late sheriff-depute of the Mearns: also Alexander Keith of Ravelston, Esq; in the county of Edinburgh.

Precept of sasine of the lands of Pittendrum, Pitblae, &c. dilecto filio nostro, Alexandro Keith, quas Gilbertus filius noster in manus nostras resignavit, &c. Nisbet's append. p. 6. Charta penes ducem de Montrose, ad ann. 1516.

1st daughter, lady *Janet*, married to William earl of Montrose.

2. Lady

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad an-
num 1525.

Ibidem.

Ibid. et chart.
penes famil.
de Douglas.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Privy seal.

Charta penes
comitem de
Morton.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Writs of the
family of Ar-
buthnot.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William lord Sinclair.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to John lord Glamis, ancestor of the earl of Strathmore.

4. Lady *Agnes*, married to sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, ancestor of the duke of Douglas, &c.

5. Lady *Beatrix*, married to Alexander Frazer of Philorth, ancestor of lord Salton.

When John duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, went to France, to renew the league with king Francis I. 1520, William earl marishal had the custody of the young king James V. in the castle of Edinburgh, in the earl of Mar's absence, in which trust he behaved so well, that the king ever after highly esteemed him, and granted him many charters, with great privileges and jurisdictions.

He died about the year 1530.

XVI. ROBERT, lord Keith, first son and apparent heir of William third earl marishal, a man of great spirit and magnanimity, married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of John earl of Morton, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his grandfather's heir.

2. *Robert de Keith*, commendator of Deer, ancestor of lord Dingwall. *Vide* title Dingwall.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to George earl of Huntly.

2. *Christian*, married to sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master in the 1513.

XVII. WILLIAM, fourth earl marishal, eldest son of Robert lord Keith, succeeded his grandfather.

He got a charter under the great seal, containing a *nova damus*, confirming, erecting, &c. his lands in the northern counties; also the lands and manours of Kincardine, with the office of constable of the same, &c. dated in the year 1531.

He got also charters of divers other lands.

He was a man of good parts, great integrity, and in high favour with queen Mary, who nominated him one of the twelve peers, by whom the affairs of the nation were to be managed.

He carried with him all his friends and followers, who were fit to bear arms, to the bloody battle of Pinkie, where many of them were slain, in the year 1547.

He was a great promoter of the reformation, but opposed all irregular proceedings in that affair.

He married Margaret Keith, daughter and coheirs of sir William Keith of Innerugie, by whom he got an opulent fortune; upon which he got charters, to him and her, of lands lying in the counties of Caithness, Inverness, Elgin, Banff, Lithgow, Kincardine, &c. in the years 1538 and 1540.

By her he had issue two sons and seven daughters.

1. *William*, lord Keith.

2. *Robert*, commendator of Deer, afterwards lord Altree. *Vide* title Altree.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married, 1st, to James earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, natural brother to queen Mary, to whom she had two daughters. She married, 2dly, Colin earl of Argyle, and was mother of earl Archibald.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir Alexander Irvine of Drum.

3. Lady *Alison*, married to Alexander lord Abernethy of Salton.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to sir John Campbell of Calder.

5. Lady *Beatrix*, married to John Allardice of that ilk.

6. Lady *Janet*, married to James Crichton of Frendraught.

7. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan.—They all had issue.

While queen Mary was prisoner in England, he meddled in no public affairs, but retired to his castle of Dunotter, from whence he never stirred abroad, and was therefore nicknamed, by the common people, William in the Tower. And as he lived there at a very small expence, and died in a good old age, in the year 1581, he left behind him an immense estate to his grandson and heir, George, afterwards earl marishal, son of,

XVIII. WILLIAM, lord Keith, commonly called master of Marishal, first son and apparent heir of the above William. He got charters under the great seal, in his father's lifetime, to William master of Marishal, of a great many lands.

He was at the battle of Pinkie with his father, where he was taken prisoner, and confined till he paid a ransom of 2000 l. sterling, upon which he was liberated, sat in the parliament 1560, and was appointed one of the privy council by queen Mary.

He married lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of George earl of Errol, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. *George*, who succeeded his grandfather.

2. *William*, a youth of great hopes, who accompanied his brother when he went to his travels,

Ibid. et chart.
in pub. archiv.
and Hadding-
ton's collecti-
ons, pages 92
and 93, &c.

Chart. under
the great seal.

Ibidem.

Haddington's
collections.

Chart. in ar-
chivis Jacobi
VI.

Haddington's
collections.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Records of
parliament,
and Keith's
history.

Privy seal.

travels, but was unhappily killed in a scuffle at Geneva, when but a very young man.

3. *Robert*, who got from his father the lands of Benholm, which he afterwards sold to John Gordon, from whom they were bought back by George earl marishal, this Robert's eldest brother.

Ibidem.

4. *John de Keith*, of whose posterity we can give no account.

1st daughter, *Mary*, married to sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk.

2. *Barbara*, married to Alexander Forbes of Pitligo.

3. *Margaret*, married to sir William Keith of Ludquhairn.

He was one of the privy council to queen Mary in 1561 and 1569, as before noticed, and died before his father in 1580.

Ibidem.

XIX. *GEORGE*, fifth earl marishal, eldest son of William the master, succeeded his grandfather anno 1581, and got charters under the great seal of a vast number of lands, to George earl marishal, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of fine natural parts, which, by the care of his grandfather, were greatly improved by a liberal education. He studied several years with the best masters at the universities abroad; and, in the course of his travels, he visited most of the courts of Europe, in the space of about seven years.

When he returned to his native country, he soon gained the esteem of every body, and was acknowledged to be one of the finest gentlemen of the age.

He became greatly in favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of his privy council.

In the year 1589, he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of Denmark, to espouse princess Anne, a daughter of that crown, in name of king James VI. and being possessed of one of the greatest estates in this country, he appeared with all the lustre and magnificence with which the wealth of Scotland could adorn him, and that mostly upon his own charges. He had in his retinue Andrew Keith lord Dingwall, sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, Mr. John Skeen king's advocate, Mr. George Young arch-dean of St. Andrews, and several other persons of distinction, and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the king and ministry, that they granted him a full, ample, and honourable acquittance and discharge, by an act of the privy council, in which are inserted several anecdotes, very much to his honour, and wherein his great abilities and fidelity are fully set forth.

Nisbet's append. p. 8th. where part of his discharge is narrated.

In the year 1593, this earl made a noble foundation of a college at Aberdeen, called

the marishal college, and endowed it with sufficient funds for the support and maintenance of a principal and four professors of philosophy, of which this family are perpetual patrons; and the seal of the college bears the arms of earl marishal quartered with those of the town of Aberdeen.

After king James went up to England, his esteem and favour for the earl never abated. He conferred upon him the greatest honours that a subject is capable of, and appointed him his high commissioner, or vice-roy, to represent his royal person in the parliament of Scotland in the year 1609. He served his majesty in every station of life, with fidelity, honour, and reputation.

Records of parliament.

He married, 1st, *Margaret*, daughter of Alexander fourth lord Home, by whom he had a son,

Privy seal.

William, lord Keith,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Morton, to whom she had a numerous issue. *Vide* title Morton.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk.

He married, 2dly, *Margaret*, daughter of James lord Ogilvy, ancestor of the earl of Airly, by whom he had two sons.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *James*, who got from his father the lands of Benholm, in the year 1619, and married a daughter of sir Alexander Lindsay of Edzel, by whom he had three daughters, 1. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, clerk-register in the reign of king Charles II. ancestor of the earl of Roseberry. 2. *Margaret*, who died unmarried. 3. *Agnes*, married to Patrick Smith of Braco, grandfather of David Smith of Methven, Esq; but this James died without male issue.

Ibidem.

Contract penes Methven, ad ann. 1652.

2. *John de Keith*, who was also provided to the lands of Benholm, by his father's destination, failing heirs of his brother's body; but these lands were sold by James in the reign of king Charles I. and whether John had any succession or not we can give no account.

Privy seal.

This noble lord died at his castle of Dunotter, April 2d 1623, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. *WILLIAM*, sixth earl marishal, who got charters under the great seal of many lands and baronies, to William earl marishal, &c.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great learning and integrity, which made him highly esteemed by king Charles I. who called him to his privy council, where he soon discovered himself to be well affected to the crown and government in church and state.

He

He married lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar, by lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme duke of Richmond and Lennox, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

1. *William*, lord Keith.
2. *George*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *John*, afterwards earl of Kintore, *Vide* title Kintore.

Crawford's
peerage.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to John lord Kilpont, son and heir of William earl of Airth and Menteith.

Ibidem.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Alexander lord Pittligo.

He died in the flower of his age, universally lamented, 28th October 1635, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. WILLIAM, seventh earl marishal, who was a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war.

Ibid. Nisbet's
appendix, and
M. S. hist. of
the family.

He raised a troop of horse upon his own charge, marched with them into England, in hopes of procuring the king's liberation in the year 1648, and fought gallantly upon their head at Preston, where the king's army was defeated, and the earl narrowly escaped being made prisoner: however, he got safe back to Dunotter castle, where he had the honour to entertain king Charles II. the duke of Buckingham, &c. &c. in the year 1650. He never left his majesty while he staid in Scotland, and gladly would have accompanied him into England, had he not been expressly ordered by the king to remain with the earls of Crawford and Glencairn, to govern the nation; but while he was busily employed in raising forces for the royal cause, he was surprised, with several of his friends, at Elliot in Angus, by a strong party of English horse, and sent prisoner to London by sea; where, after a ten year's confinement in the tower, which he bore with great firmness and constancy, he was released at the happy restoration of king Charles II. who, in recompence of his great merit and sufferings, nominated him one of his privy council in the year 1660, and soon thereafter made him lord privy seal, which office he enjoyed till his death.

Chart.in pub.
arch.

Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Seton, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had four daughters.

Paper in the
Earl of Hope-
ton's custody.

Writs of the
family of Ar-
buthnot.

Writs of the
fam. of Win-
ton.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to sir James Hope, ancestor of the earl of Hopeton.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Robert viscount of Arbuthnot.
3. Lady *Jean*, married to George lord Banff.
4. Lady *Isabel*, married to sir Edward Turner, a man of a vast estate in England.

The earl dying without male issue in the year 1661, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XXI. GEORGE, eighth earl marishal, a man of undaunted courage and intrepidity, who, in his younger days, served in the wars in France, and soon rose to the degree of a colonel; but when the unhappy civil war broke out, he returned to his native country, and immediately joined the loyalists, and suffered many hardships during the usurpation.

M. S. hist. of
the family.

He died in an advanced age in the year 1694, leaving issue, by lady Mary Hay, daughter of George earl of Kinnoul, one only son and successor,

XXII. WILLIAM, ninth earl marishal, a man of an active spirit, solid judgment, great hospitality, and a true lover of his country, and so strongly attached to the interest of the Stewart family, that he never came into the measures of the court, during all the reign of king William, and a great part of queen Anne's.

Ibidem.

He opposed with all his interest the union of the two kingdoms in every article, as being inconsistent with the liberty, and derogatory to the honour of his country in general, and that of his hereditary office of great marishal in particular, wherefore he entered a solemn protest against it, which is still upon record, and will be a lasting monument of the sincere regard he had for the ancient privileges of his country.

Protest at large
in Crawford's
peerage, page
323, and Nis-
bet's append.
p. 10.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to serve in the parliament of Great Britain, in the year 1710.

He married lady Mary Drummond, daughter of James earl of Perth, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by lady Jean Douglas, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *James Keith*, who betaking himself to a military life, served in the wars abroad, rose to the highest degree in the army, and was inferior to no general of his time for military capacity. After the battle of Dumblain, where he was engaged with his brother earl marishal, he went abroad to seek preferment at the Spanish court; but not finding a quick promotion there, he entered into the service of Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, who soon promoted him to the rank of a general officer. He afterwards went into the service of Frederick III. king of Prussia, who raised him to the rank of a field marishal; but after many signal services, when the right wing of the Prussian army was surprised by the

the

the Austrians under marshal Daun, at Hochkirchen, he making a glorious defence, was unfortunately killed, 14th October 1758, and was buried in the church-yard of Hochkirchen; but the king of Prussia, who could not sufficiently regret the loss of so great a commander, had his corpse taken up and sent to Berlin, where he was interred a second time, with great military honours.

The earl's 1st daughter, lady Mary, was married to John earl of Wigton, whose only child, lady Clementina Fleming, married to Charles, tenth lord Elphinston, to whom she hath a numerous issue.

2. Lady Anne, married to Alexander lord Gairlies, now earl of Galloway, to whom she had two sons, who died young, and a daughter, lady Mary, married to Kenneth lord Fortrose, to whom she had a numerous issue.

The earl died in the year 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIII. GEORGE, tenth earl Marishal, who having been engaged in the rebellion 1715, was attainted of treason, and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown. He went beyond seas, and at different times resided at the courts of France, Spain, Rome, and Prussia.

In 1750, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary by his Prussian majesty to the court

of France, and was afterwards invested with the order of the Black Eagle.

In 1759, he went by Turin to the court of Spain, being, as was generally believed, sent there from the king of Prussia, who appointed him governor of Neufchatell.

In the same year 1759, there was a pardon obtained for him from king George II. upon which he came over to England, has since succeeded to the estate of Kintore, and went again to his government of Neufchatell.

A R M S.

Argent, on a chief gules, three pallets or.

CREST; on a wreath, a stag's head erased proper, and attired with ten tynes or.

SUPPORTERS; two stags proper attired, as the crest.

MOTTO; *Veritas vincit.*

Note, The two battoons in saltire semee of thistles, and ensigned on the top with imperial crowns behind the shield, were born as badges to the office of lord marishal of Scotland.

C H I E F S E A T S,

Were at Dunotyr-castle, in the shire of Kincardine, and Fetteresso, in the same county; also at Inverugy and Newburgh, in the county of Aberdeen.

M A R R Earl of MARR.

THE highest dignity or jurisdiction enjoyed by subjects in Scotland, before the tenth century, was that of Thane, such as the Thanes of Marr, Angus, Fife, &c. which dignity was afterwards succeeded by that of earl: but as most of the accounts of the origin and descent of our great families before the reign of king Malcolm III. are only traditional, and sometimes fabulous, we shall begin the memoirs of this illustrious family from the reign of that king, since which æra the uninterrupted possession of it, down to the present time, is clearly documented by our histories and records.

All our historians agree, that king Malcolm III. called Canmore, held a *conventus procerum*, or parliament, at Forfar, in the beginning of his reign, by some authors said to be in 1057, and by others in 1061, at which general meeting Malcolm created some of the chiefs of his nobility earls, by the titles they formerly enjoyed as Thanes; amongst whom was Martacus, Thane, afterwards earl of Marr, who probably assumed his surname from

his possessions, as was the custom of those early times; from him therefore we proceed to deduce the descent of this most noble family.

I. MARTACUS, Thane of Marr, was created earl by king Malcolm Canmore, in 1057 or 1061, as above.

In a charter of a donation by the said Malcolm to the Culdees of Lochleven, of the manor of Kilgad, Earnoch, Martacus comes de Marr is a witness, anno 1065.

He died before the year 1100, and left issue a son,

II. GRATNACH, second earl of Marr, who is witness to the foundation charter of the monastery of Scoon, by king Alexander I. anno 1114.

He was father of,

III. MORGUNDUS, or MORGAN, third earl of Marr, who is witness in a donation to the monastery of Dunfermline, by king David

Mr Martin's genealogical collect. vol. I. p. 297.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes vicecom. de Stormont.

Chartulary of Dunfermline. vid I. who succeeded king Alexander, anno 1124.

Ibidem, and Haddington's collections.

He is witness also in a donation to the same monastery by king Malcolm IV. who succeeded king David, anno 1153.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Gilocher*, or *Gilchrist*, his heir.

2. *Congal de Marr*, designed by the title of Tullibardin, whose only child Muriel, married to the earl of Strathearn, to whom she had a daughter Ada, who brought to her husband, sir William Murray, the lands of Tullibardin.

M. S. hist. of the family of Athole.

Morgund was succeeded by his eldest son,

Haddington's collections.

IV. GILCHRIST, or GILOCHER, fourth earl of Marr, who is witness in a charter of king Malcolm IV. anno 1163.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king William, who succeeded Malcolm, anno 1165, and left issue a son and successor,

V. MORGUND, fifth earl of Marr, whose service, as heir to his father, is narrated at large in Selden's titles of honour, viz. *Willielmus rex Scotorum, universis episcopis, comitibus, &c. dictum Morgundum, filium et heredem legitimum Gilocheri comitis de Marr, &c. per quod concessi et reddidi eidem Morgundo totum comitatum de Marr, &c. anno 1171*. Tho' this service is very singular and curious, yet it is so long, that it cannot well be inserted here: we must therefore refer our readers to our author; but must here observe, that by this document it appears, that both this earl and his father were possessed of the earldom of Murray.

Seld. p. 346, and 347.

Earl Morgund made a donation of the patronage of the church of Milnoch, with a carucate of land in Gochelston, to the priory of St. Andrews, *pro salute anime sue, et Agnetæ comitissæ, sponsæ sue, &c. &c.*

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

This earl did not long survive his father; but by the said Agnes he left issue five sons.

1. *Gilbert*.

2. *Gilchrist*.

3. *Duncan*.—These three were successively earls of Marr, as will be shown hereafter.

4. *Malcolm*, who, in a confirmation charter of his father's donation to the priory of St. Andrews, is designed *filius Morgundi comitis de Marr*.

Ibidem.

5. *James*. In the foundation charter by Matthew bishop of Aberdeen, to the hospital of St. Peter in that town, *Gilbertus comes de Marr, Malcolmus et Jacobus fratres ejus, filii Morgundi, &c.* are witnesses. Matthew was bishop of Aberdeen from 1164 to 1199.

Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 572.

This earl was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. GILBERT, sixth earl of Marr, who is mentioned in a charter of king William, anno 1178.

Haddington's collections.

Also in a general confirmation of the same prince, of all the donations made by his predecessors to the religious at Aberdeen, *Gilbertus comes de Marr*, is a witness, anno 1180.

Chartulary of Aberdeen.

He dying without issue was succeeded by his brother,

VI. GILCHRIST, seventh earl of Marr, who is witness in many charters of king William to the religious, as *per* the chartulary of Aberdeen and Murray.

He made a donation to the episcopal see of Murray, of the patronage of the church of Abercherdor; but there happening a dispute betwixt Brice bishop of Murray and him about that patronage, they both, at the earnest desire of king William, made over their right thereto to the monastery of Dunfermline.

Chartularies of Murray & Dunfermline.

Earl Gilchrist was witness also to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Inchaffry, by Gilbert earl of Strathearn, anno 1200.

Chartulary of Inchaffry.

In the reign of king William, this earl built a priory for the canons regular of St. Andrews at Monimusk, before the year 1214, in which year king William died.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, and Keith's bishops.

He dying also without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

VI. DUNCAN, eighth earl. In the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded king William, *Duncanus comes de Marr* made a donation, *Deo et Sta. Mariæ de Monimus et Kildeis, ibidem deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Lochil, &c.* for the safety of the souls of king William, Morgund earl of Marr, his father, and Margaret countess of Marr, his mother, their ancestors and successors, and for the prosperity of king Alexander II. &c.

Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 506, and chartulary of St. Andrews.

He also made an agreement with John prior of St. Andrews, concerning some donations made to that priory by Morgund earl of Marr, his father, anno 1226.

Ibidem.

He married Orabella, daughter of William, son of Nesius lord of Latherisk, and died before the year 1234, leaving issue a son,

VII. WILLIAM, ninth earl of Marr, who made a very great figure in the reigns of king Alexander II. and III. and was concerned in most of the public transactions of those times.

In a charter of king Alexander II. confirming a donation to the monastery of Kelso, *Willielmus comes de Marr* is a witness, in the year 1234.

Chartulary of Kelso.

He is witness in a charter of confirmation from

Chartulary of Cambuskenneth. from the same prince, to the abbacy of Cambuskenneth.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 252. When the differences betwixt king Alexander of Scotland, and king Henry of England, were accommodated, William earl of Marr was one of the sureties upon the part of the king of Scotland, anno 1237.

Ibid. p. 428. He was also one of the guarantees of another treaty with the English, anno 1244.

Ibid. p. 653. and 670. He was one of the Scotch nobles who engaged, *quod Scoti et Walenses non facient pacem cum rege Anglia, sine mutuo consensu et assensu, &c. anno 1255.*

Chart in archiv. fam. de Marr. He obtained from king Alexander III. a charter of the lands of Tilliecultry, in Clackmannan-shire, dated at Forfar, the fourteenth year of his reign, or in 1263.

Lives of the offic. of state, for James Balfour, and MacFarlane's collect. &c. He was a faithful and loyal subject, and in great favour with king Alexander III. who constituted him great chamberlain of Scotland, anno 1264. There are many original charters, still extant, wherein he is designed *camerarius Scotia, &c. inter 1264 et 1267.*

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 676, and 677. He confirmed, by two different charters, all the donations, *quas Morgundus comes de Marr, avus suus, fecit priori et conventui Sti. Andrea, &c. testibus Willielmo de Ruthven, milite, Dovenaldo et Duncan filijs dicti comitis, &c. anno 1267.*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 109. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cumyn, earl of Buchan, by whom he had two sons.

1. Donald, his heir.

2. Duncan, mentioned in his father's charter of confirmation above narrated, in 1267; but we can give no further account of him.

The earl died in the year 1268, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. DONALD, tenth earl of Marr, who is witness in a charter of king Alexander III. erecting several lands in Dunbarton-shire into a free forestry for the earl of Lennox, anno 1272.

Chartulary of Lennox, 1. 16. *Donaldus comes de Marr*, is one of the Scotch nobles who consents to the marriage of king Alexander III.'s daughter, princess Margaret, with Eric king of Norway, anno 1281.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1083. He was also one of the *magnates Scotia* that agreed to receive king Alexander's grandchild, Margaret of Norway, as the true and lawful heir to the crown of Scotland, in case of king Alexander's death without male-issue, anno 1284.

Ibid. p. 266. He afterwards agreed to the marriage of princess Margaret of Norway, then queen of Scotland, with prince Edward of England, in 1290.

He was one of the arbiters chosen on the

part of Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, anno 1292. Ibid. p. 558, and 558.

He died anno 1294, leaving issue a son, Gratney, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. Lady Isabel, married to king Robert Bruce, and was mother, by him, of princess Marjory, who carried on the line of the royal family of Scotland.

2. Lady Mary, married to Kenneth fourth earl of Sutherland.

He was also said to have had another daughter, lady Margaret, married to Henry lord Sinclair, and was mother of William first earl of Orkney.

IX. GRATNEY, eleventh earl of Marr, succeeded his father Donald. He was also a great patriot, a true lover of his country, and steady in the Brucian interest.

He married lady Christian Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, and sister of the immortal king Robert. With her the earl got the lordship of Garrioch, which appears by a charter from king Robert Bruce, hereafter narrated. Stewart's hist. of the royal fam. p. 35.

This lordship was the property of prince David, brother of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, who was designed David earl of Huntington and Garrioch. He married Mathilda, daughter of Hugh, and sister of Ranulph count Palatine of Chester, in whose right he was also earl of Chester. He had issue four sons and four daughters. His sons were, Henry, David, Robert, and John. The first three died young without issue. John, the fourth, designed earl of Huntington and Chester, married Helen, daughter of Lewellin prince of Wales; but dying also without issue, earl David's great estate devolved upon his daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married to Alan lord of Galloway. Isabel, the second, married Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale; and as the lordship of Garrioch fell to her share, she conveyed it to him; and his great grand-son, king Robert, afterwards disposed that lordship to Christian his dearest sister, and Gratney earl of Marr his beloved brother, as above observed. Earl David's third daughter was Matilda, who died without issue. Fourth Ada, married Henry, grand-father of John Hastings, competitor for the crown, &c. &c. We now return to Gratney earl of Marr, who by the said lady Christian Bruce had issue a son, Ibidem.

Donald, his heir, — and a daughter,

Lady Elyne, in right of whom this earldom descended to the lords of Erskine, as will be shown hereafter.

He is also said to have had another daughter

Writs of the fam. of Marr, and chart in pub. archiv.

ter, married to the lord Lyle, *Vide* page 433d of this work.

Earl Gratney died before the year 1300, and was succeeded by his son,

X. DONALD, twelfth earl of Marr, often designed Donald Bayne.

He was a man of great honour and merit, a firm and steady friend of king Robert Bruce, whom he joined as soon as he begun publicly to assert his title to the crown; but had the misfortune to be taken prisoner fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Methven, *anno* 1306.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

Ibid. tom. III. p. 488.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Marr.

Hist. of the royal family.

He was immediately sent prisoner to London, where he was closely confined for the space of eight years; but was at last exchanged for an English nobleman, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn, and obtained a safe conduct from king Edward of England to return to Scotland, *anno* 1314.

He got several charters from king Robert Bruce, *Donaldo comiti de Marr, viz.* charter of all his thanage of Colvith in Angus, &c. Also charter of the lands of Saline in Fife, Mount-Blairy in Banff-shire, &c. with charters of several other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted, in the years 1324, 1328, and 1329, in all which he is designed the king's nephew.

Upon the death of Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, in the minority of king David II. Donald earl of Marr was elected to succeed him in that high office.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkill, sister of John Stewart earl of Angus, by whom he had a son,

Thomas, his heir, — and one daughter, Lady Margaret, married to William first earl of Douglas, of whom more afterwards.

This great man lost his life in the service of his country, at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. THOMAS, thirteenth earl of Marr, also a man of great abilities, a faithful and loyal subject of king David Bruce, in all the various vicissitudes of fortune in that long reign, during which there was scarce any public transaction wherein the earl of Marr was not concerned.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary by the estates of the kingdom, to treat with the English about king David's liberty, *anno* 1351.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 711.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 222, and 223.

He was one of the hostages for his ransom, *anno* 1357, and was constituted great chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1358.

He was again named one of the ambassadors to treat with the court of England, *anno* 1362. *Ibidem.*

He was afterwards one of the guarantees of a treaty with that nation, *anno* 1369, and again got a safe conduct to go up to England to negotiate, *anno* 1373, and returned the year thereafter.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 395, 633, 760, & tom. VII. p. 30.

This earl obtained a charter of confirmation from king David II. to him and his heirs whatsoever, of the whole lands and lordship of Garrioch, to be holden by him and his heirs, &c. as freely as David earl of Huntington held the same.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Marr.

There are amongst the archives of the family of Marr, many charters to their friends, and vassals, which do great honour to, and is a good proof of the grandeur of, this noble family; but they are too numerous to be here inserted.

This earl married, 1st, Mary, daughter and heiress of Alan earl of Menteith, from whom, according to a good author, he was divorced upon false and unjust grounds.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 150.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter, and at last sole heiress, of Thomas earl of Angus, who, after his death, married to her second husband William earl of Douglas, and by him was mother of George Douglas earl of Angus.

Earl Thomas dying without issue, *anno* 1377, in him ended the whole male line of Gratney, eleventh earl of Marr, and his estate and honours devolved upon his only sister,

XI. MARGARET, countess of Marr, married, as before observed, to William first earl of Douglas, who, according to the courtesy of Scotland at that time, became earl of Marr, lord of Garrioch, &c. in her right, and was fourteenth earl.

There are innumerable charters and other vouchers in the archives of the families of Douglas and Marr, as well as in Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, instructing the above, with which we shall not trouble our readers.

By William earl of Douglas and Marr, she had issue a son,

James, who succeeded his father and mother in the earldoms of Douglas and Marr, lordship of Garioch, &c. — and a daughter,

Lady Isabel, countess of Marr, of whom more hereafter.

Margaret, countess of Douglas and Marr, having been divorced from her first husband, married, 2dly, sir John Swinton, but to him she had no issue.

XII. JAMES, second earl of Douglas, and fifteenth earl of Marr, married lady Isabel Stewart

History of the royal family.

Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. by whom he had one son, who died in infancy; and he being killed at the battle of Otterburn, *anno* 1388, without any surviving lawful issue, the earldom of Douglas went to his brother Archibald, son of his father's second marriage, and the earldom of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c. devolved upon his sister,

XII. Lady ISABEL DOUGLAS, countess of Marr, &c. before mentioned. She married, 1st, sir Malcolm Drummond of that ilk, or Cargill, who, upon the death of her brother, in her right became earl of Marr, of which there are many vouchers both in the public register, and amongst the writs of the family of Marr; also *vide* title Drummond earl of Perth. But sir Malcolm died without issue, and she married, 2dly, sir Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, fourth lawful son of king Robert II. and made a resignation of the estate and honours of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c. in the king's hands, for new investment to them, and the heirs-male of the marriage; which failing, to the heirs whatsoever of the said sir Alexander, dated 12th August 1404, whereby he became sixteenth earl of Marr.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

It has been alledged by some authors, that sir Alexander besieged the countess in her castle of Kildrinnie, which he took, and then ravished her: and there is a remarkable instrument of a protest, still extant, and hereafter narrated; but whether it will infer force in this case, is submitted to the judgment of our readers. The instrument of protest, taken by the said sir Alexander before the gates of the castle of Kildrinnie, 19th September 1404, sets forth, that he did present and deliver to the said countess, the castle of Kildrinnie, with the haill papers, evidents, silver plate, and all other plenishing within the said castle, and thereupon delivered the haill keys of the said castle into the hands of the said lady, freely, and with a good heart, for her to dispose of them as she pleased: whereupon, she holding the said keys in her hands, of mature advice chused the said sir Alexander for her husband, and in free marriage gave to him the said castle, with it's pertinents, the earldom of Marr, the lordship of Garrioch, the baronies of Strathaven and Creich-mount, Down, Buck, and Cabrach, an annualrent of two hundred merks out of the parish of Haddington, the forest of Jedburgh; and the lands and pertinents of the same, and all other lands belonging, or which might belong, to her, either by her father or her mother, within the kingdom of Scotland, to be holden by her said husband and herself,

In archiv. familie de Marr.

and the heirs procreate betwixt them; which failing, to the said lady, and her lawful heirs. Upon all which the said sir Alexander took instruments, &c.

There is likewise a charter by the said countess Isabel, and her husband, of the earldom of Marr, &c. as above, with all right and title either of them had by her father or mother, to all lands and goods whatsoever, within the kingdom of Scotland, that might be unjustly detained from them, to them and their common heirs; which failing, their haill estates to return to their lawful heir, *ex utraque parte*, &c. sealed and dated before Alexander bishop of Ross, and the haill tenants in the fields, without the gates of the castle of Kildrinnie, she not being forced thereto, 9th December 1404.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

There is also an instrument of sasine of the same date following thereon, and a confirmation by king Robert III. dated the 21st of January 1404-5, by which it appears, that the destination in the above resignation of the 12th of August 1404, whether voluntary or by force, was now altered and set aside.

Ibidem.

This earl was truly a man of great parts and magnanimity, equally skilled in the arts of peace and war.

He was appointed ambassador extraordinary to treat of a peace with the court of England, and got a safe conduct from that crown (*Alexandro comiti de Marr et Garrioch*) to go up to London with seventy horses in his retinue, *anno* 1406.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 450, and 461.

He got another safe conduct to go up to England and negotiate with that court, 1407.

Ibid. p. 500.

He had the chief command of the royal army against Donald earl of Ross, lord of the Isles, at the memorable and bloody battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411, where he behaved with the valour and conduct of a brave and experienced general.

Fordun, vol. II. and p. 361st of this work.

In the year 1416 he was again appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, and soon thereafter he was constituted lord warden of the marches.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 418. and tom. X. p. 491.

Lady Isabel Douglas, countess of Marr, died *anno* 1419, without issue, and in her ended the whole line of Donald, only son of Gratney, eleventh earl of Marr; the representation therefore of this most noble and ancient family undoubtedly devolved upon Robert lord Erskine, lineally descended of lady Helen, only daughter of the said eleventh earl, as before observed.

Alexander earl of Marr, in right of his wife, in manner above-mentioned, being a man of an enterprising genius, became weary of a peaceable life at home; he therefore raised a large company of gentlemen, his

his followers, carried them to Flanders, and, with them, entered into the service of John duke of Burgundy, where he and his followers performed such feats of chivalry at the siege of Liege, &c. as acquired great reputation both to himself and his countrymen.

Abercromby.

He then married Jean dutchess or countess of Brabant, and, in her right, claimed that sovereignty; but the Brabanters refusing to submit to the government of a foreigner, and the countess dying within little more than a year after their marriage, he returned home greatly incensed against the Brabanters.

Hathornden, &c.

He therefore immediately fitted out a fleet, and sailed to the coast of Flanders, where he attacked a large fleet of the Brabanters returning from Dantzick, richly laden, all which he took, pillaged and destroyed, and returned to Scotland with vast wealth and booty.

Though this sir Alexander had no right to the earldom of Marr, but by his charters from Isabel countess thereof, as is above narrated, whereby the whole was limited to the heirs to be procreated betwixt them; which failing, to return to her heirs, &c. yet soon after his return to Scotland, he made a resignation of the earldom of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c. into the king's hands for new investment to himself, &c. upon which the king granted a new charter to the said sir Alexander, and Thomas Stewart his natural son, and their heirs-male; which failing, to the king and his heirs whatever, dated 28th May 1426.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Thomas, the natural son, died before his father, without issue, and sir Alexander himself died in 1435, also without lawful children; whereupon ensued a long contest about the earldom of Marr; betwixt the king, as having right by the resignation and charter above narrated, and Robert lord Erskine, who, as this earldom appears to have descended to heirs general, had an undoubted right and title thereto; for the whole descendents of Grat-

ney, eleventh earl of Marr, were now failed, except those of his daughter,

I. Lady ELYNE, before-mentioned, who married sir John Menteith, lord of Arran, by whom she had issue only one daughter,

II. CHRISTIAN MENTEITH, married to sir Edward Keith, to whom she had an only child,

III. JANET KEITH, who married Thomas seventh lord Erskine, to whom she had issue

Robert, lord Erskine, who was undoubted representative and heir to one of the most antient earldoms in the kingdom, and was accordingly served heir before the sheriff of Aberdeen, 23d April 1436, to Elizabeth countess of Marr, the last descendent of the body of Donald twelfth earl of Marr, only son of Gratney eleventh earl, who was the common great great grand-father, or *atavus*, of Isabel last countess of Marr, and of Robert lord Erskine, as above deduced.

Several returns in the archives of the family of Marr.

We shall only here observe, before we proceed to the history of the family of Erskine, that though the earls of Marr, as far back as we have any records, were amongst the greatest and most illustrious families in the kingdom, yet we find few or none of their descendents who assumed Marr for their surname.

Nicol de Marr is witness in a charter of king Malcolm IV. to the town of Inverness, ante 1165, in which year king Malcolm died.

Haddington's collections.

Thomas earl of Marr grants a charter to John de Marr, of some lands in Aberdeenshire, in the reign of David II. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1329.

Ibid. p. 574.

Johannes de Marr, miles, was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, anno 1346, &c. &c.

Rymer tom. VI. p. 67.

But we cannot connect any of these with this family.

ERSKINE Earl of MARR.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that this noble family is of very great antiquity; but the history of its origin, like that of most other antient families, is chiefly founded on tradition.

Some authors deduce their descent from a noble Florentine, who is said to have come to Scotland in the reign of king Kenneth II.

It is said by others, that in the reign of

king Malcolm II. a Scotsman of high distinction having killed, with his own hand, Enrique, one of the Danish generals, at the battle of Murthill, cut off his head, and, with the bloody dagger in his hand, shewed it to the king, and, in the Gaelic, said, Eris-skyne, alluding to the head and dagger, and, in the same language, also said, I intend to perform greater actions than what I have done, &c. whereupon

whereupon king Malcolm imposed upon him the surname of Erskyne, and assigned him for his armorial bearing, a hand holding a dagger, with *je pense plus* for a motto, which hath continued to be the crest and motto of this noble family ever since.

But we shall insist no further on these traditional accounts, and shall here only observe, that it is most certain that this family had vast possessions in the shires of Renfrew and Air, in very early times, particularly the lands, barony, and castle of Erskine, a beautiful seat upon the banks of the river Clyde. Whether the Erskines gave their name to their lands, or took it from them, we shall not pretend to determine; but certain it is there is no account, either from records or tradition, of any persons being possessed of the lands of Erskine before them.

The first of the family we can mention, from any good authority, is,

I. HENRICUS, or HENRY de ERSKINE. He was proprietor and lord of the barony of Erskine in Renfrew-shire, and flourished in the reign of king Alexander II.

Chartulary of Paisley, penes com. de Dundonald.

In a donation of Amelick, brother of Maldwin earl of Lennox, of the patronage of the church of Roseneath, and tythes thereto belonging, to the monastery of Paisley, *Henricus dominus de Erskine* is a witness, in the year 1226.

He was succeeded by his son,

Prynne's collections.

II. Sir JOHN, second lord of Erskine, by whom there is a charter of some lands in Renfrew-shire, *Roberto dicto Boyd, &c.* in the end of the reign of king Alexander II.

Chartulary of Paisley.

In a charter of king Alexander III. *dominus Johannes de Erskine, miles*, together with *Radulphus de Insulis, dominus de Duchal, &c.* are witnesses, anno 1252.

Ibidem.

He is witness also in another charter of a donation to the monastery of Paisley by Walter earl of Menteith, of the church of Commonell, &c. anno 1262.

He left issue two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane.

2. *William de Erskine*, who obtained from his father some lands in the shire of Air, confirmed to him by James, lord high steward of Scotland, the superior; but we can give no account of his posterity.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, tom. III. p. 657.

III. Sir JOHN, third lord of Erskine, who, with many of his brave countrymen, was obliged to submit to the superior force of king Edward I. of England, when he had overrun Scotland, anno 1296.

He lived after the year 1300, and left issue a son and successor,

IV. Sir JOHN, fourth lord of Erskine, who, in his father's lifetime, obtained a grant of some lands, *in tenemento de Largis*, and shire of Air, confirmed to him by James lord high steward of Scotland, *Johanni de Erskine, filio Johannis de Erskine, filii et heredis Johannis de Erskine, militis, &c.* to which Robert bishop of Glasgow, sir Reginald de Crawford, sir John Erskine his father, and several others, are witnesses. His uncle William is also mentioned in that charter, which has no date, but must have been before 1310, in which year the lord high steward died.

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane, vol. I.

He had issue a son,

Sir William, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. *Mary*, who married, 1st, sir Thomas Bruce, brother to king Robert; but he being taken prisoner by the English, and put to death at London, she married, 2dly, sir Ingram Morville.

M.S. hist. of the family of Marr.

2. *Alice*, married to Walter lord high steward of Scotland, to whom she had one daughter, Jean, married to Hugh earl of Ross.

History of the royal family, p. 54.

3. *Agnes*, married to sir William Livingston of that ilk.

He died soon after his father, and was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir WILLIAM, fifth lord of Erskine, who, according to all our historians, was a man of singular merit and bravery, and always a firm adherent to king Robert Bruce.

Abercromby, &c.

He joined, with his forces, the earl of Murray, and sir James Douglas, when they invaded England in 1322, defeated all that opposed them, and was knighted in the field under the banner, for the great services he did in that expedition.

Ibid. Crawford, &c.

To whom this great man was married, we have not been able to discover; but he left issue four sons.

1. Sir Robert, his heir.

2. Sir Alan, who obtained from his father the lands of Barachan. He married Isabel, daughter and sole heiress of sir Patrick Inchmartine of that ilk, and was ancestor of the Erskines of Inchmartine. *Vide* pages 263d and 687th of this work.

Writs of the family of Finlater, &c.

3. *Andrew Erskine* of Raploch.

4. Sir Archibald Erskine.

Sir William died anno 1329, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir ROBERT, who was sixth lord of Erskine, a great patriot, a brave foldier, and an able statesman, as eminently loyal and faithful

ful to king David Bruce, as his father had been to king Robert.

In king David's minority, he joined the lord high steward, and was very instrumental in recovering a great part of the country for that prince, which had been over-run by the English and the Baliol party, while David was in France.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

After his return home, the king, sensible of the great merit and faithful services of the lord Erskine, appointed him constable, keeper and captain of the castle of Stirling for life, with all the privileges, devoirs, duties, &c. which any of his predecessors, keepers thereof, enjoyed; and that office continued in this family till the attainder of earl John, in 1715.

Writs of the
family of
Marr.

After the unfortunate battle of Durham, *Robertus dominus de Erskine, miles*, was appointed, by the estates of Scotland, one of the ambassadors extraordinary to negotiate king David's liberty, anno 1348.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 618.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. and
lives of the
offic. of state.

And though his negotiation did not then take effect, he was by his majesty appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, anno 1350.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 711,
736, & 791.

In the years 1351, 1352, and 1354, he was again nominated one of the ambassadors to treat of the king's liberty, in the last of which years he offered himself and his son as hostages.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 362.

In the year 1355, he went ambassador from the estates of Scotland to the Pope.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 17, &
35.

He was also one of the ambassadors in 1357, when the king's liberty was accomplished, and gave his son as one of the hostages for his ransom.

Writs of the
family of
Marr.

This noble lord got a charter from Thomas, thirteenth earl of Marr, "to and in favour of his special confederate and cousin, Robert lord Erskine, and Christian Keith his spouse, of the lands of Balyordie, Bymdyis, Knockinlap, Inverlammie, &c." which charter is confirmed by king David in a parliament held at Scoon, anno regni 39 to 1353.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
& writs of the
family of
Marr.

The king being now at liberty, and in full possession of his kingdom, renewed the lord Erskine's commission as lord great chamberlain of Scotland; and likewise appointed him justiciar benorth the river Forth, constable and keeper of the castles of Edinburgh and Dunbarton.

Rymer, tom.
VI.

In the year 1359, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary in a very solemn embassy to the court of France, to renew the ancient league, which had subsisted for so many centuries betwixt the two nations.

Ibid. p. 534.

He went five times ambassador to England, between the years 1360 and 1366, in which last year his two sons, Thomas and Alan, went with him.

In 1367, he was appointed warden of the

marches; and in this year we find him mentioned as heretable sheriff of the county of Stirling, which probably he had by succession.

Ibid. p. 570,
and writs of
the family of
Marr.

He was one of the Scotch nobility, who, in the year 1371, ratified king Robert II.'s title to the crown, and is said by our historians to have been instrumental in his majesty's peaceable accession thereto. He continued in no less favour with that prince than he had been with his uncle king David, from both which kings he obtained several charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, and had several other instances of the royal favour and bounty conferred on him.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 369, &
382.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. regis
David &
Rob. II.

But as the brevity of this work will not permit us to enumerate all the great actions performed by this patriot in the service of his king and country: we must refer our readers to our historians, and the lives of the officers of state, for a more particular account of them; and shall only add, that during the course of a long life, he was constantly employed in the most arduous negotiations of state, and enjoyed the greatest offices in the kingdom, in all which he discharged his duty with great ability, honour, and fidelity, equally to the satisfaction of his sovereigns and fellow-subjects.

He married, 1st, Beatrix, daughter of sir David Lindsay; 2dly, Christian, widow of sir Edward Keith, and left issue three sons, and two daughters.

Writs of the
family of
Marr.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. Sir *Nichol*, first of the Erskines of Kinnoul, in Perth-shire, which family subsisted in the male-line, till the reign of king James II. when Christian, only daughter of sir John Erskine of Kinnoul, married sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earls of Dumfries.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

3. *Alan*, formerly mentioned in 1366. 1st daughter, *Marila*, or *Mariota*, married to sir Maurice Drummond of Concraig, steward of Strathearn.

Rymer.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgie, ancestor of lord Oliphant.

He died anno 1385, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. *THOMAS*, seventh lord Erskine, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were given as hostages for king David's ransom, as before observed, and is then designed *filius et haeres Roberti domini Erskine, militis*, anno 1357.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 399.

The lord Erskine, with his brother sir Nichol, (designed by Fordun, *nobiles milites Scotigenae*) took such a notable revenge of the English,

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 399.

English, who had burnt the monastery of Inchcolm, that few or none of them escaped, *anno* 1383.

Rymer, tom.
VII. p. 788.

This Thomas was a man of great accomplishments, of singular worth and merit, and highly esteemed both by kings Robert II. and III. By the first he was continued in his father's government of the castle of Stirling; and by the last he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to treat with the English, *anno* 1394.

Ibidem, et
chart. in pub.
archiv.

And as in this reign we find he sat as a lord of parliament, he is always designed by the king, *Thomas dominus Erskine, dilectus consanguineus meus, &c.*

He married Janet Keith, only child of the first marriage of sir Edward Keith, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. Robert, his heir.

Chart. in
archiv. Rob.
III. ad ann.
1393.

2. John, first of the Erskines of Dun, of whom sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, secretary of state in the reign of king James V. the Erskines of Pittodrie, &c. are descended.

Writs of the
family of
Marr.

1st daughter, Elizabeth, married to Duncan Wemyss of Leuchars, who got with her the lands of Pirchock and Ludcain, &c.

Ibidem.

2. Christian, married to sir John Haldane of Gleneagles.

As Janet Keith, wife to this Thomas lord Erskine, had undoubted right to the earldom of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c. in case of Isabel countess of Marr's having no children, of which there was little probability by reason of her age, we hope we shall be pardoned for inserting at large some of the steps taken by this noble lord, for securing his wife and her son's right thereto, as they are somewhat curious, and tend to give light into the manners of those times.

There is an instrument of protestation made in parliament to the king by Thomas lord Erskine, anent a contract made betwixt sir Malcolm Drummond and sir John of Swinton, concerning the earldom of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c. of which earldom, &c. Isabel countess of Marr, the said sir Malcolm's wife, is undisputed heiress; and failing heirs of her body, Janet Keith, the said lord Erskine's wife, is undoubted heiress of the same; wherefore Thomas lord Erskine requires the king not to give any confirmation of lands or rights whatsoever, which might fall and belong to the said succession to his said spouse; which thing the king promised in parliament, 15th March 1390. Signed Henry Waddel notar.

Ibidem

There is also a declaration and promise by king Robert III. under the quarter seal, that he would accept of no resignation of lands or annualrents, or any rights whatsoever which

[6 B]

belonged to Isabel countess of Marr, in prejudice of Thomas lord Erskine his wife, to which she could pretend right, as heir to the said countess of Marr; and that in case he had passed any negligently, or should hereafter pass any, declares, that the same should be held to be null and of no effect. Dated at Edinburgh, 22d November, *anno regni* 4to, 1393.

Notwithstanding the above, upon the marriage of princess Mary with George lord of Angus, the king, her father, by the indenture or marriage-contract, dated 24th May 1397, binds himself to confirm and ratify, under his great seal, all gifts or tailzies made, or to be made, by dame Isabel countess of Marr, to the said George of Angus, of any lands or possessions which he has, or may have, within the kingrick of Scotland; and that he shall receive all resignations of the said countess Isabel, and give charters and heretable possession to the said George, and his beloved daughter, obliging himself not to receive any resignations from the said countess Isabel, of any lands, rents, or possessions, or to give any confirmations or grants thereupon, but to the said George and his said daughter, retracting also if he has given any letters to Thomas lord Erskine, &c. &c. &c.

Chart. in arch.
chiv. fam.
de Marr.

The original
indenture in
the archives
of the family
of Douglas.

There is a confirmation by king Robert III. of a donation made by sir James Sandilands, to his well beloved son, George earl of Angus, of all rights of succession competent to him, after the decease of Isabel countess of Marr and Garrioch, of the lands and barony of Cavers, with the office of sheriff-ship and keeping of Roxburgh castle, with the lordship, castle, and forest of Jedburgh, the lordship of Walton and Easdale, in Roxburghshire, haill town of Selkirk, with the haill services of free tenants in that shire, the regality, superiority, and services of free tenants in the baronies of Buttle and Drumlanrig, in Dumfries-shire, an annualrent of two hundred merks out of the burgh of Haddington, the haill lands and rents of Down, Buck, Cabrach, and Cloveth, in Banff-shire, the succession to the barony of Tillicultry in Clackmannanshire, with the heretable succession to the haill lands to which the heirs of James earl of Douglas might succeed. Dated May 6th, *anno regni octavo*.

There is also still preserved, a bond of friendship between David earl of Crawford, and Thomas lord Erskine, obliging themselves to support each other with their council, &c. And whereas Thomas would be creditor to the said earl for twelve thousand merks, for the marriage of sir Robert, his son, with the earl's daughter, he forgives him six thousand merks thereof; and the said earl obliges himself,

himself, after the decease of Isabel countess of Marr, to support the said lord Erskine, and dame Janet his wife, with all his power and interest, and with all his friends, in case she would consent to the foresaid marriage, in the recovery of the earldom of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c. to which she had undoubted right; also in the recovery of all other lands they could pretend right to; and if the said sir Robert married his daughter, to support him in all things against all men, referring any differences that might happen betwixt them to the arbitration of friends, &c. This writ is dated 20th December, 1413.

Writs of the family of Marr.

Thomas lord Erskine died about the year 1419, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. ROBERT, eighth lord Erskine, who inherited all the virtues of his noble ancestors, and omitted no opportunity of exerting himself in defence of the liberties of his country.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 435.

In his father's lifetime he was, with many others of the Scotch nobility, taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and is then designed *dominus de Alloa*.

Rymer, tom. X p. 307, 446, &c.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat about king James's liberty, in 1421; was one of the hostages for his ransom, *anno* 1424; and remained confined in England till 1434.

Robert lord Erskine, in 1435, claimed the earldom of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c. to which, after the death of Isabel countess of Marr, and of earl Alexander her husband, he had right, and was become undoubted heir, being (as set forth in the preceeding title) only son of

1. Thomas lord Erskine, by dame Janet Keith his spouse, who was only child of
2. Sir Edward Keith, by Christian Menteith his spouse, who was daughter and heirs of

3. Sir John Menteith, lord of Arran, Strathgartnie, and Knapdale, by his spouse lady Elyne Marr, daughter of Gratney the eleventh earl, and sister of Donald the twelfth earl of Marr.

Writs of the fam. of Marr.

The first two articles were fully proven by witnesses, then alive, who swore thereto.

Ibidem.

Lady Elyne's marriage with sir John Menteith, was proved by an intestment from king David II. of the lands of Strathgartnie, to sir John Menteith, and Elyne, daughter of Gratney earl of Marr, his spouse.

And as a further proof of Christian Menteith's being married to sir Edward Keith, he produced a charter from sir John Menteith, lord of Arran, &c. in favours of sir Edward Keith, and Christian Menteith his dearest

daughter, and their heirs, of the lands of Pirchock and Ludcairn. Ibidem.

He further shewed, that Thomas lord Erskine, his father, and dame Janet Keith his mother, had, with his consent, conveyed the haill said lands and barony of Pirchock and Ludcairn, in favours of Duncan of Wemyss, son of sir John Wemyss, and Elizabeth Erskine his spouse, their daughter, in free marriage to them, their heirs, &c. Ibidem.

In consequence of these proofs, he was, upon the 22d April 1438, served heir to lady Isabel Douglas, countess of Marr, &c. before the sheriff of Aberdeen, and an inquest of the most honourable gentlemen in the county, whose seals are thereto appended, *viz.* sir Alexander Forbes, sheriff-depute of Aberdeen, Alexander of Irvine, John of Forbes, Gilbert of Hay, William of Forbes, knights, Andrew Keith of Inverugie, John of Ogistoun, John Thane, Alexander of Meldrum, John of Fyvie, Walter Barclay, Gilbert Menzies, John Baufs, William of Cadow, Andrew of Buchan, Thomas of Allardice, Thomas of Twinam, William Reid, James of Skeen, James Cumin, Gilbert of Sanquhar, and John Mouat. Ibidem.

There is a precept for infesting Robert lord Erskine, as heir to Isabel countess of Marr, sealed and dated November 1438. Ibidem.

And an instrument of sasine following thereon, dated 21st November the same year. Ibidem.

After which lord Erskine took the title of earl of Marr, lord of Garrioch, &c. and granted many charters of lands belonging thereto.

Notwithstanding that Robert lord Erskine was acknowledged as earl of Marr, and acted as such, yet he was never entirely in peaceable possession of that earldom; for king James II.'s council got an act passed in his first parliament, declaring, that whatsoever lands his majesty's father died possessed of, or had claimed, should remain with the king during his minority. Ibidem.

By an indenture betwixt the king's council, and Robert lord Erskine, calling himself earl of Marr, it was agreed, for the guid and quiet of the land, that the king shall deliver up to lord Erskine, the castle of Kildrinnie, to be kept by him till the king's majority; which done, the said lord shall come before the king, and three estates, and show his rights and claims as far as law will. And further, it is accordit, that half the revenues belonging to the earldom of Marr, shall remain with the said lord till the ending of the plea; and that whenever the said lord shall receive the castle of Kildrinnie, he shall deliver up not only the castle of Marr, but likewise

Writs of the
fam. of Marr.

likeways the castle of Dumbarton, dated 10th August 1440.

There is a protest taken by said lord Erskine, in the hands of Richard Cadie notar, in the presence of the king and council, in Stirling castle, 9th August 1442, complaining upon the chancellor for refusing to return him to the lordship of Garrioch, and put him in possession of the castle of Kildrinnie, protesting, that he might and should be free to intromit at his own hand with the hails lands of Marr and Garrioch, &c.

And accordingly he immediately after besieged and took the castle of Kildrinnie, whereupon the king seized the castle of Alloa.

Ibidem.

For the recovery of which there was an indenture entered into between the king and council on the one part, and lord Erskine on the other, by which lord Erskine obliges himself to deliver up the castle of Kildrinnie betwixt and the third July next, to any the king should appoint, to be kept by them till the king's majority, and then to be delivered up to either of them who should be found to have right to it, at the sight of the three estates, and to account to the king at his majority for the one half of the earldom of Marr. And the king and council on their part, obliged themselves, that so soon as the castle of Kildrinnie should be delivered up to those appointed by the king, his majesty should deliver up to lord Erskine his castle of Alloa, and all the furniture and warlike stores found therein. This indenture is sealed by the king's privy seal, and the seals of William bishop of Glasgow, and of James of Livingston, then keepers of the king's person; and the lords of Græme and Gray bind themselves as cautioners for the king and council's fulfilling their part of the indentures: and on the part of lord Erskine, his seal, and the seal of his son and heir sir Thomas Erskine, is affixed. And sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven, Thomas of Wemyss, and William Auchterlony of Kelly, bind themselves as cautioners for the father and son's performing their part of the indentures, which bears date the 20th June 1448.

Ibidem.

On the 4th September 1449, sir Thomas Erskine appeared in parliament as procurator for his father, and took instruments in the hands of John Anthrie notar, that lord Erskine was ready to fulfil the terms of the above indenture, and that his right should not be prejudiced by lapse of time, he being willing to submit all questions to be determined by a full and free parliament, suspected persons, burgeses, being removed.

Ibidem.

There are many other protests taken by Robert lord Erskine, and his son sir Thomas, betwixt this time and the year 1456; but as

they are all to the same purpose with the last mentioned one, it is unnecessary to insert more of them here. Ibidem.

At last, in the year 1457, the king brought a reduction against sir Thomas, now lord Erskine (his father being then dead) of his father lord Erskine's service, above-mentioned, to Isabel countess of Marr. Ibidem.

The heads of the reduction are, 1st, That lord Erskine ought not to have been served heir, because there were no witnesses who could swear to his being come of Elyne of Marr, who was long since dead. In pub. archiv.

2^{dly}, Because the said service was contrary to the act of parliament, anent the king's keeping possession of all lands or rights his majesty's father was in possession of, or had claimed at the time of his decease.

3^{dly}, Because Isabel countess of Marr was not the person who died last vested and possessed in that earldom, but Alexander Stewart and Thomas his natural son, to both whom the king was heir.

4^{thly}, Because the king himself was nearest heir to Isabel countess of Marr, as being descended from Isabel of Marr, king Robert Bruce's first queen, mother of princess Marjory; and Isabel of Marr being eldest daughter of Gratney earl of Marr, ought to be preferred to the descendants of Elyne her second sister in the earldom of Marr, which was an indivisible subject.

Upon these grounds an assize of error met at Aberdeen, where the king himself was present, and they, by their verdict, dated 15th May 1457, reduced the service of Robert lord Erskine; and found, that the king only had right to the earldom of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c.

This reduction was confirmed in parliament, 5th November 1457. Records of parliament.

But against all these proceedings, Thomas lord Erskine, entered his protest; and he and his posterity always continued to assert their right to the earldom of Marr, and to complain of the violence with which they said it was wrested from them.

At last, in the reign of queen Mary, John, then lord Erskine, obtained leave to have this question tried a-new, and to have it determined by an inquest, whether he was nearest heir to Isabel countess of Marr or not. And lord Erskine having laid before the inquest the proofs of his propinquity, as above deduced, and shown, that there was nothing in the four reasons of reduction, at the instance of the king, 1457;

1st, Because it never was before heard of, or pretended, that the proof of propinquity to one's ancestors, by undoubted records, was

not

not as valid as that by witnesses, which in many cases, by lapse of time, was rendered impossible. That if this was to be established as a rule, the king would be found to have right to one half of the lands of Scotland, as well as to the earldom of Marr.

That as to the *second* reason, the act of parliament anent the king's keeping possession during his minority; that could be no reason for reducing the service of Robert lord Erskine to Isabel countess of Marr, but only for not giving him possession till the king's majority.

That as to the *third* reason, that Isabel countess of Marr did not die last vested and failed, but earl Alexander her husband, and Thomas his natural son; it was of no weight, because that Alexander was only failed of that estate in right of liferent, failing issue of the marriage, as appeared by the charter of the said countess Isabel, and earl Alexander, dated 9th December 1404.

And which is confirmed by king Robert's charter of confirmation, 21st January 1404-5, by which it undeniably appears, that the charter of resignation by Isabel countess of Marr, 12th August 1404, was altered both by the parties concerned, and their sovereign lord the king; and therefore the resignation and charter that followed thereon, 28th May 1426, in favours of the said Alexander, and Thomas his natural son (who died before him without issue) was null and void.

That as to the *fourth* reason, that Isabel of Marr, queen to Robert Bruce, was daughter to Gratney earl of Marr, and eldest sister to Elyne, who married sir John Menteith; that it was well known, that Isabel of Marr, queen to Robert Bruce, was sister to Gratney earl of Marr, and not his daughter, but daughter to Donald earl of Marr, his father, which was fully proved by Gratney earl of Marr being always styled, in king Robert's charters, his brother, but never his father.

The inquest accordingly met, and found by their retour, dated 5th May 1555, that he was the nearest heir to Robert earl of Marr and Garrioch, lord Erskine, &c. which Robert was nearest heir to Isabel countess of Marr, and to Gratney earl of Marr, her great grand-father.

And in 1562, he was restored to the earldom of Marr, *per modum justitie*, which was ratified in parliament, 4th June 1563.

He obtained a charter under the great seal, as heir to lady Isabel countess of Marr, of the whole estate and earldom of Marr, comprehending Strathdon, Bræmarr, Cromarr, Stratbree, and lordship of Garrioch, &c. 23d June 1565.

And there is an instrument of sasine, dated the 25th of July thereafter.

The lands above-mentioned, having been all in non-entry from the year 1435, to the 1565, being 130 years.

We have chosen to give the reader the whole of this remarkable suit at one view, and shall now return to

Robert, first earl of Marr, of the name of Erskine, who married a daughter of Robert Stewart, lord of Lorn and Innermeath, by whom he had a son,

Stewart's history of the royal family.

Thomas, his heir, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven.

He died *anno* 1453, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. THOMAS, ninth lord Erskine, and second earl of Marr of the name of Erskine.

Although this noble lord seems to have had good reason to be offended with the court, for denying him in such an extraordinary manner, what he had a just title to, as above set forth; yet he was a man of such honour and integrity, that nothing could shake his loyalty and affection to his prince: and we find him in the very year 1457, in which he was dispossessed of the earldom of Marr, employed in many negotiations of state, and was then one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 402.

He was also a firm and steady friend of king James III. and entered into none of the cabals with the rest of the nobility against him, but continued steadfast in his loyalty to him to the very last, notwithstanding the king had taken from him the castle of Stirling, which had been enjoyed for many generations by his ancestors.

He appears to have been possessed of a vast estate, by the different charters, under the great seal, granted to him, of many great baronies and other lands, betwixt the 1460 and 1480.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi III. et archiv. fam. de Marr.

He married lady Janet Douglas, daughter of James earl of Morton, by lady Jean Stewart his wife, daughter of king James I. and by her had a son,

Writs of the fam. of Morton.

Alexander, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to sir Alexander Seton of Touch.

2. Mary, married to William Livingston of Kilfyth.

3. Muriel, married to the second earl of Marishall.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. ALEXANDER, tenth lord Erskine, and third

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi IV. et archiv. fam. de Marr.

third earl of Marr of the Erskine family, who was always in great favour with king James IV. having been intrusted with the keeping of him in his minority, and was by his majesty appointed one of his privy council, and restored to the government of the castle of Dunbarton.

He got a charter under the great seal, upon his father's resignation, *Alexandro filio et heredi Thomæ domini Erskine*, of the lands and barony of Alloa, forestry of Clackmannian, Nisbet, and Dunglass in Roxburgh-shire, Calinhouse, Tulch-Gorme, and Middlestead, in Stirling-shire, Pittarrow, in Forfar-shire, the barony of Kelly, in Aberdeen-shire, Balma-kellie and Newton, in Kincardine-shire, and one hundred pounds out of the customs of Aberdeen, &c. &c. 12th August 1489.

Ibidem, and Haddington's collections.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

There are many charters under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Erskine*, of baronies and other lands, betwixt 1490 and 1500.

He married, 1st, Christian, daughter of sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earl of Dumfries.

Archiv. fam. de Marr.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter of Alexander, first lord Home, widow of Adam, son and heir of sir Patrick Hepburn lord of Hailes, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Mr. Alexander Erskine.
3. Walter Erskine of Over-Donottars.

1st daughter, lady Christian, married to sir David Stewart of Rosyth.

2. Lady Agnes, married to sir William Menteith of Carsé.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a most liberal benefactor to the religious. He founded and largely endowed a chaplainry at Alloa, for the safety of the souls of the late king James III. and the present king James, and for the souls of Christian his late spouse, and Helen Home his present, and all his ancestors, his heirs and successors, &c.

Ibidem.

He died before the year 1510, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XI. ROBERT, eleventh lord Erskine, and fourth earl of Marr, who, in his father's lifetime, anno 1506, got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto magistro de Erskine, officii vicecomitatus de Stirling*, to him and his heirs for ever.

He also appears to have been heretable sheriff of Selkirk.

Ibidem.

There is likewise a charter, *Roberto magistro de Erskine*, of the barony of Sinton, anno 1507. After his father's death, he got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, in 1510 and 1511.

[6 B 2]

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir George Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had five sons, and four daughters.

1. Robert, who died before his father, unmarried.
2. John, his heir.
3. James of Little-Sauchie, ancestor of the Erskines of Balgony.
4. Alexander, parson of Monnybreck.
5. William.

1st daughter, lady Catharine, married to Alexander second lord Elphinston.

2. Lady Margaret, married, 1st, to John Haldane of Gleneagles; 2dly, to George Home of Lawndies.

3. Lady Elizabeth, married to sir James Forbes of Torwood.

4. Lady Janet, married to John Murray of Touchaddam.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Floudon, where he lost his life, with his royal master, anno 1513.

He was succeeded by his son,

XII. JOHN, twelfth lord Erskine, and fifth earl of Marr, who, in the beginning of the year 1515, was sent to France by the estates of the kingdom, to endeavour to get Scotland included in their treaty with the English; and immediately upon his return, being a man of great abilities, singular probity and honour, was intrusted with the keeping of the young king James V. and was appointed governor of Stirling castle, where the king and he resided; and he acquitted himself in that great charge so much to his majesty's satisfaction, that he held him in high esteem ever after.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 509.

In the year 1517, John lord Erskine is one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English.

Rymer tom. XIII. p. 60.

There is a charter 15th May 1525, constituting John lord Erskine, and his heirs, captain and constable of the castle of Stirling, together with the keeping of his majesty's parks and wards of the same, with appurtenances, and all lands, fees, profits, privileges, devoirs, customs, duties, sicklike, and as freely, as he or any of his ancestors had done heretofore.

Writs of the fam. of Marr.

In the year 1534, he was sent ambassador to the court of England, to negotiate some matters of the highest importance, and concluded a treaty with that nation to the satisfaction of his royal master.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 540.

He accompanied king James to France, when he went to marry princess Magdalene de Valois, daughter of Francis I. anno 1537.

Hathornden, and Stewart's history.

After the death of James V. 1542, the keeping of his infant sovereign was committed

ted

All our histo-
rians.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. et in
archiv. fa-
milie de
Marr.

Ibidem.

Charta penes
ducem de
Montrose.

Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 796.

Ibidem, tom.
XV. p. 255.

Ibidem.

ted to him. Indeed the care and keeping of the king's children had been so often given to this family, that they now claimed it as their privilege, and actually enjoyed the same, till such time as king James VI. succeeded to the crown of England. He discharged his duty in that high and difficult trust of the guardianship of his young sovereign with the greatest fidelity and prudence; and though this noble lord was one of those that inclined to the reformation, then beginning in Scotland, yet he always steadily and vigorously opposed the practices of the court of England, which he thought inconsistent with the honour and independency of his country, and showed himself equally incapable of being moved by English gold, or the threatenings of a party. Queen Mary remained in his keeping till the year 1548, when the estates of the kingdom, to avoid the practices of the court of England, and of the faction in Scotland that had joined with them, thought proper to order him to carry the queen to the court of France, there to be educated under the eye and care of Francis I. which he accordingly did, and delivered her safe into the hands of that monarch, and immediately returned home.

By many charters in the public records, *inter 1516 et 1540*, of the different lands and baronies he was possessed of, he appears to have had an immense estate.

He married lady Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter to Archibald second earl of Argyle, by whom he had six sons, and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, master of Erskine, who married lady Margaret Græme, daughter of William earl of Montrose. He got a charter, upon the resignation of his father, under the great seal, to Robert master of Erskine, and Margaret Græme his spouse, of the lands and barony of Kelly, in Aberdeen-shire, 20th May 1536. He was taken prisoner at Solway-moss, and ransomed, *anno 1543*. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie 1547, without lawful issue; but left a natural son by Mrs. Jean Home, Mr. David Erskine, commendator of Dryburgh, of whom the Erskines of Seafield are descended.

2. *Thomas*, master of Erskine, a youth of great hopes. He, when a young man, was one of the secret council who got the Scots included in the treaty betwixt England and France, *anno 1551*, and that same year he was one of the Scotch ambassadors appointed to treat with the court of England. He married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, but died also without lawful issue. He left a natural son, Adam Erskine, commendator of Cambuskenneth, who, with his cousin, the

commendator of Dryburgh, and the famous George Buchanan, were preceptors to king James VI.

3. *John*, his father's heir.

4. Sir *Alexander Erskine* of Gogar, ancestor of the earls of Kelly, commonly designed by our historians master of Marr.

5. Sir *George Erskine* of Innerteel, one of the senators of the college of justice.

6. Sir *James Erskine* of Tillybody.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Walter Seton of Touch, and had issue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, mother to James prior of St. Andrews, and earl of Murray, by James V. She afterwards married sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, ancestor of the earl of Morton.

He died *anno 1552*, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. *JOHN*, thirteenth lord Erskine, and sixth earl of Marr, who was a man of unblemished honour and integrity; and although he was concerned in every transaction of importance in this country, from his father's death till his own, yet he conducted himself so in those factious unquiet times, that he is allowed by the historians of both sides to have been a steady friend to his country, and a man of as unspotted a character as any person then upon the stage.

Being born a younger brother, he was educated for the church, and was, when very young, by king James V. appointed commendator of Cambuskenneth, and Inchmahomo in Perth-shire.

Keith's bi-
shops.

Immediately after his father's death, he was appointed governor of the castle of Edinburgh, which, to the satisfaction of the nation, he nobly kept against all foreigners, both French and English. Immediately upon queen Mary's return from France, *anno 1561*, he was nominated one of her privy council, and got from her several grants of church lands, at that time newly dissolved.

In archiv. fa-
milie de
Marr.

He then likewise, as has been beforementioned, renewed his claim to the earldom of Marr, and obtained liberty to have that cause re-heard; and his right being clearly and distinctly proven, he was restored, *per modum justitie*, to the earldom of Marr, lordship of Garrioch, &c. *anno 1562*. The same was afterwards ratified and confirmed by parliament, 4th June 1563, as before observed. He took his seat accordingly as earl of Marr, and he and his successors have always since protested, that they ought to be called as the first earl.

Rolls of par-
liament.

There is a charter from queen Mary and king Henry, to John earl of Marr, 18th July 1566, narrating, that the family of Erskine of long and bygone times had the custody and keeping

In archiv. fa-
milie de
Marr.

keeping of the principal forts and places of strength in the kingdom, and had always discharged their trust faithfully and stoutly; and their majesties being desirous to keep noble, antient, and untainted families in their native lands, rights, and possessions, and to make them secure of the same; and particularly considering, that John earl of Marr, and his predecessors, had, for a long time by-gone, been keepers of the castle of Stirling, and sheriffs of the shire thereof; therefore they gave and granted, heretably and irredeemably, to the said earl of Marr, and his heirs, bearing the arms and surname of Erskine, the office of sheriff of Stirling-shire, or the prefecture or captainship, and custody of the castle of Stirling, with the park, garden, &c. &c. together with the office of bailiary and chamberlainry of the lands and lordship of Stirling, and of the water of Forth, &c.

Ibidem.

Melvil's memoirs, and all our historians.

In the year 1566, how soon king James VI. was born, the care and keeping of him was committed to the earl of Marr; which great trust he faithfully discharged, and with great prudence and firmness, took all imaginable care of his royal education, and to protect his sacred person from the violence and snares of the two contending parties, who left no means whatsoever untried of getting him into their hands. For this reason he removed the king from Edinburgh to Stirling, where he was governor, and had the sole command. Although he always behaved with the utmost submission to the queen, and had the greatest regard for her majesty, yet the unhappy situation of his country at that time forced him to concur with those who set the crown on the prince's head, anno 1567. And as he appears not to have been satisfied with the intentions of either of the parties, nor with their method of pursuing them, he declined being engaged on either side, further than the preservation of the king's person, and the liberties of his country made it absolutely necessary for him to be. And altho', when the factions came to blows, he generally joined and supported the party that called themselves the king's, yet as he plainly showed that he thought them too much guided and influenced by the court of England, it is certain they never let him into any of their secrets.

When the earl of Lennox, the regent, was surprized, and killed in the town of Stirling, he, by the timely assistance he brought to the king's party, prevented the whole heads of it from being cut off or made prisoners: and when a new regent was to be chosen, the confidence that the nation in general had in the earl of Marr's integrity and moderation,

forced the king's party to consent to his being made regent, notwithstanding all the practices used by queen Elizabeth and her ambassadors to prevent it.

So soon as he was in possession of that high office, he applied himself vigorously to allay, as far as possible, the factions which tore his country in pieces, and to free it from the influence of English councils. In order to these things he had accommodated matters with Kirkcaldie of Grange, and others who were in possession of the castle of Edinburgh, and persuaded them to join and co-operate with him, to bring about peace and tranquillity, things so much to be wished for: but just when he was on the point of bringing these good purposes to bear, he, to the great misfortune of his country, died a young man, in November 1572; as some say, not without the suspicion of poison.

Ibidem.

He married Annabella Murray, daughter of lord Tullibardine, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir, — and a daughter,

Lady Margaret, married to Archibald earl of Angus.

He was succeeded by his son,

XIV. JOHN, fourteenth lord Erskine, and seventh earl of Marr, who was very young at the time of his father's death, and was educated in the castle of Stirling, along with king James VI. whom the states of the kingdom, after the death of lord Marr, committed to the care of his widow the countess of Marr; and though this earl had been educated with king James, yet he, in his younger days, was so far seduced by some others of the nobility, as to forget himself, and the unblemished loyalty of his ancestors, and to join with them in surprizing the king at Ruthven, anno 1582, for which his whole lands were justly seized, and he obliged to fly the country: however, he soon became sensible of the crime he had committed, and the king was so gracious as to pardon him, restore to him his whole estate, and receive him again into his favour.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et fam. de Marr.

In the year 1595, the king intrusted the keeping of his new born son and heir, as usual, to the earl of Marr, with a strict order to him not to deliver him up to any person whatever, without a written mandate under his own hand; and, in case of his death, not to deliver him to any person whatsoever, neither to the queen his mother, nor even to the parliament, if they required it, till he was eighteen years of age, then he would command himself.

Ibidem.

Lord Marr was naturally a man of great abilities, and being bred from his infancy in the

Melvil, & all
our historians.

the factious court of king James VI. he became an able statesman. He was the person the king chose to send to England, to congratulate queen Elizabeth upon the suppression of the attempt of the earl of Essex. And it is acknowledged, he entered into some secret negotiations and measures for securing the king's succession to the crown of England. He was accompanied by the abbot of Kinloss, and matters were managed with such dexterity and address, that most of the queen's ministers and great men of England, entered into engagements, unknown to her majesty, and to one another, to support king James's title to the crown of England.

When king James went to England, *anno* 1603, he carried lord Marr along with him; but before he came to York, lord Marr was obliged to return to Scotland to appease queen Anne, who had demanded her daughter princess Elizabeth, and her son prince Charles, whom lord Marr had left under the care of his countess, with express command, not to deliver them to any person whatever, without an order under his hand. It is said, that the queen never forgave him this.

However, immediately thereafter he followed the king to England, and so soon as he got to London he was appointed a privy councillor of that kingdom, and was enstalled one of the knights of the garter at Windsor 1603.

He continued much at court, and greatly in the king's favour, for the first eight or ten years after he went to England, who entrusted and confided much in him with regard to the management of foreign affairs, and he was said to be at the head of the French faction, as it was then called.

On the 3d of February 1620, he obtained a charter, upon his own resignation, of the earldom of Marr, lordship of Strathdon, and Strathdee, of Garrioch, and Alloa, &c. together with the heretable offices of captainship of the castle of Stirling, and sheriff of the shire thereof, chamberlainry of the lordship of Stirling, Menteith, Brechin, and Navarre, bailiary and admiralty of the water of Forth, to him and his heirs. This charter has a *de novo damus* erecting the whole lordships, lands, offices, &c. contained therein, into one whole and free earldom of Marr, and declares in feoffment, taken at the tower or castle of Alloa, shall be sufficient for the whole.

Soon after the death of Henry prince of Wales, whose education he had had the care of, he left the court, and returned to Scotland, where he was made lord high treasurer, in which office he continued till the 1631, that he resigned it, and retired to the country from all public business.

It does not appear that he received from his royal master any gratuities in England, but he was most bountiful to him in his grants of lands in Scotland; by which, and his paternal possessions, he became possessor of one of the greatest estates of any person in this kingdom.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had a son, John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme, and sister of Ludovick duke of Lennox, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters.

1. James, earl of Buchan.

2. Henry, lord Cardross, ancestor of the present earl of Buchan, (*vide* p. 97th of this work.) Lord Marr, having in 1604 obtained the peerage of Cardross, with power to assign it to any of his sons he thought proper, he accordingly disposed it to his son Henry, who, in consequence thereof, sat as lord Cardross in the parliament of Scotland even during his father's life.

3. Sir Alexander Erskine, one of the senators of the college of justice, who was blown up in Dunglass house, *anno* 1640, without issue.

4. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, of whom the present sir Harry Erskine, the late Charles Erskine of Tinwald lord justice-clerk, his son lord Barjarg, &c. are descended.

5. Sir John Erskine of Otterstown.

6. Sir Arthur Erskine of Scotsraig.

7. William Erskine, cup-bearer to king Charles II. and master of the charter-house at London.

1st daughter, lady Mary, married, 1st, to William sixth earl marshall, and had issue; 2dly, to Patrick earl of Panmure; but to him she had no issue.

2. Lady Anne, married to John earl of Rothes, and by him was mother of John duke of Rothes.

3. Lady Margaret, married to John earl of Kinghorn, ancestor of the earl of Strathmore, without issue.

4. Lady Katharine, married to Thomas second earl of Hadinton, and had issue.

John earl of Marr died in an advanced age in the year 1634, and was succeeded by his son,

XV. JOHN, fifteenth lord Erskine, and eighth earl of Marr, who was a man of learning, and a great projector, whereby he spent a considerable part of his estate.

He was made one of the knights of the bath, at the coronation of Henry prince of Wales, *anno* 1610.

He

Chart. in archivis fam. de Marr, et in pub. archivis.

He was appointed one of his majesty's privy council in Scotland, one of the senators of the college of justice, and governor of the castle of Edinburgh, *anno* 1615.

He continued a lord of session till the year 1626.

He was removed from being governor of the castle of Edinburgh *anno* 1638, and general Ruthven put in his place.

In the same year, king Charles having formed the design of purchasing all the heretable jurisdictions, prevailed with lord Marr, to enter into a minute with him, obliging himself to sell to his majesty the heretable sheriffship of Stirling-shire, and the bailiary of the water of Forth, for the sum of eight thousand pound sterling; dated at Whitehall, 15th February 1638. And accordingly the earl resigned these two offices, 4th November 1641, and of the same date, gets a bond for the eight thousand pound.

Upon the first breaking out of the great rebellion in king Charles the I.'s time, he appears to have inclined to join with the covenanters, and was by them appointed a privy councillor for life, *anno* 1641; but so soon as he discovered their true intention, he openly deserted them, joined the loyal party, and continued to act steadily with them as long as he lived; and on that account, he had his estate sequestrated, and suffered many other hardships.

He sold many of his lands in Scotland, and purchased a large estate in Ireland, which he and his family totally lost in the Irish rebellion.

He married lady Christian Hay, daughter of Francis ninth earl of Errol, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Sir Francis Erskine*.
3. *William Erskine*.

The last two died without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald second lord Napier, to whom she had two sons and three daughters.

2. Lady *Mary Erskine*, who died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1654, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. JOHN, sixteenth lord Erskine, and ninth earl of Marr, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Erskine, totius comitatus de Marr, &c. &c.* This is instructed by several charters in the public register, between the years 1640 and 1642.

He was a man of great honour and merit, and invariably attached to the interest of his king and country.

He was much courted by the covenanters and their party, to accept of a command in their army: But, upon his absolute refusal to have any connection with them, the command designed for him in their army, together with the Stirling-shire regiment, was given to lord Livingston.

He having joined with the marquis of Montrose, the parliament ordered his houses of Erskine and Alloa to be plundered.

After the battle of Kilsyth, he advertised the marquis of Montrose of general Lesly's advancing against him, and warned him of the danger he was in. But this could not prevent the fatal battle of Philiphaugh, from whence he, (then only lord Erskine) with great difficulty, made his escape to his father's estate in Marr, where he raised some of the friends and vassals of his family for his majesty's service. For these, and his other loyal actions, the parliament fined him in 24,000 merks, to be disposed of by general Lesly's advice, *anno* 1645.

After his father's death, he had several fines imposed upon him, though his whole estate was sequestrated, and continued so till the restoration; during which time, he lived privately in a little cottage at the gate of his house of Alloa.

After the restoration, he got charters under the great seal, from king Charles II. *Johanni comiti de Marr*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1662 *et* 1664.

He married, 1st, lady Mary Scot, daughter of Walter earl of Buccleugh, by whom he had no surviving issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary MacKenzie, daughter of George earl of Seaforth, by whom he had two sons and three daughters,

1. *Charles*, his heir.
2. *George*, who died young.

1st daughter, lady *Barbara*, married to James marquis of Douglas.

2. lady *Jean*, married to John eleventh earl of Glencairn.

3. lady *Sophia*, married to Alexander lord Pittligo. They all had issue.

He died, *anno* 1664, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. CHARLES, seventeenth lord Erskine, and tenth earl of Marr, who, tho' he died a young man, yet, he showed himself, while he lived, worthy of his ancestors, and strongly attached to the interest of his country.

King Charles the II. appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, *anno* 1682.

About the same time, he raised a regiment of foot upon his own expences for his majesty's service, which has since been known by the

Guthry's memoirs, p. 60. and 70.

Guthry's memoirs.

Minutes of parliament.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Writs of the fam. of Buccleugh.

Writs of the family of Seaforth.

Writs of the family of Marr.

Rescinded acts of parlt.

Guthry's memoirs.

Writs of the fam. of Marr.

the name of the Scotch Fuzileers; and he continued colonel of this regiment till he died.

The great debts his grandfather and father had been obliged to contract, during the time of the grand rebellion, obliged him to sell a great part of his estate; and, among other lands, the lordship of Erskine, which had never before been out of the family, and which is now possessed by the lord Blantyre.

Although he was one of king James VII.'s privy councillors, yet he was far from approving of the measures followed in the latter end of that reign, and had actually left his house in order to retire and live privately abroad, when the news of king William's landing came to Scotland.

He joined the convention of estates, and raised a large body of his vassals and followers in support thereof; but dyed very soon thereafter.

He married lady Mary Maule, daughter of George earl of Panmure, by whom he had eight sons, and one daughter. Two of his sons were named Charles, two of them George, and one by the name of Francis, who all died young.

The surviving sons were,

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James Erskine* of Grange, a man of extraordinary abilities, who, being bred to the law, became so eminent in that profession, when very young, that he was by her majesty queen Anne, appointed one of the senators of the college of justice, *anno* 1706, and thereafter lord justice-clerk; in which offices he had many opportunities of displaying the great talents he was possessed of.
3. Colonel *Henry Erskine*, a young man of a great military genius, who was unfortunately killed at the battle of Almanza in Spain, *anno* 1707.

His daughter, lady *Jean*, married to sir Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn, and had issue.

He died in the flower of his age, in 1689, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. *JOHN*, eighteenth lord Erskine, and eleventh earl of Marr, who was a man of the most shining parts, and greatest capacity, of most men in the age he lived in.

He was very young when his father died, and, upon his becoming of age, was appointed one of the lords of the privy council in Scotland, had the command of a regiment of foot, and was made knight of the most noble order of St. Andrew.

In the year 1705, he was made one of the principal secretaries of state for Scotland, and, the year following, was appointed one of the

commissioners for the treaty of union betwixt the two nations. He joined and concurred heartily with others of the Scotch nobility, who at last brought that great affair to a conclusion, notwithstanding the great opposition it met with from several other Scotch lords, whose spirited protests are still preserved in the records of that parliament.

He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the four first British parliaments, *viz.* in the years 1707, 1708, 1710, and 1713.

In the year 1708, he was appointed one of the lords of the privy council, and was always in the greatest favour with his royal mistress queen Anne, who was thought to confide in him more than in most men, with regard to her most secret councils and affairs of state.

And in the year 1712, she again appointed him one of the principal secretaries of state.

Upon the accession of king George the I. he was deprived of all his offices, and, in the year 1715, he retired to his estate in the North of Scotland, where he, unhappily for his country and himself, raised a rebellion, and proclaimed the pretender at Kirkmichael in Perth-shire, on the 11th of September that year; and being joined by several of the disaffected nobility and gentry, he got together about 6 or 7000 men, most of them unarmed, and all undisciplined, who rendezvoused at Perth about the beginning of November, from whence they marched to Sheriff-muir, near Dumblane, where, on the 13th of that month, being met by the king's army, commanded by John duke of Argyle, inferior in numbers, but superior in regularity and discipline, a smart engagement ensued, in which a good deal of blood was shed on both sides. The earl of Marr behaved like a brave officer, having his horse shot under him, and showing every token of spirit and gallantry, but neither of the generals could claim the victory, the duke retiring to Stirling, and the earl to Perth: however, it had all the effect of a victory to the government, for the earl of Marr was never, after his retreat to Perth, able again to bring the rebels forces together, but was obliged to make his escape beyond seas, and in the year 1716, was attainted of high treason, along with the duke of Ormond and lord Bolingbroke, and their honours and estates were forfeited to the crown.

This unhappy lord, after his going abroad, followed the pretender to Rome, and remained in his service till the year 1721. He then went to Paris, and continued there till 1729; when, on the account of his bad state

state of health, he was obliged to go to Aix la Chapelle, where he continued till his death, which happened in May 1732.

His estate was sold by the commissioners of enquiry into the forfeited estates, and bought by the earl's brother, the said Mr. Erskine of Grange, for the benefit of his nephew lord Erskine, to whom Mr. Erskine conveyed the same, *anno* 1739.

This earl married, 1st, lady Margaret Hay, daughter of Thomas earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had two sons,

1. *John*, who died an infant.
2. *Thomas*, now lord Erskine.

He married 2dly, lady Frances Pierpont, daughter of Evelyn duke of Kingston, in England, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Frances Erskine*, on whom king George the I. was graciously pleased to settle, out of her father's estate, the same fortune she was intitled to by her mother's marriage-settlement.

His majesty was likewise pleased to give the countess of Marr, from the time of her husband's attainder, the same jointure she was intitled to by her marriage-settlements in case of his death.

Lady *Frances Erskine*, married her cousin James Erskine, son of her uncle Mr. Erskine of Grange, and has issue two sons, John-Fran-

cis, and James-Francis Erskines, both officers in the British service.

XIX. THOMAS lord Erskine, only son of John late earl of Marr, is in possession of his estate in the manner above-mentioned: and, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been the thirteenth earl of Marr of this family, and nineteenth lord Erskine, in a direct line from father to son.

He married lady Charlotte Hope, daughter of Charles earl of Hopeton.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *argent*, a pale *sable* for Erskine; 2d and 3d *azure*, a bend between six crosses crosslets fitchee *or*, for the title of Marr.

CREST; on a wreath a dexter hand coupéd above the wrist, holding a dagger erect, proper, the pommel and hilt *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two griffins *argent*, beaked, winged, and armed *or*.

MOTTO; *Je pense plus.*

CHIEF SEATS,

Were Alloa, castle of Kildrinnie, Castle-town of Marr, at Stirling, &c.

DRUMMOND Earl of MELFORT.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

JAMES, third earl of Perth, the twentyfirst generation of that illustrious house, in a direct male-line, who married lady Anne Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, fourth earl of Perth, lord high chancellor of Scotland.

2. *John*, afterwards earl of Melfort.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Errol, lord high constable of Scotland, and had issue.

I. JOHN, second son of James third earl of Perth, being a man of great parts, both natural and acquired, made a considerable figure in his time, and married, 1st, Sophia, sole heiress and representative of the most antient family of Lundin of that ilk, in the county of Fife, whose issue by her will be mentioned under the title of Drummond earl of Perth.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, baronet, lord justice-clerk. To the issue of this marriage only was the peerage granted, and they were the only sufferers by the attainder.

Mr. Drummond was in great favour with king Charles II. who, in 1680, made him general of the ordnance, and deputy governor of Edinburgh castle.

In 1682, when the duke of Queensberry was appointed lord high treasurer of Scotland, Mr. Drummond was made treasurer depute.

In 1684, he was promoted to be one of the principal secretaries of state, which high office he held till the king's death.

Upon the accession of king James VII. to the crown, being no less a favourite of that prince, he was continued in the same office, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viscount Melfort, 20th April, 1685.

The king also made him a grant of the barony of Melfort in Argyle-shire, with the estate of Duchal, which were then dissolved from the crown, by act of parliament for that purpose.

His majesty further dignified him with the titles of earl of Melfort, viscount Forth, lord Drummond of Riccarton, Castlemain, and Gilston, by patent to the heirs of his second marriage, dated 12th of August 1686.

When the most antient order of the knights of the thistle was revived, he was amongst the first who had the honour conferred upon him by king James VII. and as he had been

always steady in his loyalty to that unfortunate prince, he followed him to France, attended him in his expedition to Ireland, and afterwards to St. Germain, where he was created a duke; but not returning to Scotland within the time limited by law, he was attainted of high treason, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown: but it is expressly provided, by a particular clause in the act of attainder, that the children of the first marriage, by the heiress of Lundin, shall suffer no prejudice thereby.

Records of parliament.

Ibidem.

M. S. account transmitted from France.

He lived many years in France, where he was always designed duke of Melfort, and by his second lady had six sons and five daughters.

1. *John*.

2. Lord *Thomas*, who was an officer of rank in the service of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, but died unmarried, anno 1715.

3. Lord *William*, who was invested with the ecclesiastical dignity of abbe priol of Liege, and died in Spain, anno 1742.

4. Lord *Andrew*, who was a colonel of horse in the French service, and married Magdalene Silvia de St. Hermione, daughter of Joachim de St. Hermione, lieutenant-general of the French armies, by whom he had a son, designed count de Melfort, now a major-general in the French service. He married Jean-Elizabeth de la Porte, daughter of Peter-John-Francis de la Porte, intendant of Dauphiny, by whom he has a son named Lewis-Peter-Francis-Malcolm Drummond of Melfort.

5. Lord *Bernard*, who died young at Doway.

6. Lord *Philip*, an officer in the French service, who died of the wounds he received in the wars of Lewis XIV.

1st daughter, lady *Henriet*, died unmarried, anno 1752.

2. Lady *Mary*, was married to count Castle Blanco, a Spanish nobleman, but died without issue, anno 1713.

3. Lady *Frances*, who, after her sister's death, by a dispensation from the Pope, married count Castle Blanco, her brother-in-law, and died anno 1726, leaving issue a son, who married an heiress in Spain, and two daughters, the eldest married to Mr. de Campillo, prime minister to Philip V. king of Spain; after whose death she married, 2dly, lord Peter Stewart, second son to the duke of Lyria, a grandee of Spain, and grandson of the marshal duke de Berwick. His second daughter, lady Margaret, was also married to a grandee of Spain.

4. Lady *Louisa*, died at Paris unmarried.

5. Lady *Theresa Margareta*, still alive at Paris, unmarried.

The

Chart. in pub. archivis.

Acts of parliament.

The duke died at St. Germain's in January 1714, and was succeeded by his eldest son of the second marriage.

II. JOHN, second duke of Melfort. He married a lady of the noble family of Lusanne, widow of the duke of Albemarle, second natural son of king James VII. by Mrs. Churchill, who was general of the galleys, and enjoyed the high office of grand prior.

By her he had issue three sons.

1. Thomas, designed marquis of Forth, now duke of Melfort.

2. Lord Lewis Drummond, major-general in the French service, who was colonel of the regiment of royal Scots; and upon the reduction of that corps, got a considerable pension from the court of France.

3. Lord John, now lieutenant of the grand guards of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, which gives him the rank of a major-general.

He died anno 1752, and was succeeded by his eldest son;

III. THOMAS, third duke of Melfort, who enjoys a considerable estate in lower Languedoc.

He married Mary de Berenger, by whom he hath four sons, and two daughters.

1. James-Lewis, marquis of Forth.

2. Lord Charles-Edward.

3. Lord Henry-Benedict.

4. Lord Maurice.

1st daughter, lady Mary-Cecilia-Henrietta.

2. Lady Emilia-Felicitas.

MELVILLE Earl of MELVILLE.

THE surname of Melville is of great antiquity in this country. The traditional accounts of the family are, that a man of considerable rank of that surname accompanied queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland, obtained a grant of some lands in Mid-lothian from king Malcolm Canmore, where he settled, called his mansion-house Castle Melville, and was progenitor of all the Melvilles in Scotland. Others are of opinion, that they came originally from France.

It appears from our records, that the Melvilles were numerous, and made a figure in Scotland soon after the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.

I. GALFRIDUS de MELVILLE, proprietor of the castle of Melville in Mid-lothian, is witness in many charters of king Malcolm

IV. of donations to the monasteries of Dunfermline, Holyroodhouse, and Newbottle, ante 1165. In which year king Malcolm died.

He is witness also to two charters of king William to the abbacy of Cambuskenneth, together with Duncan earl of Fife.

He himself also made a donation of the church of Melville to the monastery of Dunfermline, before Hugh bishop of St. Andrews, who died anno 1187.

This Galfride had issue four sons.

1. Sir Gregory. 2. Philip.

3. Walter. 4. Warenus.

The first three were progenitors of three considerable families.

Sir Gregory de Melville, ancestor of the Melvilles in Mid-lothian, is witness in a charter of king Alexander II. confirming a donation of Duncan earl of Marr, to the church of Aber-

deen, together with Ranulph bishop of Aberdeen, who died anno 1247.

His grandson, sir John Melville, *dom. ejusd.* is designed son of William, son of sir Gregory, in a charter of king Alexander III. anno 1264.

He is likewise, in two donations to the monastery of Newbottle, designed *Johannes de Melville, dominus baronia de Melville, &c.* in the years 1329 and 1344.

His grandchild and sole heiress, Agnes de Melville, in the reign of king Robert II. was married to sir John Ross of Halkhead, ancestor of lord Ross, who got with her the lands and barony of Melville, which ended the first branch of this family.

Philip de Melville, second son of the said Galfride, is witness in a charter of king Alexander II. *in gratiam fratrum predicatorum de Perth, &c.* anno 1241.

He was afterwards sheriff of the Mearns, and author of the Melvilles of Glenbervie, &c.

His grandson, James, swore fealty to king Edward I. in 1296, whose son, John Melville, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Glenbervie from king David II. anno 1365.

This family subsisted in the male line till the reign of king James III. that Giles Melville, heiress of Glenbervie, was married to sir John Auchinleck of that ilk, whose grandchild and heir of line was married to sir William Douglas, second son of Archibald earl of Angus, who got with her the lands and barony of Glenbervie, which ended the second branch of this family.

Walter, third son of Galfride, was ancestor of this noble family, and of the Melvilles in Fife.

Warenus, fourth son of Galfride, was witness in a charter of king William, of a donation

Chartulary of Dunfermline and Dalrymple.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, page 107 and 108.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

MacFarlane's collections, v. I. p. 109.

Nisbet's appendix, and Dalrymple.

Prynne, and Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 23.

Chart. in archiv. regis David.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

on

Leslie, MacKenzie, Martin, &c.

Introduction to Fordun's history, p. 66.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, Dalrymple's collect. &c.

Chartulary of Cambuskenneth.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

Chartulary of Aberdeen.

on to the monastery of Newbottle, together with Ada *comitissa*, who died *anno* 1178; but we can trace his genealogy no further.

We now return to,

Chartulary of
Dunfermline.

II. WALTER de MELVILE, third son of the said Galfride. In a confirmation of king William, of a donation to the monastery of Dunfermline, *Gualterus de Melvile* is a witness, *ante* 1214, in which year king William died.

He was father of,

Chartulary of
Aberdeen.

III. JOHN de MELVILE, who was witness to the foundation charter of the church lands of the village of Turreff, by Alexander Cumyn earl of Buchan, *anno* 1260.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son,

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 471.

IV. Sir JOHN MELVILE, who succeeded him, and made a considerable figure in his time.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret of Scotland, daughter of the king of Norway, with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

Prynne's col-
lect, vol. III.
p. 651, and
Remarks on
Ragman's
roll, p. 24.

He is afterwards one of the Scotch barons that swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, and is then designed *dominus Johannes Melvile, miles, del compte de Fife, &c.*

The Melviles were by this time become so numerous, that it is not easy to distinguish what family they belonged to, except when they are locally designed.

Sir John dying about the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in ar-
chivis regis
David.

V. WALTER de MELVILE, who married Margaret, daughter of John Ayr, with whom he got the lands of Cappronnewton, in the county of Peebles, which appears by a charter of confirmation from king David Bruce, of these lands, to Walter de Melvile, son of the deceased John de Melvile, and Margaret Ayr his spouse, dated at Edinburgh, the 5th day of July 1365.

He was succeeded by his son,

Nisbet's ap-
pend, p. 30.

VI. JOHN, who got a charter from William Scot of Balweary, *Johanni Melvile de Raith*, of the lands of Pitcottie in Fife, to which *Robertus senescallus, Johannes de Wemyss, Willielmus de Lundin, milites*, and several others, are witnesses. The charter is without date; but, by the witnesses, appears to have been granted in the end of the reign of Robert III. who died *anno* 1405.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir JOHN MELVILE of Raith, who

entered into a contract with the laird of Wemyss, about a water-gang to the Schaw's mill, *anno* 1420. *Ibidem.*

He was father of,

VIII. Sir JOHN MELVILE of Raith, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James II. *Crawford's peerage.*

He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Scot of Balwearie, by whom he had two sons.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Melvile* of Finally, in Roxburghshire.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. WILLIAM, who got a charter, *Willielmo Melvile de Raith, &c.* *anno* 1474. *Chartulary of Dunfermline.*

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Lundy of Balgony, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir,—and a daughter,

Margaret, married to James Bonnar of Rossie.

He attended king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life, 1513. *Crawford's peerage.*

He was succeeded by his son,

X. WILLIAM, who got a charter, *Willielmo Melvile, filio et heredi Willielmi Melvile de Raith, et Margareta Douglas, sorori Roberti Douglas de Lochleven, ejus sponse, &c.* *anno* 1544.

He dying soon thereafter, by the said Margaret Douglas, left issue a son,

XI. Sir JOHN, who got charters under the great seal, *Johanni, filio et heredi apparenti Willielmi Melvile de Raith, tria quarteria terrarum de Murdocairny, Wester Touch, &c.* *&c. inter* 1540 *et* 1544. *Chart. in pub. archiv.*

He was afterwards suspected, tho' it is said most unjustly, of having had a correspondence with the enemies of his country in England, and being a great promoter of the reformation, he became very obnoxious to the catholic clergy.

His son was then in England, either for his education or travelling. A letter from him to his son was seized by the government; in consequence of which, he was apprehended, sent prisoner to Stirling castle, accused and brought to his trial; and the letter to his son being produced in evidence against him, he was found guilty, condemned, and executed, *anno* 1549. *Crawford's peerage, p. 325.*

He married Helen, daughter of sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, ancestor of lord Napier, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. *Ibidem.*

1. *John*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown afterwards.

2. *Robert*,

2. Robert, who was created lord Melvile, of whom more hereafter.

3. Sir James Melvile, a man of fine parts, and a great statesman. He wrote memoirs of his own times, with great judgment and learning.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

4. Mr. William Melvile, commendator of Tungland and Kilwinning.

Crawford.

5. Sir Andrew Melvile of Garvock, who was steward of the household to queen Mary and king James VI.

6. Capt. David Melvile of Newmill.

1st daughter, Janet, married to sir James Kirkcaldy of Grange, lord high treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James V.

2. Margaret, married to sir James Johnston of Elphinston.

We now return to,

XII. ROBERT, second son of sir John Melvile of Raith, who, being a man of great parts, and of good reputation, was appointed one of the privy council by queen Mary, anno 1562.

Crawford's peerage.

When king James VI. took the management of affairs into his own hands, he sent this Robert, with the master of Grange, to the court of England, to intercede with queen Elizabeth in behalf of his mother, &c. and it is acknowledged by all our historians, that he acted the part of an intrepid and faithful minister; and though his negotiation had not the desired success, yet king James always held him in high esteem. When lord Thirlstane, the chancellor, was sent to Denmark to negotiate the king's marriage, he was named vice-chancellor in his absence. He was also made treasurer depute, and one of the senators of the college of justice.

Melvil's memoirs.

At last, in reward of his many faithful services, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Melvile, 30th April 1616, by patent to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to the heirs male of the body of his elder brother John, &c.

Sir Robert Sibbald's history of Fyfe.

He married, 1st, Catharine, daughter of William Adamson of Graycrook; 2dly, lady Mary Lesly, daughter of Andrew earl of Rother; and, 3dly, lady Jean Stewart, daughter of Robert earl of Orkney, widow of Patrick first lord Lindores; and dying anno 1621, in the 94th year of his age, left issue one son,

XIII. ROBERT, second lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Roberto domino Melvile* of several lands and baronies, inter 1627 et 1630.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Ker of Fernyhurst; 2dly, Jean, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, but dying without issue, anno 1635, the honours

devolved upon his cousin John, grandson of his uncle John, to whom we now return.

XII. JOHN, eldest son of sir John Melvile of Raith, who died anno 1549, and immediate elder brother of Robert first lord Melvile, got charters under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, inter 1578 et 1584. Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his son,

XIII. JOHN, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Johanni Melvile juniore de Raith, terrarum de Abden, de Kinghorn Easter, &c. &c. anno 1601.* Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters of the same lands, and several others, *Johanni Melvile de Raith, inter 1607 et 1609.* Ibidem.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son and successor,

XIV. JOHN MELVILE of Raith, who succeeding also to his cousin Robert, second lord Raith, as before observed, was the third lord. Nisbet's append.

He married Anne, daughter of sir George Erskine of Innertiel, one of the senators of the college of justice, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Crawford's peerage.

1. George, his heir.

2. James Melvile of Cassingray.

His daughter Anne, married to Thomas Boyd of Pankill.

He died anno 1642, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. GEORGE, fourth lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Georgio domino Melvile, terrarum domini et baronia de Monymael*, with several other lands, inter 1642 et 1646. Chart. in pub. archiv.

What part he acted during the rebellion, we can give no account; but after the restoration of king Charles II. he became very obnoxious to the court, of which he was so sensible, that he thought proper to retire to Holland.

He was afterwards summoned to appear and answer to such crimes as should be laid to his charge; but he did not think fit to comply, for which he was outlawed and forfeited. Crawford's peerage.

During his stay in Holland, he got acquainted with the prince of Orange; and being a man of good parts, became in great favour with that prince, who, immediately after his accession to the crown of England, not only restored him to his estate and honours, but further dignified him with the titles of earl of Melvile, viscount Kirkcaldy, lord Raith, Monymael, and Balwearie, by patent *haredibus*.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

dibus masculis ex ejus corpore, in perpetuum,
dated 8th April 1690.

That same year he was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and lord high commissioner to the first and second sessions of parliament.

In 1691, he resigned the secretary's office, and was made lord privy seal.

In 1696, the duke of Queensberry was made lord privy seal, and the earl of Melville was made president to the council, in which office he continued as long as the king lived.

He married Catharine, only daughter of James lord Balgony, and sister of Alexander second earl of Leven, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Raith, a youth of great parts, who was made treasurer depute, *anno* 1689; which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. He married Barbara, daughter of Walter Dundas of that ilk, but died without issue, *anno* 1698.

2. *David*, afterwards earl of Leven.

3. Mr. *James Melville* of Balgarvie, who married, and had a numerous issue.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Robert lord Burleigh, and had issue.

The earl died in an advanced age, *anno* 1707, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. *DAVID*, second earl of Melville, who succeeded also to the honours of Leven, and assumed that for his chief title, as being the elder peerage. *Vide* title earl of Leven, page 405th of this work.

We shall only add, that David, now earl of Leven and Melville, grandson of this David, is the eighteenth generation of this most antient family, in a direct male line.

A R M S of the earl of Melville.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess *gules*; 2d and 3d *gules*, three crescents, within a border *argent*, charged with eight roses of the first.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, a ratch hound, and on the sinister an eagle proper.

CREST; a ratch head erased *sable*.

MOTTO; *Denique calum.*

C H I E F S E A T S.

Vide Leven.

MENTETH Earl of MENTETH.

THE first who were dignified with this title, yield to few in the kingdom for antiquity.

I. MURDOCH, earl of Menteth, is mentioned in the chartulary of Dunfermline in the beginning of the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

He was succeeded by,

II. GILCHRIST, who is designed earl of Menteth in a charter of a donation to the monastery of Scoon by king Malcolm IV. who succeeded David, and died *anno* 1165.

Chartulary of
Scoon.

Dalrymple's
collections.

Gilchrist earl of Menteth is witness also in several charters of king William, who succeeded Malcolm, and died *anno* 1214.

He was succeeded by,

III. MAURITIUS, earl of Menteth. He flourished in the end of the reign of king William, and the beginning of king Alexander II. who succeeded him.

In a donation by William Cummin earl of Buchan, to the monastery of Cambuskenneth,

confirmed by king Alexander II. *Mauritius comes de Menteth, vicecomes de Stirling, &c.* is a witness, *anno* 1226.

Ibid. & Chartul. of Cambuskenneth.

This earl left only one daughter, his sole heiress, whose name we have not found upon record, but she was countess of Menteth, and married to,

IV. Sir WILLIAM CUMMIN, son of sir Richard, and brother of John Cummin, first lord of Badenoch, who, upon his marrying this countess, was created earl of Menteth by king Alexander II. and appears to have been much about that prince's court; for he is witness to most of his charters and donations to the religious, which are very numerous.

In the foundation charter of the abbay of Balmerinoch by this king Alexander, Walter Cummin earl of Menteth is a witness, *anno* 1231.

Chartulary of
Newbottle,
p. 407.

He is witness to another donation of the same prince to the monastery of Newbottle, *anno* 1248.

Ibid. p. 180.

Also to several other donations to the monasteries of Scoon, Inchcolm, &c. *inter* 1240 et 1250.

Chartulary of
Scoon, &c.

In

Rymer's feed.
tom. I. p. 670.

Fordun, vol.
II.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family.

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 1083.

Ibid. p. 266.

Ibid. tom. II.

Stewart's hi-
story, p. 207.

Ibid. p. 208.

Stewart's hist.
Fordun, vol.
II. p. 243.
Rymer, tom.
III. p. 163,
582, &c.

In the reign of king Alexander III. the Cummins were extremely powerful, assumed to themselves the chief management of all publick affairs. This Walter was named one of the governors of the kingdom, *anno* 1258; but he died soon thereafter, not without suspicion of poison.

He left no male issue, but had two daughters. The eldest, whose name we have not been able to discover, was married to,

V. Sir WALTER STEWART, son of Walter fifth lord high steward of Scotland, who, in her right, became earl of Menteth, and assumed that title for his surname, but retained the coat of Stewart for his armorial bearing, only he converted the fess cheque into a bend, for difference.

He was a man of great spirit and fortitude, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Largs, where his brother the high steward commanded the right wing of the army, *anno* 1263.

This Walter earl of Menteth was one of Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of king Alexander's daughter, princess Margaret, with Eric king of Norway, *anno* 1281.

He was also one of those who obliged themselves to stand by, defend, and receive for their queen, Margaret of Norway, only child of the said princess Margaret, *anno* 1284.

He was one of the arbiters on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1291.

In 1295, he, with the earls of Strathearn, Marr, Athole, Lennox, Ross, Cummins of Badenoch, Buchan, &c. entered England with a considerable body of men, ravaged Cumberland, besieged Carlyle, &c.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Dunbar, and afterwards put to death by king Edward I. of England, in cold blood, in the 76th year of his age, *anno* 1296.

By the said countess of Menteth, he left issue two sons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Menteth*, a man of great spirit, &c. and though he was guilty of that villainous action of betraying the brave sir William Wallace into the hands of king Edward I. of England, yet he afterwards became a great patriot, was not only a firm friend, but a great favourite of king Robert Bruce. He remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, signed that famous letter to the pope *anno* 1320, was appointed one of the ambassadors to the court of England in 1323, &c. &c.

The earl was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. ALEXANDER earl of Menteth, who,

in the *Fædera Angliæ*, is designed *filius et hæres comitis de Menteth*, and was one of the Scotch nobles who, with his father, entered into an association to support queen Margaret's right to the crown, *anno* 1284, before mentioned. Ibidem.

He was also, with many others of his countrymen, compelled to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, and is then designed *Alisaundre del counte de Menteth*, &c. Ibidem.

He died soon after his father, and by Matilda his wife, left issue three sons.

1. *Alan*, his heir.

2. *Murdack*, afterwards earl of Menteth.

3. *John*, ancestor of the Menteths of Rusco, of whom the Menteths of Carse, &c. are descended. Crawford's peerage.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. ALAN, earl of Menteth, a great patriot. He joined king Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown. Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

After performing many great actions in the service of his king and country, he was carried prisoner to England, where he died. Stewart's hist.

He left issue only one daughter,

Mary, of whom afterwards.

And having no male children, he was succeeded by his brother,

VII. MURDACK earl of Menteth, who resigns to his niece, *Maria filia unica quondam Alani comitis de Menteth, terras de Aberfoil, Drongary, Buckliven, Cumlacht*, &c. 1330. Ibidem.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332, and killed at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333. Fordun, vol. II. p. 305.

Having no children of his own, his estate and honours devolved upon his niece *Mary*, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

VIII. MARY, countess of Menteth, only child of earl Alan, married to that renowned hero and patriot sir John Graham, who, in her right, became earl of Menteth.

He accompanied king David II. in his unfortunate expedition into England; was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, and was afterwards basely put to death by king Edward, leaving issue only one daughter, Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

IX. MARGARET, countess of Menteth, his sole heiress, married to Robert duke of Albany, who, in her right, also became earl of Menteth, &c. and was succeeded by his son,

X. MURDOCH, duke of Albany, and earl of Menteth, upon whose forfeiture that earldom was annexed to the crown.

Vide title Stewart duke of Albany, &c. page 16th of this work.

GRAHAM

GRAHAM Earl of MENTEITH.

THE immediate ancestor of this great branch of the most antient family of Montrose, was

Sir Patrick Graham, lord of Kincardine and Dundaff, the tenth generation of that illustrious house, in a direct male-line. By Mathilda his first lady, he left issue a son, William lord Graham, who succeeded him, and carried on the line of the family of Montrose.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of sir John Stewart of Railston, second son of Walter, eighth lord high steward of Scotland, and brother of king Robert II. by whom he had a numerous issue: 1. sir Patrick, progenitor of this noble family. For the other children, *vide* title duke of Montrose.

I. Sir PATRICK, eldest son of the second marriage of sir Patrick Graham, lord of Kincardine, was first designed by the title of Ellieston.

He married lady Eupheme Stewart, only daughter and sole heiress of David earl of Strathearn, eldest son of the second marriage of king Robert II. by queen Eupheme Ross, by whom he had a son,

Malise, his heir, ——— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Eupheme*, married, 1st, to Archibald fifth earl of Douglas and duke of Turenne; 2dly, to James first lord Hamilton.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick Lion lord of Glamis, ancestor of the earl of Strathmore.

Hist. of the
Stewarts, and
Crawford's
peerage.

This sir Patrick, in right of his wife, obtained the earldom, and assumed the title of earl of Strathearn.

He was killed by sir John Drummond, anno 1413, and succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 309.

II. MALISE, earl of Strathearn, who was appointed one of the hostages for king James's ransom, anno 1423, and is then designed *Malisius Graham, comes de Strathearn*.

Charta penes
ducem de
Montrose, &
M. S. hist. of
the family, of
Menteith, by
Crawford, pe-
nes Gartur.

After king James obtained his liberty, and was restored to the full possession of his kingdom, he began to look narrowly into the rights, by which his subjects were in possession of the crown-lands, and found that the earldom of Strathearn had been given by king Robert II. to his son prince David, and the heirs-male of his body: that this earl being descended of his daughter, could have no right to that earldom; he therefore re-annexed it to the crown, and in lieu thereof created him earl of Menteith, and gave him that

earldom, which was then in the crown by the forfeiture of duke Murdoch, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his body, 6th September 1428.

This earl Malise remained long a hostage in England, and was not set at liberty till the earl of Douglas and lord Hamilton became sureties, that Alexander, his son and heir, should surrender himself prisoner in his stead. This happened anno 1453; and he is then designed *Malisius Graham, comes de Menteith, &c.*

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 307, &
339.

He married lady Anne Vere, daughter of Henry earl of Oxford, of the kingdom of England, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Alexander*.

2. Sir *John Graham* of Kilbride, ancestor of the *Grahams* of Gartmore, also of the *Grahams* of Nidderly and Esk, of whom viscount Preston, &c. are descended.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

3. *Walter*, ancestor of the *Grahams* of Balquhapple, &c.

This earl lived to a great age, and died anno 1492.

III. ALEXANDER, designed master of Menteith, eldest son and apparent heir of Malise earl of Menteith, died before his father, leaving issue a son,

IV. ALEXANDER, who succeeded his grandfather, anno 1492, was served heir to him on 6th May 1493, and was second earl of Menteith of the Graham family.

Chart. penes
ducem de
Montrose.

He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Buchanan of that ilk, by whom he had two sons.

Ibidem.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Walter*, ancestor of the *Grahams* of Gartur, whose heir-male is now male representative of this noble family, as will be shown hereafter.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. WILLIAM, third earl of Menteith, who, in a charter of Walter Buchanan of that ilk, is designed his grandson, &c. anno 1519.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Moubray of Barnbogle, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, designed of Gartmore, who died without male issue.

3. *Gilbert*, designed of Gartartan, who died without issue.

His

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Archibald second earl of Argyle.

He died *anno* 1537, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 796.

VI. JOHN, fourth earl of Menteith, who was taken prisoner at Solway-moss, and was afterwards ransomed for three hundred merks sterling, *anno* 1543.

He married Marian, daughter of George lord Seton, ancestor of the earl of Winton, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to John Buchanan of that ilk.

2. Lady *Christian*, married to sir William Livingston of Kilsyth.

M. S. hist. of the family by Crawford.

He was slain in a scuffle by the tutor of Appin, in October 1547, and succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1571.

VII. WILLIAM, fifth earl of Menteith, who married Margaret, daughter of sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, widow of Edward lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *George Graham* of Rednock, whose grand-child and heir of line, Marian Graham, married to John Graham, father of Alexander Graham of Duchry, who got these lands with her.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibid. et chart. penes ducem de Montrose.

VIII. JOHN, sixth earl of Menteith, who was served heir to his father, 29th October 1587.

He married Mary, daughter of sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. Sir *James Graham*, who married lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of James and Mary earl and countess of Buchan, but died without male-issue.

His daughter, lady *Christian*, married to sir John Blackadder of Tulliallan.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Crawford's peerage.

IX. WILLIAM, seventh earl of Menteith, a man of good parts, and in great favour with king Charles I. who appointed him one of his privy council, justice-general of Scotland, and president of the council.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, *Wilhelmo comiti de Menteith, domino Graham de Kinpont, &c.* of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1627 et 1630.

He revived the old claim of the family to

the earldom of Strathearn, and got himself served and retoured heir to David earl of Strathearn, and Eupheme countess of Strathearn, his daughter, his ancestors, through a long train of descent, as above deduced; the service is dated 25th May 1630.

Retour in pub regist.

The king ratified his title to the earldom of Strathearn by a new patent, in July 1631, so that he was then designed earl of Strathearn and Menteith; but his majesty being afterwards made sensible that he had been imposed upon, and that this earl had really no right to that earldom, for the reasons before-mentioned, he raised a reduction of his right, and at last he was deprived of his titles both of Strathearn and Menteith; but his majesty was pleased soon thereafter to create him earl of Airth, with the precedence of the title of Menteith, which his predecessor obtained from king James I. *anno* 1428, as before-mentioned: after this he got a new investiture of the whole earldom of Menteith, confirmed by a charter under the great seal, "to himself in liferent, and John lord Kinpont his son and heir, and the heirs-male procreate betwixt him and lady Mary Keith his spouse, *quibus deficientibus, bare-dibus masculis dicti Johannis, domini de Kinpont, quibuscunque, &c.*" dated 11th January 1644.

Ibidem.

Crawford's peerage, and M. S. hist. of the family.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Crawford's M. S. hist. &c.

He married Agnes, daughter of Patrick seventh lord Gray, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

1. *John*, lord Kinpont.

2. Sir *Charles*.

3. Sir *James*.—These two last died without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to sir John Campbell of Glenurchy.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Alexander lord Gairlies; 2dly, to Ludovick earl of Crawford.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to sir Mungo Murray of Blebo.

X. JOHN lord Kinpont, first son and apparent heir of William seventh earl of Menteith, got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Graham de Kinpont*, of the lands and barony of Kilbride, and others, *inter* 1640 et 1643.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the foresaid lady Mary Keith, daughter of William sixth earl marishal, he had a son,

William, afterwards earl of Menteith and Airth, — and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to sir John Allardice of that ilk.

2. *Elizabeth*, who was married to sir William Graham of Gartmore, Bart.

This John lord Kinpont was a great loyalist,

Crawford's
peerage, and
M. S. hist. of
the family.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes
magistrum
Graham de
Gartur.

alist, and adhered always to the interest of king Charles I. but was unfortunately slain in the marquis of Montrose's camp, by a gentleman of the name of Stewart, *anno* 1644, his father being then alive.

XI. WILLIAM, his only son, succeeded his grandfather, and was earl of Airth and Menteith, but having no children, he made a conveyance of his whole estate, in favours of James, marquis, afterwards duke of Montrose; and dying without issue on 12th September 1694, the estate, according to the above destination, went to the said marquis accordingly; but the representation of that noble family devolved upon James Graham of Gartur, his heir-male, lineally descended of Walter, second son of the second earl, to whom we now return.

V. WALTER GRAHAM, second son of Alexander, second earl of Menteith, and brother of William the third earl, got a charter of the lands of Gartur, from the abbot of Inchmahow, *anno* 1553; but as none of this family have hitherto claimed the peerage, we shall only briefly mention their descent; the vouchers whereof are all in the possession of the family of Gartur.

He married Margaret, daughter of — Schaw of Knock-hill, by whom he had a son,

VI. GEORGE GRAHAM of Gartur, who succeeded him, and married a daughter of the laird of Kippenrofs, by whom he had a son and successor,

VII. JASPER GRAHAM of Gartur, who married Agnes, daughter of — Graham of Gartmore, by whom he had a son and heir,

VIII. JOHN GRAHAM of Gartur, who married Isabel Drummond, a daughter of Colquhalie, by whom he had a son,

IX. WALTER GRAHAM of Gartur, his

successor, who married Marian, daughter of sir James Graham and lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of James earl of Buchan, by whom he had a son,

X. JAMES GRAHAM of Gartur, who succeeded him, and married Anne, daughter of James Graham of Orchill, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, who died without issue.
3. *William Graham*, now of Gartur, of whom afterwards.

His daughter *Marian*, married to —. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JAMES GRAHAM of Gartur, who, upon the death of William the last earl of Menteith without issue, *anno* 1694, was undoubted heir male of that noble family, as before mentioned. This James sold his lands of Gartur to his youngest brother William, who now possesses them.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Philip Wilkinson of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had two sons,

1. *David Graham*.
2. *John*, an officer in the army.

XII. DAVID GRAHAM, the eldest son is now a merchant in England.

And failing male issue of these two brothers, their uncle William Graham now of Gartur, is male representative of this noble family.

He married Christian, only daughter of John Somerville of Glenhove, Esq; a cadet of lord Somerville's family, by whom he hath three sons and one daughter.

1. *Walter*.
2. *John*.
3. *James*.

His daughter, *Janet*.

The above four children are all now alive.

STEWART Lord METHVEN.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

Andrew, second lord Evandale, who married Margaret, daughter of sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had a numerous issue. 1. Andrew, afterwards lord Ochiltrie. (*Vide* title Stewart lord Ochiltrie.) 2. Henry, afterwards lord Methven.

I. This HENRY, being a man of good parts, a most graceful person, and polite behaviour, was much taken notice of at the court of king James V. and was particularly esteemed by the queen-mother, whom afterwards he had the honour to marry.

She was daughter of king Henry VII. sister of king Henry VIII. of England, widow of king

king James IV. and mother of king James V. of Scotland.

She had been also married to Archibald earl of Angus, to whom she had lady Margaret Douglas, mother of Henry lord Darnly, &c.

But having proved a pre-contract betwixt that earl and another lady, she was divorced from him, and married to this Henry, who was thereupon created lord Methven, anno 1528.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of queen Mary with prince Edward of England, anno 1543.

He got charters under the great seal, *Henrico domino Methven*, of the lands of Gallo-wayshiels, Moë-lee, Gilgirstone, Nether-Gor-thy, and several others, inter 1530 et 1546.

The queen died anno 1540, and by the lord Methven had only one child, who died in infancy.

He married, 2dly, lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John third earl of Athole, by whom he had a son,

Henry, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. Janet, married to Colin sixth earl of Ar-gyle.

2. Dorothea, married to William first earl of Gowrie.

3. Margaret, married first to Andrew ma-ster of Ochiltrie; 2dly to Uchtred MacDou-al of Garthland.

He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547, and succeeded by his son,

II. HENRY, second lord Methven, who got charters under the great seal, *terrarum do-minicalium de Methven*, &c. &c. inter 1562 et 1564.

He married Jean, daughter of Patrick lord Ruthven, by whom he had a son,

Henry, his heir.

He joined the regent's party against queen Mary, was killed by a cannon shot from the castle of Edinburgh, and was succeeded by his son,

III. HENRY, third lord Methven, who married a daughter of Henry Stewart, son of James earl of Arran, but dying without male-issue, the honours became extinct.

MIDDLETON Earl of MIDDLETON.

THE surname of Middleton is of great an-tiquity, and local; but as we have ne-ver seen any of the writs of the family, ex-cept what are in the public records, we can-not pretend exactly to deduce their successi-on.

Their immediate ancestor was,

I. KENNETH, who lived in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William who succeeded Malcolm, anno 1165.

He was father of

II. MALCOLM, who got a charter from king William, confirming a donation of king Duncan's, of the lands and barony of Middle-ton, in the shire of Kincardin, to Malcolm the son of Kenneth, &c.

This Malcolm assumed the surname of Mid-dleton from his lands, and from him all the Middletons in Scotland are descended.

The charter of confirmation must have been granted in or before 1214, in which year king William died.

III. HUMFRIDUS de MIDDLETON ap-pears to have succeeded Malcolm, and is wit-ness in a charter, *Waltero de Lundin*, in the reign of king Alexander II. who died in 1249.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. HUMFRIDUS de MIDDLETON, who, in the reign of king Alexander III. is witness to a donation of Robert, son of Warnebalus de Cunninghame, of some lands to the abba-cy of Arbroath, anno 1263.

He had issue a son,

V. HUMFRIDUS de MIDDLETON, who succeeded him.

He was one of the Scotch barons who swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, anno 1296.

He is again obliged to swear allegiance to the king of England, and is then designed *Humfridus de Middleton; de eodem in vicecom. de Kincardin*, anno 1304.

The next of this family we find upon re-cord, whom we may suppose to have been great-grand-son of this Humfrey, was, Willi-am de Middleton, designed *dominus de eodem*, who got a charter from king James I. of the lands of Innerkany, anno 1430.

He was succeeded by his son,

GILBERT, who was upon an inquest con-cerning some lands belonging to the abbacy of Arbroath, in which he is designed *Gilber-tus*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chartulary of Arbroath.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 661.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1015.

Haddington's collections, in the lawiers library Edin.

Ibidem.

tus de Middleton de eodem, in the year 1460.

He had issue a son and successor,

Safine, penes
dom. Gray.

LAURENCE de MIDDLETON, who, in an instrument of safine to Andrew, third lord Gray, is designed *Laurentius de Middleton, dominus de eodem, anno 1481.*

He had a son,

Ibidem.

GILBERT, who succeeded him, and is upon the service of Patrick, fourth lord Gray, wherein he is designed *Gilbertus de Middleton, dominus de eodem, anno 1515.*

Crawfurd's
peerage.

This Gilbert was also appointed high sheriff of Forfar, *anno 1516.*

He was succeeded by his son,

Haddington's
collections.

JOHN MIDDLETON of that ilk, who exchanged his lands of Middleton with David Falconer of Halkerton, for the Nether-set of Halkerton, half of the lands of Bent, and mill thereof, 19th January 1538.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

After this John sold his lands of Middleton, his posterity were designed by the title of Cadham.

His grand-son,

Ibidem.

JOHN MIDDLETON, of Cadham, in the end of the reign of king James VI. married Helen, daughter of John Strachan of Thornton, by whom he had a son,

JOHN, afterwards earl of Middleton.

This John, who made so great a figure in this country, was a man of good parts, and bred a scholar; but upon the breaking out of the civil war, he betook himself to arms, which seemed to suit his genius better.

He first engaged in the service of the parliament of England, where he so remarkably distinguished himself by his courage and military capacity, that he soon got the command of a troop of horse, and sir William Waller thereafter made him a lieutenant-general.

Rescinded
acts of parlt.

After the earl of Essex was cashiered, he returned to Scotland, and when the army was raised to rescue the king (then a prisoner in the isle of Wight) he was appointed lieutenant-general of the horse, his commission being dated 11th May 1648.

After this period he became a loyal subject, continued a steady and firm friend of the royal family, performed many brave actions in their service, was excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwel, and none suffered greater hardships during the usurpation than general Middleton; but he lived to see the restoration, and soon received from his majesty king Charles II. the rewards of his faithful services.

He was raised to the dignity of the peer-

age by the titles of earl of Middleton, lord Clermont and Fettercairn, by patent, *Johanni Middleton, et heredibus suis, cognomen et arma de Middleton gerentibus, omni tempore futuro*, dated 1st October 1660.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

On the 12th of that month, he was made governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and was made his majesty's high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland, on the 29th of November that same year.

Records of
parliament.

He was made general of all the forces in Scotland, *anno 1661*, and was again appointed commissioner to the parliament, in 1662.

Ibidem.

Sometime thereafter, upon some disgust he had given the ministry, he was divested of all his public employments; but his majesty appointed him governor of the new English fort at Tangier in Africa, where he continued as long as he lived.

He married, 1st, Grizel, daughter of — Durham of Pitcarro, and sister of sir Alexander Durham of Largo, by whom he had a son, *Charles*, his heir, — and two daughters.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

1. Lady *Helen*, married to Patrick earl of Strathmore.

2. Lady *Grizel*, married to William earl of Morton.

He married, 2dly, Martha, daughter of Henry earl of Monmouth, by whom he had no issue.

Dugdale's ba-
ronage fo
England.

He died at his government of Tangier, *anno 1673*, and was succeeded by his son,

CHARLES, second earl of Middleton, who, being a man of parts, and bred at the court of king Charles II. was in great favour with that prince.

He was appointed envoy extraordinary to the emperor of Germany, where he acquitted himself so much to his majesty's satisfaction, that immediately upon his return, he was made conjunct secretary of state with the earl of Murray, *anno 1682.*

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was sworn one of his majesty's privy council for England, on the 11th of January 1684; and on the 25th of August thereafter, was promoted to be one of the principal secretaries of state for that kingdom, in the room of Sidney Godolphin, Esq; who was made first commissioner of the treasury, and created lord Godolphin, &c.

Salmon's
chronology,
p. 176.

He enjoyed that office till the revolution 1688, and went to France with his unfortunate master king James VII. where he continued as long as he lived.

It having been enacted and declared treason to remain in France after the first of August 1693, he was attainted by the Scotch parliament, and forfeited, *anno 1695.*

Records of
parliament.

He married lady Catharine Brudenel, daughter

Peerage of
England, vol.
11. p. 388.

ter of Robert earl of Cardigan, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, lord Clermont.
2. *Charles Middleton*, Esq;.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Edward, commonly called lord Edward Drummond, son of James earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to sir John Giffard, knight.

JOHN, lord Clermont, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been third earl of Middleton.

He, with his brother Charles, were taken at sea by admiral Byng, in the descent which the French intended on Scotland, anno 1708.

They were both committed prisoners to the tower of London, but were soon thereaf-

ter released by order of her majesty queen Anne.

They returned to France, where they both died without issue.

A R M S.

Parted *per fess*, or and *gules*, a lion rampant, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis, all counter-changed.

CREST; a tower embatteled *fable*, and on the top of it a lion rampant.

SUPPORTERS; two eagles *fable*.

MOTTO; *Fortis in arduis*.

CHIEF SEAT,

Was at Montrose in the county of Forfar.

[6E:]

GRAHAM

GRAHAM Duke of MONTROSE.

NO surname in Scotland claims a higher origin than the Graham.

Dr. Abercrombie, p. 549, v. I. &c.

The traditional account thereof, handed down to us by our historians, is, that they are descended of the renowned Græme, who, in the year 404, was general of king Fergus II's. army, and was governor of Scotland in the minority of his grandchild king Eugene II. fought with the Romans, defeated the Britons, and in the 420, made a breach in, and forced that mighty wall which the emperor Severus had reared up between the rivers Forth and Clyde, as the utmost limits of the Roman empire, to keep out the Scots from molesting them in their possessions; which wall has ever since retained, and to this day goes under the name of Græme's Dyke.

The foundation of this great rampart has been of late traced from the one river to the other, and is fully instructed by several stones found therein, which have Roman inscriptions cut out upon them, denoting the limits where, and by whom they were set, &c. A good many of these stones are at present to be seen in the college of Glasgow, and are well described in Mr. Gordon's *Itinerarium septentrionale*.

This great man is said to have married a lady of the royal house of Denmark, and was progenitor of all the Grahams in the kingdom of Scotland.

We shall, however, insist no further on these traditional accounts, but directly proceed to deduce the descent of this illustrious and antient family by authentick documents from,

Foundation charter, printed in the appendix to Richard Hay's vindication of Elizab. More, p. 127.

I. WILLIAM de GRÆME. He flourished in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1124, and founded the abbacy of Holyroodhouse, in the year 1128, to which his William de Græme is a witness.

He appears to have been much about king David's court, being witness to many of that good prince's donations to the religious; and, according to sir James Dalrymple, was proprietor of several lands in Mid-Lothian, which also appears from the chartulary of St. Andrews.

In a charter of king David to the priory of Durham, *Willielmus de Græme* is a witness, anno 1139.

Sir James Dalrymple's collections, p. 397.

The same prince made a donation, *ecclesie de Haddington, ex utraque parte aquæ, sicut Willielmus de Græme fecit, &c.*

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

In a confirmation charter of prince Henry to the priory of St. Andrews, the same William de Græme is a witness, in or before 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

Ibidem.

He was father of,

II. JOHN de GRÆME, who flourished in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lyon; which last succeeded king Malcolm anno 1165, and died in 1214.

In a confirmation charter of a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, by Robert, son of David de Lindsay, of the peat moss of Locherwood, this John de Græme, Henry de Bradie sheriff of Edinburgh, are witnesses. The confirmation has no date, but appears to have been about the year 1170.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, f. 8.

He left issue a son,

III. WILLIAM de GRÆME, who succeeded him. In a charter of Alexander de Seton to Adam de Polisworth, of the lands of Beeth, in marriage with his sister Emma, confirmed by king William about the year 1200, this William de Græme, David, son of earl Henry, John de Methkill, &c. are witnesses.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, f. 16.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir DAVID de GRÆME, the undoubted progenitor of the most noble family of Montrose.

He obtained from king William, a grant of the lands of Charleton and Barrowfield, near Montrose; also the lordship of Kinnebbur, *cum dominiis, tenendiis, et thanagiis ejusdem, in vicecomitatu de Forfar, &c.* The charter has no date, but must have been granted in, or before 1214, being the year in which king William died.

Charta penes ducem de Montrose.

In the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded king William, he got a charter from Henry de Græme, (wherein he is designed his cousin or kinsman) of the lands of Clifton and Clifton-hall, in Mid-Lothian; the superiority whereof remains with

Ibidem.

with the family of Montrose to this very day.

This Henry de Græme being a near relation of sir David, they are undoubtedly descended of the same stock; and as Henry was progenitor of the Græmes of Abercorn, who made a considerable figure in this country for several generations, we shall here give a brief account of that family.

1. *Petrus de Græme*, who lived in the reign of king Malcolm IV. was probably a younger son or nephew of the first William, and left issue two sons. 1. Henry, his heir. 2. William, who, in a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, by *Ada comitissa mater regis*, is designed *Willielmus de Græme, filius Petri, &c.* in or before 1178, in which year *Ada comitissa* died.

Petrus was succeeded by his eldest son,

2. *Henry de Græme*, of whom there are many documents, in the reign of king William.

In the said donation of *Ada comitissa* to the monastery of Newbottle, *Henricus de Græme filius Petri, &c.* is a witness, together with his brother William, before mentioned, *ante 1178*.

He is mentioned also in other two charters of king William, *super libertate ecclesie de Coldinghame*, together with Duncan earl of Fife, and Hugo the chancellor, who died *anno 1199*.

He married the daughter and heiress of — Avenel, by whom he got the lordship of Eskdale, &c.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. and left issue a son and heir,

3. Sir *Henry de Graham*, who made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II. and granted to his cousin, sir David, the charter of Clifton and Clifton-hall, in which he is designed his *consanguineus*, as before mentioned.

He was proprietor of the lands of Abercorn, Dalkeith, Halfington, Eskdale, &c. as will appear by the documents hereafter narrated; and died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III. leaving issue a son and successor,

4. Sir *Nichol de Graham*, who made a donation to the monastery of Melrofs, *de tota terra sua quam habuit in villa et territorio de Halfington*, and in that charter he is designed *Nicholaus de Graham, miles, primogenitus do-*

mini Henrici de Graham, &c. to which sir William de Solys, justiciar of Lothian, Thomas Ranulph, Simon Frazer, and Andrew his brother, were witnesses. To this charter, in which sir Nichol's lands of Dalkeith are mentioned, his seal is appended, and is still entire, being the plain coat of Graham, *viz.* three escallops, without any mark of cadency.

This sir Nichol was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno 1292*.

He left issue a son,

5. Sir *John Graham*, who succeeded him, and confirmed the donations made by his predecessors to the monks of Melrofs, in these words: *Johannes de Graham de Eskdale, miles, filius et hæres domini Nicholai de Graham, &c. confirmasse, &c. totam terram de Eskdale, ab antecessoribus meis collatam, &c. &c.* to which William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who was in that see from 1298 to 1328, was a witness.

Sir John's seal, which is thereto appended, is the same with his father's, only round the circumference is, S. JOHANNIS DE GRAHAM.

He made a donation to the same monastery, of the patronage of the church of West-Ker, and is then designed *dominus de Abercorn, filius et hæres domini Nicholai, &c.* to which the said bishop Lamberton is a witness.

He made several other donations to the religious at Melrofs, all which are confirmed by king Robert Bruce, in these words: *Robertus, &c. confirmasse, &c. monachis de Melrofs, &c. terram de Eskdale, &c. &c. &c. quas dicti monachi tenuerunt de quondam domino Nicholao de Graham, et ejus antecessoribus, &c. et ratificasse cartam domini Johannis de Graham, militis, filii ei hæredis dicti domini Nicholai, &c. 25to Decembris, anno regni 11mo, 1317*.

This sir John had no surviving male-issue, but he had a daughter,

6. *Margaret*, married to William Douglas, lord of Liddisdale, of the family of Morton, called the flower of chivalry, one of the greatest heroes of his time. He got with her the lands and lordship of Dalkeith, which was enjoyed by, and continued to be one of the chief titles of, the family of Morton above three hundred years. *Vide* title earl of Morton, page 488th.

Though we can trace the male line of this family

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane, p. 29. et charta penes ducem de Montrose.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 553.

Book of charters, p. 431.

Ibid. p. 433.

Books of original charters p. 436. 440. &c.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 5.

Ibidem.

Origin. writs of Coldingham, penes MacFarlane.

Charta penes ducem de Montrose.

family no further, yet there certainly were several cadets of it, viz. the Grahams of Torbolton, Weilston, and several others, who are designed *consanguinei et cognati* of the Grahams of Abercorn, which is fully instructed from our public records.

We now return to the family of Montrose.

Sir David, No. IV. in this account, appears to have had issue four sons.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.

2. Sir *Patrick Graham*, who is witness in a charter of king Alexander II. to the monastery of Newbottle, anno 1248.

3. Sir *Thomas Graham*, designed *baro et miles*, in a confirmation charter of the same king Alexander, to the monastery of Paisley, to which David bishop of St. Andrews is a witness, who was in that see anno 1247.

4. *William Graham*, who is mentioned in two conventions betwixt the prior of St. Andrews, and Bernard de Frazer, in the reign of king Alexander II.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir DAVID GRAHAM, who got several charters, *domino Davidi Graham, filio Davidis*, in the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded king William, anno 1214; particularly one from Patrick earl of Dunbar, of two tofts of Melekston, &c.

He had also from the same earl, the lands of Dundaff and Strathcarron, which had been a king's forest, in exchange of some lands of sir David's in Galloway.

He obtained likewise from Maldwin earl of Lennox, the lands of Strathblane, Mugdock, &c.

He is witness in a charter granted by the said earl Maldwin, to William, son of Arthur, son of Galbraith, &c. in which he is designed *dominus David de Graham, miles*, in the year 1238.

He is witness in many charters and confirmations of donations to the religious by king Alexander II. inter 1230 et 1240.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with king Henry III. of England, anno 1244.

He died soon thereafter, and by Agnes his wife, left issue a son and successor,

VI. Sir DAVID GRAHAM, who made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king Alexander III. who succeeded his father, anno 1249.

He was sheriff of Berwick, and was sometimes designed by the title of Dundaff.

This sir David, together with Clement bishop of Dunblain, are mentioned in *testimonio magnatum Scotia*, anno 1253.

In a donation of Patrick earl of March, to the monastery of Coldinghame, *dominus David de Graham, vicecomes de Berwick*, is a witness, anno 1260.

He obtained from king Alexander III. distinct charters of his whole lands, all confirmed to him by charters under the great seal.

He got also from Malise earl of Strathearn, a grant of the lands of Kincardin in Perthshire, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

He married Annabella, daughter of Robert, and sister of Malise earl of Strathearn, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Graham*, who got from his father the lands of Dundaff, by which title he was designed. When sir William Wallace met him on Dundaff-muir, he was called *dominus ejusd.* He was a great hero and patriot, the constant companion and bosom friend of the brave sir William Wallace, governor of Scotland, who, with him, shared the glory of all the illustrious victories that were then obtained by the Scots over the common enemies of their country. They are both particularly mentioned at the engagement of Blackiron-side, the burning of the barns of Air, the taking of the castle of Crawford, the defeat of the English at Lanark, the battle of Biggar, &c. &c. and he is agreed upon by our Scotch historians, to have been the bravest and best of all Scotchmen, next to sir William Wallace. He at last lost his life fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country at the fatal battle of Falkirk, in the year 1298. He was afterwards interred in a chapel at that place, with the following inscription on his tomb, which is still to be seen:

*Mente manique potens, et Valla fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.*

He having no male issue, his estate of Dundaff returned to the family.

3. Sir *David*, was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of John Baliol, in his competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, anno 1292.

The Grahams, by this time, were become very numerous, among whom there were many worthy patriots, who made a glorious struggle, in defence of the liberties of their country, against the oppressions of king Edward I. of England, and are particularly mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, Prynne's collections, and several other authentic documents; and though we cannot pretend

Chartulary of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 59.

Crawford's peerage, et charta penes ducem de Montrose.

Ibidem.

History of sir W. Wallace, Abercromby, &c.

Buchanan, Lesly, Boeth. Pere de Orleans, Abercromby, &c.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

Books of original charters p. 441. 442. &c.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 180.

Chartulary of Paisley, penes eund. p. 17.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes eund. p. 40. & 490.

Chartulary of Kelfo, penes eund. p. 101. 103. 105. &c.

Crawford's peerage, et charta penes ducem de Montrose.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of Levenax, penes MacFarlane, p. 38.

Chartulary of Coldingham, and Coldinghame.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes MacFarlane, p. 220.

to connect them with this noble family, yet they are undoubtedly descended from the same stock.

Sir David appears to have died about the year 1270, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir PATRICK GRAHAM, a man of great worth, honour, and integrity.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He was witness in a charter of king Alexander III. of the lands of Beath, anno 1271.

Chartulary of Levenax.

He got a confirmation of several lands, from Duncan third earl of Lennox, anno 1280, and is then designed *dominus Patricius de Graham, miles, &c.*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 127.

He was employed in several foreign embassies by king Alexander III. in 1281 and 1282, and was sent to negotiate the marriage betwixt that prince, and a daughter of Guido earl of Flanders, which was afterwards accomplished.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 266.

He was one of those Scotch worthies who solemnly obliged themselves to receive and defend princess Margaret for their lawful queen and sovereign, in case of the death of king Alexander III. without male issue, anno 1284.

Ibid. p. 471.

He was also one of the Scotch nobles who agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret with prince Edward of England, anno 1290.

Ibid. p. 553.

He was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of John Baliol, in his competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, together with David de Graham, anno 1292.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

He is witness in a donation of Thomas de Gourlay, of some lands lying near Arthur's Oven to the monastery of Newbottle, together with Willielmus de Graham, anno 1293.

Abercrombie.

He at last lost his life, fighting in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Dunbar, anno 1296, leaving issue two sons.

1. Sir David, his heir.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

2. Sir John, who made a donation of the patronage of the church of Newlands, to the monastery of Dunfermline, anno 1317, and is then designed *nobilis vir Johannes de Graham, miles, &c.*

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Abercrombie.

VIII. Sir DAVID GRAHAM, who, with several other of the Scotch nobility, was carried prisoner to England with king Edward I. anno 1297, but was released soon thereafter.

Chartulary of Murray, p. 179.

He had a controversy with Archibald bishop of Murray, concerning the fishings on the water of Esk, which at last he yielded to the bishop, about the year 1298.

After king Robert Bruce began in earnest to assert his title to the crown, he joined him, and continued his faithful and steady friend;

for which he was particularly excepted out of the act of indemnity offered to the Scots by king Edward I.

Rymer, tom. III.

He afterwards, in reward of his constant loyalty, obtained a grant of several lands from king Robert Bruce; particularly, the lands of Old-Montrose in Forfar-shire, which were afterwards confirmed to his posterity, by many charters under the great seal.

Crawford's peerage, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiae*, who signed that famous letter to the Pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, anno 1320. Besides sir David, *Johannes de Graham et Patricius de Graham* signed the same letter, but sir David is first named, and his seal is thereunto affixed.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, anno 1323.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 1025.

He died soon after his royal master king Robert, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. Sir DAVID GRAHAM, designed of Montrose, who inheriting the virtues of his worthy ancestors, was a steady friend of king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, anno 1346.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 534.

But it seems he was released before the year 1354; for then we find him one of the commissioners from the estates of Scotland, negotiating the king's liberty at the court of England.

Ibid. p. 791.

In a charter under the great seal, from king David Bruce, *priori et canonicis de Roslin, &c. nobilis vir David de Graham de Old-Montrose* is a witness, anno 1360.

Charta in archiv. regis David.

He had issue a son,

Sir Patrick, his heir, — and a daughter, — married to William earl of Ross.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir PATRICK GRAHAM, designed lord of Dundaff and Kincardin, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were appointed hostages for king David's ransom, anno 1357, and is then designed Patrick, son and heir apparent of sir David de Graham, &c.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 35.

He was one of the ambassadors appointed to treat with the English, for which he got a safe conduct from king Edward III. anno 1361.

Ibid. p. 315.

Upon the accession of king Robert II. to the crown, he was one of the Scotch nobles who ratified the act in favours of his eldest son the earl of Carrick, anno 1371.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, from king Robert II. of the lands of Auchincroft and others, in the shire of Lennox, anno 1377 et 1378.

Charta in archiv. Rob. II.

In

Rymer, tom.
VII. p. 788.

Crawford's
peerage.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, and
Crawford's
peerage.

Rymer, tom.
VIII. p. 389.

Ibid. p. 429,
445, &c.

Ibid. p. 734.

Ibid. tom. IX.
p. 5, 244, and
418.

Haddington's
collections.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

In the reign of king Robert III. he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1394.

He married, 1st, Matilda, (but of what family we know not) by whom he had a son, *William*, lord Graham, his heir, — and a daughter,

Matilda, married to sir John Drummond of Concraig.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of sir John Stewart of Railston, second son of Walter, eighth lord high steward of Scotland, and brother of king Robert II. by whom he had issue four sons.

1. Sir *Patrick* of Eliefton, ancestor of the earls of Menteith. (*Vide* page 474th of this work.

2. *Robert*.

3. *David*.

4. *Alexander*.

He died before the year 1404, and was succeeded by his only son of the first marriage,

XI. Sir *WILLIAM GRAHAM*, lord of Kincardin, a man of great parts, who was concerned in all the publick transactions of his time.

In the year 1405, *Willielmus de Graham, dominus de Kincardin*, obtained a safe conduct from king Henry IV. to come to England, and treat for the liberty of the earl of Douglas and others, then prisoners in that kingdom.

He obtained another safe conduct from the same prince, as ambassador extraordinary from the estates of Scotland to the court of England, *anno* 1406.

He was again named ambassador extraordinary to treat with the English, *anno* 1412.

He was three times afterwards appointed one of the commissioners by the estates of the kingdom, to negotiate the liberty of king James I. and Murdoch earl of Fife, then prisoners in England, *anno* 1413, 1415, and 1416.

This William lord Graham, got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, containing an entail of the lands of Old-Montrose, and many others.

He married, 1st, Mariotta, daughter of sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgy, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Alexander*, his apparent heir.

2. *John*, who, in a charter under the great seal, is designed second son of sir William Graham by Mariot Oliphant, *anno* 1421.

He married, 2dly, lady Mariot Stewart, daughter of king Robert, third widow of George earl of Angus, and sir James Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the earl of Cassilis.

He got five charters under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Graham militi, et Mariote Stewart sorori regis, inter* 1420 et 1424, in which last year he did, leaving issue by the said lady Mariot Stewart, five sons, all mentioned in a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1421.

1. Sir *Robert* of Strathcarron, ancestor of the *Grahams* of Fintray, Claver-house, &c.

2. *Patrick*, who betook himself to the service of the church, was a man of great piety and learning, was first bishop of Brechin, and then of St. Andrews. He died in the castle of Lochleven, *anno* 1478.

3. *William*, ancestor of the *Grahams* of Garvock and Balgowan.

4. *Harry*.

5. *Walter* of Wallacetown, ancestor of the *Grahams* of Knockdolian, &c.

XII. *ALEXANDER GRAHAM*, eldest son and apparent heir of William lord Graham of Kincardin, was one of the hostages for Murdoch Stewart, then designed master of Fife, *anno* 1412; and this Alexander is then designed *filius et haeres domini de Graham, &c.*

He died before his father, leaving issue two sons.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Graham*, mentioned in a charter under the great seal, and designed brother of Patrick, &c. *anno* 1423.

XIII. *PATRICK* lord Graham of Kincardin, eldest son of Alexander, succeeded his grandfather, *anno* 1424. That same year he was appointed one of the hostages for king James's ransom, and continued long confined in England.

At last we find Patrick lord Graham (*unus ex obsidibus*) obtains a safe conduct from king Henry VI. to return to Scotland, *anno* 1431.

After the murder of king James I. he was appointed one of the lords of the regency, in the minority of king James II. and was by that prince made a lord of parliament, about the year 1445, and sat as a peer in every parliament thereafter as long as he lived.

He was one of the ambassadors extraordinary appointed to treat with the English, *anno* 1451; also in 1457, *ad tractandum super indentura treugarum, &c.* and again in 1459.

He acquitted himself in all the negotiations he was employed in, with great fidelity and honour, and died *anno* 1465, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, a son,

XIV. *WILLIAM* lord Graham, who was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1466.

He

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi I.

Keith's bishops, p. 19.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 735.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 372.

Ibid. p. 509.

Records of parliament.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 286, 389, & 400.

Ibid. tom. XI. p. 575.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

He married lady Anne Douglas, daughter of George fourth earl of Angus, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *George*, ancestor of the *Grahams of Calendar*.

1st daughter, *Jean*, married to John second lord Ogilvie of Airly.

2. *Christian*, married, 1st, to James Haldane of Gleneagles; 2dly, to sir Thomas Maul of Panmure.

He died anno 1472, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. *WILLIAM* lord Graham, afterwards earl of Montrose, a man of great honour and loyalty.

He was a firm and steady friend of king James III. had the command of the army he raised in his own defence against his rebellious subjects, and never deserted his interest.

He was in great favour with king James IV. who created him earl of Montrose, on 3d March 1504.

He got a charter under the great seal from that prince, *Willielmo comiti de Montrose*, confirming to him the lands of Old-Montrose in Forfar-shire, which belonged to his predecessors, by donation from king Robert Bruce, confirmed by king David, &c. This confirmation is dated the said 3d day of March 1504.

He afterwards got many charters under the great seal, *Willielmo comiti de Montrose*, of several lands and baronies, inter 1506 et 1511.

He married, 1st, Annabella, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had a son,

William, lord Graham.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of sir Archibald Edmondston of Duntreath, by whom he had three daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to William master of Lennox; 2dly, to sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Walter, grand-son and apparent heir of John, first lord Drummond.

3. Lady *Nicholas*, married to sir William Murray of Abercairny.

He married, 3dly, Christian Wavane, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Patrick*, ancestor of the *Grahams of Inchbraco*, of whom the *Grahams of Gorthie*, *Bucklivie*, &c. are descended.

2. *Andrew*, who betaking himself to a religious life, was appointed bishop of Dunblain, anno 1575, and was the first protestant bishop of that see.

This earl accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, anno 1513.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. *WILLIAM*, second earl of Montrose, a man of good parts, and great integrity.

He was one of the Scotch peers to whom John duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, committed the tuition of the young king James V. when he went to France to secure the interest of that crown in favours of his infant sovereign, &c.

He got no less than seven charters under the great seal, *Willielmo comiti de Montrose*, of many lordships and baronies, inter 1530 et 1550.

He married lady Janet Keith, daughter of William third earl marishal, by whom he had four sons, and five daughters.

1. *Robert*, lord Graham.

2. *Alexander*, who was pensioner of Cambuskenneth.

3. *Mungo*, ancestor of the *Grahams of Killearn*.

4. *William*, ancestor of the *Grahams of Orchil*.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Robert master of Erskine.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to George fourth earl of Caithness.

3. Lady *Agnes*, married to sir William Murray of Tullibardin, ancestor of the duke of Athole.

4. Lady *Janet*, married to sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird.

5. Lady *Catharine*, married to John Graham of Knockdolain.

He died 25th May 1571.

XVII. *ROBERT* lord Graham, first son and apparent heir of William second earl of Montrose, married a daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, and was killed at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547, leaving issue by his said lady a posthumous son,

XVIII. *JOHN*, who succeeded his grandfather, in 1701, and was third earl of Montrose.

He got charters under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Montrose*, of the whole lands, baronies, and earldom of Montrose, &c. &c. inter 1578 et 1584.

He was a man of great abilities, and after queen Mary was prisoner in England, he went entirely into the measures of the court.

He was chancellor of the jury upon the trial of the regent Morton, for the murder of king Henry, and pronounced the sentence against him, guilty, &c.

He

Crawford's peerage.

Ibid. and letters of creation, penes ducem de Montrose.

Haddington's collections, p. 383.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes ducem de Montrose.

Crawford's peerage.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 152.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 153.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

He was highly esteemed and in great favour with his majesty king James VI. who constituted him lord high treasurer of Scotland, by a full and ample commission, dated anno 1584.

Ibidem.

He was afterwards appointed lord high chancellor of the kingdom by another commission, dated in 1598.

Ibidem.

After king James's accession to the crown of England, when a design was set on foot for procuring a nearer union betwixt the two crowns, the earl of Montrose was nominated his majesty's high commissioner to the parliament, appointed to meet at Perth for that purpose, in July 1604; but at that time it took no effect.

Ibid. and ap-
pend.

He was also appointed vice-roy of all Scotland, *supremum regni Scotia procuratorem pro omnibus vite diebus, &c.* the highest dignity a subject could enjoy; for this he had another commission dated on the ides of December the said year 1604; and as there are several clauses, in that and his former commissions, very honourable for the family, and narrated at large in the lives of the officers of state, to that we refer our readers.

Acts of parlt.

In virtue of this last commission, he presided as representing his majesty's person at the parliament, which met at Perth 9th July 1606, wherein "Episcopal government was restored to the church, the estate of bishops reintegrated to the antient and accustomed honours, dignities, prerogatives, privileges, &c. &c. &c. as the same was in the reformed kirk, most ample and free at any time before the act of annexation in 1587."

This great man discharged his duty in all the high offices he enjoyed with fidelity and honour.

He married Lilius, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. John, lord Graham.
2. Sir Robert Graham of Innermeath.
3. Sir William Graham of Braco.

His daughter, lady Lilius, married to John earl of Wigton.

He died in November 1608, in the 61st year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XIX. JOHN, fourth earl of Montrose, who got charters under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Montrose*, of many lands, inter 1609 et 1620.

Crawford's
peerage.

He was also a man of parts, and much esteemed by king Charles I. who, immediately upon his accession to the crown, constituted him president of the council.

He married lady Margaret Ruthven, daughter

of William earl of Gowrie, by whom he had a son,

James, afterwards marquis of Montrose, — and four daughters.

1. Lady Lilius, married to sir John Colquhoun of Lufs, Bart. and had issue.

2. Lady Margaret, married to Archibald lord Napier.

3. Lady Dorothea, married to James first lord Rollo.

4. Lady Beatrix, married to David lord Maderty.

He died in November 1626, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. JAMES, fifth earl of Montrose, born in 1612, whose education was suitable to his high birth. He was possessed of many eminent qualities, with an uncommon military genius, which he nobly exerted in the service of his king and country.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was at first engaged on the covenanters side; but no sooner did he perceive their intentions, and the measures they were pursuing, than he deserted their party, went over to the king's service, was created marquis of Montrose on 16th May 1644, and continued steady and unalterable in the interest of the royal family to the end of his life.

The many great actions he performed, and the glorious victories he obtained with handfuls of loyalists against the numerous forces of their enemies, viz. at Tippermuir, Alford, Aberdeen, Inverlochy, Killyth, &c. will scarce be believed by after-ages; and as they are all narrated in the life of that great man, written by doctor Wisheart, who was an eye-witness, to that we must refer our readers, as it is inconsistent with the brevity of this work to be more particular.

However, we must here, for the sake of truth, vindicate him of one aspersion which hath been most unjustly cast upon him by some authors, who have alledged, that he actually took the solemn league and covenant, consequently was guilty of the breach of that oath: but this is absolutely false; for in October 1643, he was summoned to appear before the parliament to take that solemn league, betwixt and the beginning of January then next: but at that time he was with the king, so did not appear.

Upon the 12th of January 1644, there was a decret of parliament pronounced against him for not complying, upon which he was outlawed, forfeited, and his estate ordered to be sequestrate.

He was afterwards intercommuned under the designation of James Graham, sometime earl

Records of
parliament.

Ibidem.

earl of montrose, for being in rebellion against God and his covenant; and all his majesty's good subjects were discharged to reset or give him the least supply, under the pain of treason: this was enacted on 20th March 1646, in which year he was surprised by general Lesly, and the parliament's forces, at Philiphaugh, and his army routed and dispersed.

He was at last taken prisoner, himself brought up to Edinburgh, where he suffered all the indignities of a common malefactor with the utmost constancy: a very few days thereafter he was tried, condemned, and executed, in the most cruel manner, on 21st May 1650: the firmness, resolution, and magnanimity, with which he behaved at his trial and execution, were inimitable. We shall sum up his character in the words of a noble author, who was far from being partial in his favour, viz. "He gave as great testimonies of loyalty and courage as a subject could do, and performed as wonderful actions in several battles, upon as great inequality of numbers, and as great disadvantages in respect of arms and other preparations for war, as have been performed in this age, &c. &c." His body was interred at the place of execution, where it rested till the restoration of king Charles II. who gave orders to have the scattered remains raised, and collected together, and by his majesty's appointment were interred with great funeral pomp, in the isle of the cathedral church of St. Giles, which belonged to his family, on 14th May 1661.

He married lady Magdalen Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southesk, by whom he had one son,

XXI. JAMES, second marquis of Montrose. Though he was too young to be engaged in the wars with his worthy father, and lived a retired life during the usurpation, yet he gave many instances of his being a man of staunch loyalty, great probity and honour.

Immediately after the restoration of king Charles II. his father's forfeiture was repealed, he was restored to the whole estates of the family, and appointed one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

He married lady Isabel Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, widow of Robert first earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. James, his heir.

2. Lord Charles, a youth of great hopes and spirit, who died young.

1st daughter, lady Anne, married to Alexander earl of Calendar.

2. Lady Jean, married to sir Jonathan Urquhart of Cromarty.

3. Lady Grizel, married to William Cochran of Kilmaronock, Esq; son of William lord Cochran.

He died anno 1669, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in cancellaria.

XXII. JAMES, third marquis of Montrose, who, being young at his father's death, was carefully educated under the particular inspection of his majesty, and was a man of fine accomplishments, both natural and acquired.

The king made him a captain of the guards, president of the privy council, sheriff of Dunbarton, bailie of the regality of Lennox, Glasgow, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv. & charta penes ducem de Montrose.

He died in the flower of his age, greatly regretted, anno 1684; and by lady Christian Lesly, his wife, daughter of John duke of Rothes, left issue an only son,

XXIII. JAMES, fourth marquis, afterwards duke of Montrose, who succeeded him. He was a man of distinguished parts and good judgment, much esteemed and in great favour with her majesty queen Anne, who, as soon as he came of age, constituted him lord high admiral of Scotland, anno 1705, and president of the council in 1706.

And in regard of his inviolable attachment and zeal for the protestant succession, and his hearty concurrence in the union of the two kingdoms, her majesty was pleased further to dignify him by the titles of duke of Montrose, marquis of Graham and Buchanan, earl of Kincardin, viscount Dundaff, lord Abernithvin, Mugdock, and Fintray, by patent, *heredibus masculis ex corpore suo, quibus deficientibus, heredibus marchionis de Montrose, per priora diplomata predecessorum dicti Jacobi marchionis fact. et concess. &c.* dated 24. April 1707.

Chart. in cancellaria.

He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the first, second, fifth, sixth, and seventh British parliaments.

He was appointed lord privy seal, in the room of the duke of Queensberry, in 1709; but was removed from all his offices in 1713, for declining to comply with the measures of the court.

Upon the death of her majesty queen Anne, being at his seat in the country, he made a speedy journey to Edinburgh, and assisted at the proclamation of his majesty king George I. and being appointed one of the regency, posted to London, and heartily concurred with the rest for securing the public tranquillity till his majesty's arrival, who immediately

ly

Ibidem.

Doctor Wishart, &c.

Lord Clarendon.

Crawford's peerage.

ly constituted him one of the principal secretaries of state, in the room of the earl of Mar. He was soon thereafter appointed lord keeper of the great seal for Scotland, and was also chancellor of the university of Glasgow.

He married lady Christian Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Northesk, by whom he had four sons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, marquis of Graham, who died in infancy.

2. *David*, marquis of Graham, whom his majesty king George I. was pleased to advance to the dignity of a peer in England, by the stile and title of earl and baron Graham of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, 23d May 1722, with remainder to his two brothers, William and George; and he dying unmarried, *anno* 1731, these titles devolved upon his brother,

3. *William*, now duke of Montrose.

4. Lord *George*, who was member of parliament for the county of Stirling, and a captain in the royal navy, but died without issue, *anno* 1746.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

The duke dying *anno* 1741, was succeeded by his son,

XXIV. WILLIAM, second duke of Montrose, who married lady Lucy Manners, daughter of John second duke of Rutland, by whom he hath a son,

James, marquis of Graham, — and a daughter,

Lady *Lucy Graham*.

A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, *or*, on a chief *fable* three escallop shells of the first, for the name of Graham: 2d and 3d, *argent*, three roses *gules*, barbed and seeded proper, for the title of Montrose.

CREST; on a wreath, an eagle *or*, taloning a stork proper.

SUPPORTERS; two storks of the latter.

MOTTO; *Ne oublie*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Glasgow, in the county of Lanark; at Kincardin in the county of Perth; at Buchanan and Mugdock-castle, in the county of Dunbarton; and at Hanover-Square, London.

MONYPENNY Lord MONYPENNY.

THE surname of Monypenny is of great antiquity in Scotland; but as the traditional account of its origin appears to be somewhat fabulous, we shall not trouble our readers with it.

In the reign of king Alexander II.

Sir Robert
Sibbald's history
of Fyfe.

I. RICARDUS de MONYPENNY obtained from Thomas prior of St. Andrews, the lands and barony of Pitmullin, in the county of Fife (confirmed by king Charles II.) which is now called Pitmillie, and is enjoyed by his posterity to this day.

He was father of

Fryne's collection.
vol. III.
p. 661.

II. JOHN de MONYPENNY, second baron of Pitmillie, who was obliged, with many others of his countrymen, to swear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

He was succeeded by his son,

Rymer, tom.
IV. p. 684.

III. JOHN, third baron of Pitmillie, who, being a man of parts, was, by king David Bruce, appointed one of the ambassadors to the court of France, *anno* 1336.

He left issue a son,

IV. JOHN MONYPENNY, fourth baron of Pitmillie, who got a charter from king David II. of the third part of the lands of Leuchars, in the county of Fife, to him and Janet Hay, his spouse, in or before 1371, in which year king David died.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

By the said Janet Hay, he left issue two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. Sir *William*, ancestor of lord Monypenny, of whom afterwards.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. JOHN, fifth baron of Pitmillie, who was one of the inquest upon the service of Alexander Ochterlony, as heir to his father William, in the lands of Kelly, and is therein designed *Johannes Monypenny dominus de Pitmillie*, 24th April 1409.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. and
Haddington's
collections.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. THOMAS MONYPENNY, sixth baron of Pitmillie, who got from his father the lands of Balbot, near Craill, in the county of Fife,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Fife, which were confirmed to him by a charter from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, 16th December 1413; and he is therein designed son and heir of John Monypenny of Pitmillie, &c.

Of this Thomas, major Alexander Monypenny now of Pitmillie, is the lineal heir and representative, which can be instructed by many charters under the great seal, and in the public archives.

We now return to,

Ibidem.

V. Sir WILLIAM MONYPENNY, second son of the fourth baron of Pitmillie, who married Margaret, daughter of sir William Arbuthnot of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

Crawfurd's
peerage.

VI. Sir WILLIAM MONYPENNY, who succeeded him, and being a man of great parts and spirit, was employed in several foreign negotiations, both by king James I. and II. and having acquitted himself with great dexterity and honour, was by the latter raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Monypenny, 1st May 1450.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got a grant from the king, of the lands of Airth, and several others in Stirling-shire, all erected into a barony, to be called the barony and lordship of Monypenny, to him and the heirs of his body, which failing to return

to the king, anno 1450. The onerous cause in the charter is, his faithful services to the king's father and sisters, &c.

He afterwards got a charter from king James II. *dilecto consanguineo suo, Willielmo domino Monypenny*, of several lands in the lordship of Galloway and stewarty of Kirkcudbright, which formerly belonged to James lord Hamilton, and Eupheme countess of Douglas, his spouse, 17th July 1464.

He died soon thereafter, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. WILLIAM, second lord Monypenny, who got a charter from king James III. confirming some lands to him, in the stewarty of Kirkcudbright, upon the resignation of the lord Hamilton, 20th February, 1472.

He had issue a son and successor,

VIII. ALEXANDER, third lord Monypenny, who dying without male-issue, anno 1495, the peerage became extinct.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a dolphin azure, finned gules, for Monypenny; 2d and 3d, gules, three cross crosslets, fitchee, issuing out of as many crescents, argent.

DOUGLAS Lord MORDINGTON.

WILLIAM, tenth earl of Angus, married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence lord Oliphant by lady Margaret Hay, daughter of George seventh earl of Errol, by whom he had several Children. 1. William, afterwards marquis of Douglas. (Vide page 194th of this work.) 2. Sir James, the first of this family.

Chart. in archiv.
Caroli I.

I. Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, second son of William tenth earl of Angus, got charters under the great seal, *domino Jacobo Douglas*, of the lands of Over-Mordington, and others in the shire of Berwick, in 1633 et 1634.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Laurence lord Oliphant, by Lillias Drummond, daughter of James lord Maderty, and was by king Charles I. raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Mordington, with the precedency of lord Oliphant. By her he had issue two sons.

Chart. in archiv.
Caroli II.

1. James, who got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo magistro de Mordington*, of Nether-Mordington in Berwick-shire, anno

1661; but he died before his father without issue.

2. William, who carried on the line of the family.

His daughter Anne, married to Robert lord Semple.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. WILLIAM, second lord, who got charters under the great seal, of several lands in Berwick-shire, *Willielmo domino Mordington*, in the years 1663 and 1664.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh lord Semple, by lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Francis ninth earl of Errol, by whom he had a son and successor,

III. JAMES, third lord Mordington, who married Jean, daughter of Alexander first viscount Kingston, by whom he had a son,

IV. GEORGE, fourth lord Mordington, who succeeded him, and married Catharine, daughter of doctor Robert Lauder, rector of Shenty

Shenty in Hartfordshire, by whom he had issue a son,

Charles,—and two daughters.

1. *Mary*.

2. *Cambelina*.

He died *anno* 1741, and was succeeded by his son,

V. CHARLES, fifth lord Mordington, who went to sea when young, and did not return till after his father's death, and having no land estate, did not immediately take up the titles.

But having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was taken prisoner, and arraigned at Carlisle as a commoner, under the designation of Charles Douglas, Esq; He then pleaded his peerage, as lord Mordington, which at first was opposed by the king's council; but he proving his descent, his trial was put off, and he was remanded back prisoner to the castle of

Carlisle, and dying some years thereafter without issue, in him ended the male line of this family.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, a man's heart, *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown proper; on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first, for Douglas: 2d and 3d, *gules*, three crescents *argent*, for Oliphant.

CREST; on a cap of dignity, a salamander in flames, regardant, *vert*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side a savage, and on the sinister a stag, both proper; the first armed with a baton, and wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and the second collared and chained, with leaves of the last.

MOTTO; *Forward*.

DOUGLAS Earl of MORTON.

AS the origin and grandeur of the ancient and most noble name of Douglas, is fully set forth under the title of duke of Douglas, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the descent of this great branch of that illustrious house from their immediate ancestor,

IV. ARCHIBALD, fourth lord Douglas, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander II. and married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of sir John Crawford of that ilk, by whom he got large possessions in lands, &c.

He left two sons.

1. *William*, of whom the earls of Douglas, and Angus, marquis and duke of Douglas, &c. are descended. (*Vide* title duke of Douglas.)

2. *Sir Andrew*, the first of this family.

I. *Sir Andrew* de DOUGLAS, second son of Archibald lord of Douglas, is witness in a charter of the lands of Swine-Beath, in the parish of Dunfermline, together with his brother William lord of Douglas, *anno* 1248.

He left issue two sons.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Friskinus de Douglas*, who swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, with his brother William, for lands in the shire of Linlithgow, *anno* 1296, and was ancestor of the Douglasses of Pompherston, Hawthornden, &c.

II. WILLIAM de DOUGLAS, succeeded

his father, and was one of the Scotch barons that swore allegiance to king Edward I. for his lands in West-Lothian, *anno* 1296, and is therein designed William Fitz-Andrew, &c.

He left issue two sons,

1. *Sir James de Loudonia*.

2. *Andrew de Douglas*, who obtained from king Robert Bruce, a charter of the lands of Cresswall, in *vicecomitatu de Lanerk, quæ fuerunt quondam Henrici de Winton, &c.*

This Andrew, in a charter of his nephew William lord of Liddisdale, who was eldest son of his brother sir James, of the lands and barony of Aberdour, is designed *avunculus suus*, *anno* 1351.

William was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. *Sir James* DOUGLAS, whose chief residence being in Lothian, was designed sir James de Loudonia, to distinguish him from his cousin, good sir James, who resided in Clyddale.

This sir James joined king Robert Bruce, as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown, and obtained from that great prince, a charter of the lands of Kincavel and Calderclear, in *vicecomitatu de Edinburgh*, *anno* 1306, in which charter he is designed *Jacobus de Douglas de Loudonia, miles, &c.*

He left issue three sons and one daughter.

1. *William de Douglas*, lord of Liddisdale, earl of Athole, &c.

2. *Sir John Douglas*, knight, ancestor of the family of Morton, of whom afterwards.

3. *Sir*

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes MacFarlane, p. 525.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 668.

Ibid. p. 660, l. 22.

Chart. in archivis Rob. I.

Chart. in archivis regis David.

Chart. in rotul, Rob. I.

Ibidem.

Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 7.

Ibid. lib. 13.
cap. 35.
M. S. hist. of
the family of
Somerville,
penes dom.
Somerville, &
Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 79.
Fordun, lib.
13. cap. 47.
Chart. in ar-
chivis regis
Davidis.

3. Sir James, a brave and gallant warrior, who was killed at Burrowmuir.

His daughter Elizabeth, was married to sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath.

He had also a natural son William de Douglas, who was governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and a brave officer. He was witness in a charter to William lord of Liddisdale, anno 1351.

IV. WILLIAM de DOUGLAS, lord of Liddisdale, succeeded his father sir James de Loudonia, and was one of the greatest heroes of his time. He performed many glorious actions against the enemies of his country, on which account he was called the flower of chivalry.

He obtained from king Robert Bruce, a charter of the lands of East-Sheils, in the shire of Peebles, in which he is designed *filius quondam Jacobi de Loudonia, &c.* The charter is dated 10th May, anno regni vigesimo quarto, 1329, to which William Turnham chancellor of Scotland is a witness.

He got a charter of confirmation from king David II. of the lands of Lochurd, resigned to him by Michael Marishal, &c. The charter (in which he is designed William de Loudonia) is dated at Berwick, the 21st March, anno regni secundo, to which Adam bishop of Aberdeen, chancellor, is a witness, anno 1330.

He obtained from king David another charter of the lands of Linton-Rotherick, resigned to him by John Logan, and dated at Dunbarton, 8vo Maii, anno regni undecimo, to which Thomas Carnock, chancellor, is a witness, anno 1340.

He also obtained from the same prince, a grant of the lordship of Liddisdale, and of the lands of Esk and Ewys. *Willielmo de Douglas militi, &c. testibus, Roberto senescallo Scotia, nepote nostro carissimo, Duncano comite de Fyfe, Patricio de Dunbar comite Marchia, Mauritio de Moravia consanguineo nostro, Malcolmno de Flemmyng, et Thoma de Carnoco cancellario nostro Scotia, militibus, in pleno parlamento nostro tento apud Sconam, 22do Decembris, anno regni decimo tertio, anno domini 1342.*

He had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, anno 1333, and was above two years close confined in England, which was no small loss to the nation; for he no sooner obtained his liberty, than he nobly exerted himself in the service of his country, and greatly harassed and distressed its enemies.

King David, on account of his singular merit and great services, dignified him with the title of earl of Athole, then in the crown, anno 1341, which title, (having no male issue)

he resigned in favours of Robert lord high steward, earl of Strathearn, afterwards king of Scotland.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Graham lord of Abercorn, by whom he got the lands, lordship, and castle of Dalkeith. By her he had no sons, and but one daughter,

Mary, who died without issue, whereby all his estates devolved upon his nephew sir James Douglas, in whose favours he resigned his lands of Aberdour, about two years before his death, "*dilecto nepoti nostro Jacobo de Douglas, totam terram nostram de Aberdour, cum pertinen. &c.*" dated at Dalkeith, 7th April 1351, to which Andrew de Douglas his uncle, and William his natural brother are witnesses, as before noticed.

He was killed by his cousin the earl of Douglas, anno 1353.

Fordun sums up his character thus, "*Vir strenuus in armis, qui multa passus fuit pro libertate regni, gnarus in guerris, fidus in promissis, flagellum Anglorum, et Scotorum murus.*"

He was succeeded by his nephew sir James, son of his brother sir John, to whom we now return.

IV. Sir JOHN DOUGLAS, second son of sir James de Loudonia, a brave warrior. He was captain and governor of the castle of Lochleven, which he gallantly defended against the English, in the minority of king David II.

He married Agnes Monfode, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

1. Sir James, his heir.
2. William de Douglas, who died without issue.
3. Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton and Lochleven, progenitor of the present earl of Morton, of whom afterwards
4. Thomas de Douglas, who died without issue.
5. John de Douglas.
6. Nicholas, ancestor of the Douglasses of Mains in the west of Scotland.

1st daughter, Margaret.

2. Helen.

Sir John was killed at Forgwood, anno 1350, and succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, afterwards designed *dominus de Dalkeith*, who succeeded also to his uncle William lord of Liddisdale, and his daughter Mary, whereby he became possessor of an immense estate, which appears from the following charters, viz.

Charter to sir James Douglas, *domino de Dalkeith*, of the lands and barony of Aberdour,

Nisbet's appendix. p. 178.

Charta in archivis regis Davidis.

Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 8.

Ibid. cap. 7; et charta in biblioth. jurid. ad annum 1339.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 7.

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

dour, in vicecomitatu de Fife, anno 1351, before mentioned, confirmed in 1366.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1364. Charter from king David, of the lands of Horfebruck, Eccles, Easter-Hope-house, Newby, &c. in vicecom. de Peebles, to James lord of Dalkeith, wherein he is designed *filius quondam Johannis de Douglas, militis, &c.*

Ibidem. Charter from the same prince, of the whole lands and barony of Dalkeith, and castle thereof, upon his own resignation to his heirs-male, dated in 1369.

Charta penes comitem de Morton. Charter, "*Isabella comitissa de Fife, &c. dilecto consanguineo nostro, Jacobo de Douglas, militi, domino de Dalkeith, totam medietatem terræ de Easter-Ferry, cum pertinent. in comitatu nostro de Fyfe, quæ fuerunt nobili s viri, domini Willielmi de Douglas militis, quondam avunculi dicti domini Jacobi, &c. anno 1369.*"

Ibidem. Charter of confirmation, *Euphenia Senescalla comitissa de Strathearn, &c. domino Jacobo Douglas domino de Dalkeith, &c. terras de Keilor, anno 1369; and another of the same tenor, anno 1371.*

Ibidem. Charter, *Johannes de Graham, filius et heres Joannis de Grame de Achyncloch, &c. domino meo, domino Jacobo de Douglas militi, domino de Dalkeith, crofta in villa de Dalkeith, &c. anno 1371.*

Simson's account of the chancellors of Scotland. Charter by king Robert II. of the barony of Preiton in Kirkcudbright or Dumfries-shire, to James Douglas lord of Dalkeith, dated 7th January 1374, to which John Carrick, chancellor of Scotland, is a witness.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton. Resignation, *Hugonis Fraser domini del Lovat, totius terræ suæ de Fairlyhope, nobili domino et potenti domino Jacobo de Douglas, domino de Lynton, in vicecomitatu de Peebles, datæ anno 1377.*

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II. Also the lands and barony of Kincavel and Calderclear, in vicecom. de Edinburgh, the baronies of Kilbohoch and Newlands, and the whole barony of Linton-Roderick, in vicecom. de Peebles, all contained in one charter of king Robert II. upon his own resignation, to him, and his eldest son James, by Agnes Dunbar, and the heirs-male of his body, which failing, to his second son William, &c. *testibus, Johanne primogenito nostro, &c. Roberto comite de Fife, &c. filio nostro, Willielmo comite de Douglas, Jacobo de Lindefay nepote nostro, Archibaldo de Douglas, Roberto de Erskine, &c. militibus; at Perth, 2d January, anno regni quarto 1374.*

So that he was most justly reckoned among the *barones majores Scotia, temp. Roberti II.*

When John earl of Carrick was publicly and unanimously acknowledged, by the three estates of the kingdom convened at Scone in 1371, for eldest lawful son and undoubted

heir of king Robert II. this sir James Douglas lord of Dalkeith, was one of the Scotch nobles whose seal was appended to that ratification. On the outer side of the tag is, *Jacobus dominus de Douglas; the escutcheon red upon green wax, plain and void of all figures, there being neither heart nor crown; on the chief, two mollets; for supporters, two savages; for crest, a tree issuant out of the helmet. On the circumference, S. JACOBI DE DOUGLAS.*

He married, first, lady Agnes Dunbar, daughter of Patrick, and sister of George earl of March, lord of Annandale and Man, with whom he got in tocher,

The lands and barony of Mordington, in vicecomitatu de Berwick, by a charter from king Robert III. anno regni secundo, 1371.

Also the lands and barony of Whitinghame, by another charter, both to him, and Agnes Dunbar his spouse, &c. of the same date.

He likewise got an hundred pound land in the isle of Man, by a charter from king Robert II.

By her he had issue two sons and four daughters.

1. James, lord Dalkeith.

2. William de Douglas, to whom he gave the lands and barony of Mordington.

1st daughter, Janet, married to sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor of the duke of Hamilton.

2. Margaret, married to Philip Arbuthnot of that ilk, ancestor of viscount Arbuthnot.

3. Agnes, married to sir John Livingston of Calendar, ancestor of the earl of Linlithgow, to whom she had sir William Livingston, first of the family of Kilsyth.

4. ———, married to ——— Tweedie of Drumelzier.

He married, 2dly, Giles, daughter of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, widow both of sir David Lindsay of Crawford, and sir Hugh Eglington of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

James Douglas, designed of Robertson, who got from his father the lands of Stainy-path and Baldwin's-gilt, in the barony of Dalkeith, upon which he got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, anno 1411.

This James lord Dalkeith, founded and endowed a chapel near his castle of Dalkeith, (which was afterwards turned into a collegiate church) "*pro salute animarum Davidis regis Scotia, domini Johannis Douglas patris sui, et Agnetæ matris suæ, et domini Willielmi de Douglas avunculi sui, et bonæ memorie Agnetæ quondam uxoris ejus, Joannis de Douglas fratris sui, Mariæ de Douglas consanguineæ*"

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More, in the lawiers library Edinr.

Ibid. p. 119.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

Ibid. ad ann. 1381.

Ibid. ad ann. 1380.

Ibid. ad ann. 1381.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 7, and 8, and chart. penes com. de Morton.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

"*sanguinea sua, Margareta et Helena sororum,*
 " *&c. et pro statu ipsius salubri et uxoris sue,*
 " *&c. &c. omnes terras de Lochurde et qua-*
 " *dringinta solidas sterling. de terris de Kir-*
 " *kurde in vicecom. de Peebles; testibus domi-*
 " *nis Willielmo et Henrico de Douglas militi-*
 " *bus, fratribus suis, Nicolao de Douglas fratre*
 " *ejus, Willielmo Monypenny, Jacobo Tweedie,*
 " *&c. 5to Decembris, anno domini 1384."*

He likewise founded and endowed an ho-
 spital, *pro sustentatione sex pauperum*, near the
 chapel of Dalkeith, *cum consensu domini regis*
et Jacobi de Douglas, primogeniti sui, &c. viz.
 out of the lands of Newby, *in vicecom. de*
Peeblis, four pounds sterling, out of the lands
 of Easter-Hopekylack, six pounds thirteen
 shillings and four pence sterling, and out of
 the lands of Morton in the barony of Dal-
 keith, three pounds six shillings and eight
 pence sterling, *&c. testibus Jacobo de Douglas*
primogenito nostro, Jacobo de Douglas de Aber-
dour filiis nostris, Johanne de Glen, Willielmo
Monypenny militibus, Nicolao de Douglas fra-
tre nostro, Johanne de Boswel, Willielmo de
Kincardin, Alexandro Grame, &c. June 7th
 1396.

He lived to a great age, according to For-
 dun, who says, "*dominus Jacobus de Dou-*
glas de Dalkeith, pater, miles magnanimus,
&c. obiit anno 1420"

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. JAMES, second lord Dalkeith, who
 obtained from his father the castle and village
 of Dalkeith, upon which he got a charter un-
 der the great seal of king Robert III. the se-
 cond year of his reign, anno 1391.

He was appointed one of the sureties for
 keeping a truce with the English, anno 1390,
 and was again named one of the commission-
 ers to treat with that court, anno 1394; al-
 so in 1404; and in all his negotiations he ac-
 quitted himself with fidelity and honour.

He married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Stewart,
 daughter of king Robert III. by a charter from
 that prince, *dilecto filio nostro Jacobo Douglas,*
filio et heredi Jacobi de Douglas, domini de
Dalkeith, et Elizabetha sponse sue, filia nostra
carissima, &c..

There is also another charter from the
 same prince to James Douglas, son and heir of
 James Douglas, lord of Dalkeith, and Eliza-
 beth, the king's daughter, of forty pounds
 Scotch *per annum*, to be paid out of the great
 customs of Edinburgh, dated 30th May 1403,
 to which Gilbert bishop of Aberdeen is a wit-
 ness.

He likewise got from king James I. two
 charters of the lands and baronies of Morton,
 Whitinghame, &c. anno 1439.

By said lady Elizabeth he had three sons.

1. William.
2. James, afterwards lord Dalkeith.
3. Archibald, ancestor of the Douglasses of
 Netherdale, of whom Tillywhilly, and o-
 thers, are descended.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of sir
 William Borthwick of that ilk, ancestor of
 lord Borthwick, and got, upon his own re-
 signation, from king James II. a charter of the
 lands of Whitinghame, to him and Janet
 Borthwick his spouse, and the heirs of their
 bodies, &c. dated 13th October 1441, to
 which William lord Crichton chancellor is a
 witness.

By her he had a son,

Sir William de Douglas, who was the first
 of the Douglasses of Whitinghame; he is de-
 signed *Willielmus de Douglas, miles*. Of him
 was descended Robert Douglas, who went in-
 to the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of
 Sweden, under whom he had the command of
 a regiment of horse; was crown-general and
 governor of Riga, in queen Christina's time:
 his son was governor of East-Gothland, and
 married a sister of Count Steinbeck, by whom
 he had three sons: 1. William count Dou-
 glas, who was aid de camp to king Charles
 XII. of Sweden, and was taken prisoner with
 him at the battle of Pultowa, anno 1709. 2.
 ———, who had the command of a regi-
 ment at that battle; was also taken prisoner,
 and not being ransomed, entered into the
 Muscovite service, where he was raised to
 the degree of a general officer. 3. ———, who
 was a captain in the king of Sweden's guards.

Lord James died about 1446.

VII. WILLIAM, eldest son and apparent
 heir of James, second lord Dalkeith, obtained
 letters of safe conduct to go to England, 1st
 September 1405, wherein he is designed *fili-*
us et heres apparens Jacobi domini de Dal-
keith, &c.

He was one of the hostages for Archibald
 earl of Douglas, anno 1408.

He was a prisoner in the tower of London
 with king James I. Murdoch earl of Fife, and
 William Gifford armiger, anno 1413, and was
 redeemed from his captivity by sir James Dou-
 glas his father, James Douglas of Robertson
 his uncle, &c. in May 1414.

He was also one of the hostages for king
 James I.'s ransom, 28th March 1424; and it
 is observable, that his father's estate was then
 valued at one thousand five hundred merks
 sterling *per annum*, Duncan Campbell's of Ar-
 gyle, the same, and none of the other hosta-
 ges had above twelve hundred merks..

He died before the year 1440, without is-
 sue,

M. S. hist of
 the family,
 penes fam.
 de Douglas.

Simson's ac-
 count of the
 chancellors.

Chart. in ar-
 chivis Jacobi
 III.

Scots com-
 pend, p. 184.

Rymer, tom.
 VIII. p. 417.

Ibid. vol.
 VIII. p. 536.

Ibid. vol. IX.
 p. 3.

Ibid. p. 7 & 8.

Ibid. vol. X.
 p. 327.

Ibidem.

For-
 dun, vol.
 II. p. 460.

Chart. in pub.
 archiv.

Rymer, tom.
 VII. p. 683, &
 788. tom.
 VIII. p. 25,
 and 369.

Chart. penes
 comitem de
 Morton.

Simson's ac-
 count of the
 chancellors of
 Scotland.

Chart. in pub.
 archiv.

ful, whereby his brother James became his father's successor.

VII. JAMES, third lord Dalkeith, who, in his father's lifetime, was sent by the estates of the kingdom, to negotiate some affairs of importance with the king, then a prisoner in England, anno 1412, when he is designed *Jacobus de Douglas chevalier, filius Jacobi domini de Dalkeith, &c.*

After his father's death, he got two charters under the great seal from king James II. *Jacobo domino de Dalkeith*, of several lands and baronies, anno 1450.

There is another charter of the same prince, *Jacobo filio et heredi quond. Jacobi domini de Dalkeith*, of the baronies of Dalkeith, Aberdour, Calderclear, &c. dated 8th September 1456, to which William earl of Orkney and Caithness, lord Sinclair, chancellor of Scotland, is a witness.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret, daughter of James earl of Douglas, by whom he had one daughter,

Beatrix, married to William first earl of Errol.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Gifford of Sheriff-hall, by whom he had two sons.

1. *James*, afterwards earl of Morton.

2. *Henry*, ancestor of the Douglasses of Corehead, Long-Niddry, &c. of whom several families of the name of Douglas in Tweeddale are descended, viz. the Douglasses of Harwood, Garvlefoot, &c. This Henry gets from king James III. a charter of the lands of Borgue, anno 1473; and his son, Hugh de Borgue, gets a charter of the lands of Clents, anno 1478.

James, lord Dalkeith died in 1457, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JAMES lord Dalkeith, who, being a man of great parts, was in high favour with king James II. who was pleased to dignify him with the title of earl of Morton, anno 1458; and, by the king's order, George bishop of Brechin, chancellor of Scotland, declared in full parliament, that his majesty, out of his good pleasure, had nominated and created the noble and potent lord James Douglas of Dalkeith, an earl, and he and his successors to be designed earls of Morton, &c. March 14th 1456-7.

Upon this occasion, William lord Borthwick, in name of his sister Janet lady Dalkeith, mother-in-law to this earl, represented, that the lands of Morton belonged to William Douglas her son, and therefore requested his majesty, in presence of the three estates of

parliament, that his dignity, by the title of earl of Morton, might not prejudice her son with respect to these lands; whereupon the chancellor declared, that lord Dalkeith's title of earl of Morton did not concern the lands of Morton, situated in the lordship of Nithsdale, but the lands of Morton lying in Calderclear, &c.

There is a charter under the great seal of king James II. *Jacobo comiti de Morton et Johanne sponse sue, sorori nostre carissima*, of the lands of Easter and Wester-Balbartons, 15th May 1460.

Also a charter, *Jacobo comiti de Morton, terrarum de Woodfield, &c. anno 1465.*

He married lady Jean Stewart, daughter of king James I. who was countess dowager of Angus, by whom he had a son,

John, earl of Morton, — and a daughter,

Lady *Janet*, married, 1st, to Patrick Hepburn, first earl of Bothwell; 2dly, to Thomas lord Erskine, ancestor of the earl of Marr.

IX. JOHN, 2d earl of Morton, succeeded, and got a charter from king James IV. to him and Janet Crichton his spouse, *terrarum dominicalium de Aberdour*, dated in 1505.

He married Janet, daughter of — Crichton of Cranston-Riddel, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *James*, his successor.

2. *Richard de Douglas*.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Robert lord Keith, ancestor of earl marishal.

2. Lady *Agnes*, married to Alexander lord Livingston.

X. JAMES, third earl of Morton, got a charter from king James V. *terrarum baronia comitatus, burgi, ville, et regalitatis de Dalkeith, Garmilton, Calderclear, Whitinghame, Aberdour, &c. anno 1541.*

Also a charter of confirmation of all the above lands, anno 1543.

He married lady Catharine, natural daughter of king James IV. by whom he had three daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Arran, and duke of Chattelherault.

2. Lady *Beatrix*, married to Robert lord Maxwell, ancestor of the earl of Nithsdale.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to James Douglas, brother of David earl of Angus, who afterwards came to be earl of Morton, and regent of Scotland.

This earl, having no male-issue, made a resignation and entail of his estate and honours, in favours of his cousin sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, which was ratified by a charter under

Notor. instrument, penes comitem de Morton, dated in March 1457-8.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibid. ad ann. 1489.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 730.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Simson's account of the chancellors.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton, and M. S. hist. of the family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Simson's account of the chancellors.

under the great seal of king James V. anno 1540.

However the earl a little before his death made another entail of his estate and honours in favours of his son-in-law, the said James Douglas, who accordingly succeeded to the earldom of Morton, anno 1553.

The life and transactions of this James, who was regent of Scotland, being fully set forth in the lives of the officers of state, page 94th, *et infra*, to that we refer our readers, as the brevity of this work will not permit us to give a particular detail of them.

We shall only observe, that James the regent, having no lawful issue, made an entail of the estate and honours of Morton in favours of his nephew, Archibald earl of Angus, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to sir William Douglas of Lochleven, son and heir of the foresaid sir Robert, anno 1567.

Upon the death and forfeiture of the regent, anno 1581, John lord Maxwell, grandson of James third earl of Morton, by lady Beatrix his second daughter, took upon him the title of earl of Morton, and obtained a charter from king James VI. *Johanni comiti de Morton, domino Maxwell, terrarum comitat. regalitat. de Morton, &c.* in 1581; but he afterwards laid aside that title.

The king having taken the management of public affairs upon himself, was graciously pleased to pass a general act of indemnity, anno 1585.

The earl of Morton's forfeiture was then reversed, upon which Archibald earl of Angus assumed also the titles of Morton, in virtue of the regent's destination and entail before-mentioned; but he likewise dying without issue in 1588, the estate and honours of Morton devolved upon sir William Douglas of Lochleven, as having undoubted right both by the last mentioned deed of James the regent, and the other resignation and entail of James third earl of Morton, in favours of his father sir Robert of Lochleven, ratified under the great seal of king James V. anno 1540, before observed.

James, third and last earl of Morton, of the house of Dalkeith, descended in a direct line from the first son of sir John Douglas and Agnes Monfode, dying without male issue, the estate and honours of Morton devolved upon the laird of Lochleven, lineally descended of Henry, third son of the said sir John (the second son, William having left no succession) to whom we now return.

V. Sir HENRY DOUGLAS of Lugton and Lochleven, third son of sir John Douglas, by Agnes Monfode, and grandson of James de

Loudonia, got a charter from king David II. *dilecto et fideli nostro Henrico de Douglas, omnes terras tertia partis de Lugton cum pertinent. infra vicecomitatum de Edinburg, anno 1369*; which charter was confirmed by two charters from king Robert II. anno 1381.

There was a safe conduct obtained from the king of England, *pro Henrico de Douglas, de Scotia, chevalier, cum viginti familiaribus, equitibus, &c.* dated 16th May 1374.

He got a charter from the said king Robert, *dilecto consanguineo nostro Henrico de Douglas, militi, annuos redditus, &c. in vicecom. de Peeblis, anno regni 13tio 1383.*

Also a charter of an annuity of 20 pounds sterling, payable out of the great customs of Haddington, dated 8th January, anno regni 14to, to which John bishop of Dunkeld, chancellor, is a witness, anno 1384.

Another charter from said king, *Henrico de Douglas, militi, et Marjorie sponse sue, nepti nostre carissime terrarum de Lang-Newton, cum pertinent. jacen. infra vicecom. de Roxburgh; testibus Johanne primogen. nostro, Roberto de Fife filio nostro, Archibaldo de Douglas consanguineo nostro, comitibus, Jacobo Douglas domino de Dalkeith, fratre nostro dilecto, et Thoma de Erskine consanguineo nostro, milite, 11mo Martii, anno 1390.*

Also two charters of said king Robert, *dilecto consanguineo nostro Henrico de Douglas militi, lacum castri, et castrum nostrum lacus de Levyne, &c. anno 1390*, with the same witnesses as in the preceeding charter.

He married Marjory, daughter of sir Walter Stewart of Railston, brother-german of king Robert II. and widow of sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir William of Lochleven.
2. Sir James Douglas of Railston.
1st daughter, Margaret, married to sir John de Craigie.

2. Elizabeth, married to William Fairly of Braid, in vicecom. de Edinburg.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Lochleven, who married lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David earl of Crawford, by lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. Sir Henry of Lochleven.
2. Sir James de Douglas, who is designed by Fordun, *Jacobus frater domini Henrici Douglas de Lochleven militis, anno 1446.*

1st daughter, Elizabeth Douglas, was maid of honour to the queen; and being in the royal apartment when the barbarous assassins

Charta in archivis regis Davidis.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 37.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Simson's account of the chancellors.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton, et chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Ibidem, and hist. of the royal family, p. 57.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 515.

Boethius, Buchanan, Hawthornden, Abercrombie.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Wemyss, ad ann. 1432.

of king James I. were about to perpetrate their horrid murder, she hearing an unusual noise, ran to the door, which finding open, she immediately shut it, and missing the bar, thrust her feeble arm into its place, in hopes of keeping out the murderers; but they easily forced open the door, broke her arm, and finished their bloody tragedy, *anno* 1437. This heroine was afterwards married to Richard Lovel of Ballumby, in *vicecom. de Forfar*, and is designed niece of the earl of Crawford.

2. *Christian*, married to sir David Wemyss of that ilk, ancestor of the earl of Wemyss.

3. ———, married to James Auchinleck of that ilk.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 515.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VII. Sir HENRY DOUGLAS of Lochleven succeeded, and was designed *Henricus de Lochleven, miles*, by Fordun, as above, *anno* 1446.

He got a charter from king James III. of the lands and barony of Keilor, *anno* 1464, *Henrico Douglas de Lochleven et Elizabetha sponsa sua, &c.*

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert lord Erskine, ancestor of the earl of Marr, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir Robert of Lochleven.

2. Mr. David Douglas.

3. Mr. Thomas Douglas.

Ibidem.

These two last are designed *fratres Roberti Douglas de Lochleven*, in a charter dated 12th August 1494.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

VIII. Sir ROBERT DOUGLAS of Lochleven, who, in his father's lifetime, obtained two charters from king James III. *Roberto Douglas filio et heredi apparenti Henrici Douglas de Lochleven, militis, terrarum baronia de Kinross, et castri de Lochleven, anno* 1463. And the other of the same tenor, *anno* 1464.

Ibidem.

He got also a charter from king James IV. *Roberto de Douglas domino de Lochleven, de sexta parte terrarum de Wester-Pitlour*, dated *anno* 1494; and another of the lands of Dalquith, the same year; also a third charter dated in 1498.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

He being a man of good parts and great spirit, was in high favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, though an old man, and there lost his life, with his royal master, *anno* 1513, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir David Boswell of Balmuto, a son,

Sir Robert of Lochleven, — and two daughters.

1. Agnes, married to Thomas Hamilton of Raploch.

2. Margaret, married to sir David Stew-

art of Rosythe, which appears from a charter, wherein she is designed *Margareta filia Roberti Douglas de Lochleven*; and in another, wherein she is designed, *sponsa Davidis Stewart de Rosythe, militis*, 21st, November 1490; but to him she had no issue.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. Sir ROBERT DOUGLAS of Lochleven succeeded in 1513, and died before 1540, having married Margaret, daughter of David Balfour of Burleigh, by whom he had a son, Thomas, his apparent heir, — and a daughter,

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Margaret, married to Henry, son and heir of sir David Stewart of Rosythe, which appears from a charter, in which she is designed *Margareta Douglas sponsa Henrici filii et heredis Davidis Stewart de Rosythe*, dated 12th August 1516.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. THOMAS DOUGLAS, only son and apparent heir of sir Robert of Lochleven, is documented by his grand-son William's service, in 1555, after-mentioned.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

He died before his father, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Archibald, son of Robert lord Boyd, one son,

Sir Robert of Lochleven, — and three daughters.

1. Margaret, married to John Anstruther of that ilk.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 66.

2. Marian, married to John Lindsay of Dowhill.

3. Elizabeth, married to Andrew Alexander, ancestor of the earl of Stirling.

XI. Sir ROBERT DOUGLAS of Lochleven, only son of Thomas, succeeded his grandfather, and obtained a charter under the great seal of king James V. upon the resignation and entail of James third earl of Morton, before-noticed, *terrarum domini, regalitatis, baronia et burgi baronia de Dalkeith, anno* 1540.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He also got another charter, *terrarum villa, et baronia de Kinross, cum castro et lacu de Lochleven, Roberto Douglas de Lochleven, et Willielmo Douglas ejus filio et heredi apparenti, &c.* dated *anno* 1540.

Ibidem.

And a charter, *terrarum baronia de Keilor, baronia de Lugton, Lang-Newton, &c. anno predicto.*

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the wards and reliefs of the lands of Fossoquhy, &c. of the same date.

Ibidem.

He married lady Margaret Erskine, sister of John earl of Marr, regent of Scotland, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

1. William, afterwards earl of Morton.

2. Robert Douglas, who married lady Christian Stewart, countess and heiress of Buchan, in whose right he became earl of Buchan.

Hist. of the royal family, p. 174.

3. Sir

3. Sir George Douglas, a man of great honour and integrity, and a faithful and loyal subject to queen Mary, whom he assisted in making her escape out of the castle of Lochleven, anno 1567. He got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Helenhill, Afchisheils, &c. in which he is designed *dominus Georgius Douglas de Helenhill, frater germanus Willielmi*, &c. dated anno 1591.

1st daughter, *Eupheme*, married to Patrick seventh lord Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the earl of Crawford.

2. Margaret, married to sir James Colville of Easter Wemyss.

3. Catharine, married to David Durie of that ilk.

This sir Robert was a man of great honour and loyalty, and a true lover of his country. He lost his life at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Lochleven, who was served heir to his father sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, son of Thomas Douglas, only son of sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, &c. anno 1555.

He was a man of good parts, and great integrity, tho' he did not continue long in the interest of queen Mary, having early joined the young prince's party.

He was entrusted with the keeping of the queen in the castle of Lochleven, and used her majesty with great humanity, but could not be prevailed upon to consent to, or connive at, her making her escape.

He obtained from king James VI. a charter of the lands of Pharington, anno 1576.

Also two charters, containing the lands of Kirkness, Kyneswood, Braclay, Kyneston, Balnethill, Welter-Balgeddie, Portmoke, &c. anno 1586.

Upon the death of Archibald earl of Angus and Morton, without heirs-male, anno 1588, the estate and honours of Morton devolved upon this sir William, in virtue of the resignation and entails before mentioned, upon which he obtained a charter under the great seal from king James VI. *Willielmo comiti de Morton, domino Dalkeith*, &c. containing *castrum, palatium, turrem et fortalitium de Dalkeith*, &c. dated in 1591.

Another charter, *Willielmo comiti de Morton, domino Dalkeith*, &c. *terrarum de Calderclear, Comrie, Zeithyre, Kirkfield, Cristilshaw, Kirkwell, Powdewo, Pomwusk, Powclief, Glendargy, Cashop, Finglen, cum decimis earundem*, dated 23d January, 1606.

He married lady Agnes Lesly, daughter of George earl of Rothes, by whom he had four sons and six daughters.

1. Robert, his apparent heir.

2. James Douglas, commendator of Melrose, who married Jean, daughter of sir James Anstruther of that ilk.

3. Sir Archibald Douglas, who got from his father the lands and barony of Kirkness, of whom the Douglasses of Kinglassie and Strathendrie are descended.

4. Sir George Douglas of Keilor. 1st daughter, lady Margaret, married to sir John Wemyss of that ilk, ancestor of the earl of Wemyss.

2. Lady Christian, married, 1st, to Laurence master of Oliphant; and 2dly, to Alexander earl of Home.

3. Lady Mary, married to Walter lord Deskford, ancestor of the earl of Finlater.

4. Lady Eupheme, married to sir Thomas Lion of Auldbar, lord high treasurer of Scotland.

5. Lady Agnes, married to Archibald seventh earl, and ancestor of the Duke of, Argyle.

6. Lady Elizabeth, married to Francis ninth earl of Errol.

XIII. ROBERT, first son and apparent heir of William earl of Morton, got from his father possession of a great many lands, upon which he obtained a charter, before his father got the earldom, viz.

Charta, Roberto filio et heredi apparenti Willielmi Douglas de Lochleven, omnes et singulas terras et baroniam de Kinross, cum castro, et lacu de Lochleven, villam, et terras de Kinross, &c. dated 26th July 1565.

Another charter, *terrarum et baronia de Keilor, Lugton, Lang-Newton*, &c. anno predicto.

He married Jean, daughter of John lord Glamis, ancestor of the earl of Strathmore, by whom he had a son,

William, who succeeded his grandfather.

This Robert perished at sea in passing to the Low Countries, anno 1583.

William earl of Morton, father of Robert, died in 1606, and was succeeded by his grandson,

XIV. WILLIAM, second earl of Morton, of the house of Lochleven, who was a man of excellent natural parts, which, by his grandfather's care were highly improved by a liberal education, and travelling to foreign courts.

He got from king James VI. a charter of the lands of Tolquhair, Comry, Zetfire, Kirkfield, Cristelshaw, and many others, in 1613.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Kinross, *cum castro, loco, lacu, et piscariis de Lochleven, villa et burgo de Kinross, terris baronia de Seggy*, &c. to William earl of Morton, and Robert lord Dalkeith, his eldest son, and his heirs-male, dated in 1616.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 66

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Charta in archivis Marise regine.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Another

Chart. in archiv. Mariae reginae.

Another charter, to William earl of Morton, and David viscount Stormont, *decimarum garbaliū terrarum de Auld Lindores, &c. anno 1621.*

Chart. in archiv. Caroli I.

He obtained also from king Charles I. seven charters under the great seal, of many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted.

Lives of the offic. of state.

Soon after his return from his travels, he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king James VI. He had the same office conferred upon him by king Charles I. who constituted him also lord high treasurer of Scotland, *anno 1630.*

Rushworth's collections.

He also appointed him one of the lords of his privy council in England, captain of his majesty's guards, and knight of the most noble order of the garter.

Guthry's memoirs.

He was named chancellor by the Scotch parliament, *anno 1641*, but was opposed by Argyle his son-in-law so strenuously, that his nomination took no effect.

Mill's collec. p. 271, M S. penes MacFarlane.

He was a great loyalist, and always adhered firmly to the interest of king Charles I. even in his greatest distress. He advanced him considerable sums of money, to the amount of thirty thousand pound sterling, having sold his fine estates of Dalkeith, &c. for that purpose, for all which he got a mortgage on the islands of Orkney and Zetland, by a charter under the great seal, *Wilhelmo comiti de Morton, comitatus de Orkney, et dominii de Zetland, &c. anno 1642.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got the heretable right to Orkney and Zetland confirmed to him, *anno 1646*, which was ratified in parliament, *anno 1647.*

Guthry's memoirs, p. 213.

He married lady Agnes Keith, daughter of George fifth earl marishal, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

1. Robert earl of Morton.

2. Sir James Douglas of Smithfield, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. John, a great loyalist, who lost his life in the king's service, at the battle of Carbar-dale, *anno 1650*, without issue.

4. George Douglas, who, after the murder of the king, went into the service of the states of Holland, where he arrived at great preferment, and died without issue.

1st daughter, lady Agnes, married to George second earl of Kinnoul.

2. Lady Margaret, married to Archibald marquis of Argyle.

3. Lady Mary, married to Charles second earl of Dunfermline.

4. Lady Jean, married to James third earl of Home.

5. Lady Isabel, married 1st to Robert earl

of Roxburgh; and 2dly, to James marquis of Montrose.

This William earl of Morton died on the 7th October 1648, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. ROBERT, third earl of Morton, who was served heir to his father, on 29th November 1648.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Edward Villiers, sister of the lord viscount Grandison, and niece of the great duke of Buckingham, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

1. William, his heir.

2. Robert, who was a lieutenant of the gens d'arms in France, under the duke of York, master of horse to princess Henrietta dutchess of Orleans, and lieutenant of king Charles II.'s horse guards, under the earl of Newburgh, &c. He died without issue *anno 1661.*

1st daughter, lady Anne, married to William earl marishal without issue.

2. Lady Margaret, married to sir James MacDonald of Slate, baronet.

Robert earl of Morton died in 16— and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. WILLIAM, fourth earl of Morton, who married lady Grizel, daughter of John earl of Middleton, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Charles, lord Dalkeith, who died before his father, unmarried.

The earl dying without issue in 1681, the honours devolved upon his uncle sir James Douglas of Smithfield, to whom we now return.

XV. JAMES, fifth earl of Morton, second son of William the second earl, of the house of Lochleven, was a man of great honour and integrity, and a remarkable loyalist. He adhered firmly to the interest of king Charles I. and II. during all the time of the civil war.

He was knighted by the earl of Lindsay under the royal standard, for his gallant behaviour at the isle of Rhee, when very young, and was gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles I.

He married Anne, daughter and heiress of sir James Hay of Smithfield; by whom he had five sons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. Charles, lord Aberdour, who perished in his passage to Holland, unmarried.

2. James, afterwards earl of Morton.

3. Robert, who succeeded his brother.

4. William, who died without issue.

5. George, afterwards earl of Morton.

His daughter, lady — died unmarried.

He

He died in 1686, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JAMES, sixth earl of Morton, who was one of the lords of the privy council to queen Anne, and one of the commissioners for the treaty of union betwixt Scotland and England, which commenced in 1707.

He died unmarried in 1715, and was succeeded by his brother,

XVI. ROBERT, seventh earl of Morton, a man of good parts, great honour and probity. He was peculiarly well versed in the knowledge of the antiquities of our country.

He died likewise unmarried, anno 1730, and his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XVI. GEORGE, eighth earl of Morton, who when a younger brother, betook himself to a military life, and served in the army with great reputation, and was raised to the rank of a colonel.

He was a member of parliament from the treaty of union, until he succeeded to the earldom of Morton.

He married, 1st, — Muirhead, daughter of — Muirhead of Linhouse, in the county of Mid-Lothian, by whom he had a son, —, who died in his infancy.

He married, 2dly, Frances, daughter of William Adderly of Halstow, in the county of Kent, Esq; by whom he had three sons.

1. James, now earl of Morton.

2. William, who died young.

3. Robert Douglas, Esq; a youth of great hopes, who went into the army when very young, and was soon promoted to be a captain of foot. He was chosen member of parliament for Orkney, anno 1730, and served as a volunteer in the imperial army, anno 1735. He was afterwards raised to the degree of a lieutenant colonel, and was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, regreted by all who knew him, anno 1745. He left a natural son, James Douglas.

The earl dying in January 1738, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JAMES, ninth earl of Morton of the house of Lochleven. He was made a knight of the thistle, anno 1738.

In the year 1739, he was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, and has been re-elected to every British parliament since.

In 1742, the irredeemable right to the earldom of Orkney and lordship of Zetland, was vested in his person by act of parliament.

In 1760, he was appointed lord register for Scotland.

He married, 1st, Agatha, daughter of James Haliburton of Pitcur, Esq; by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

1. Charles, who died young.

2. Sholto-Charles, lord Aberdour, his apparent heir, married to Catharine, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq; son of Thomas sixth earl of Haddington, and hath issue a son.

3. James.

4. George.

5. Robert.

These three last all died young.

1st daughter, lady Frances, died young.

2. Lady Mary.

He married, 2dly, Bridget, daughter of sir John Heathcote, of Normanton, in the county of Rutland, baronet, by whom he hath issue a son,

John Douglas, Esq; — and a daughter, Lady Bridget.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper; on a chief *azure*, three mullets *argent*, being the paternal coat of Douglas: 2d, and 3d, *argent*, three piles, issuing from the chief *gules*, the exteriors charged with a mullet *azure*, for Douglas of Dalkeith and Lochleven.

CREST; on a wreath, a wild boar, striking between two stems of oak, a chain and lock holding them together.

SUPPORTERS; two savages, wreathed about their heads and waists with oak leaves, each holding a battoon in his hand, the great end to the ground, all proper.

MOTTO; *Lock ficker.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Aberdour in the county of Fife; Dalmahoy and Belfield in the Lothians, and St. James's square, London.

RANDOLPH Earl of MURRAY.

THE first of this noble family we have upon record, is,

I. DUNEGAL, a man of great rank and figure, who had large possessions in the South of Scotland, particularly in Stra-nith, or Nithsdale.

He flourished in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1124, and died anno 1153.

In the grant which Robert Bruce, second lord of Skelton, obtained from king David of the lands of Stra-hanet or Annandale, they are said to extend from the bounds of Dunegal in Stra-nith, to the limits of Ranulph de Meschines, then earl of Chester, and lord of Cumberland, &c. ante annum 1141, in which year this Robert Bruce died.

Dunegal left issue four sons.

1. Radulphus or Ranulphus.

2. Duncan.

3. Gillipatrick, who, in a donation to the monastery of Kelso, is, with his brother Duncan, designed *fratres Ranulphi, &c.*

4. Dovenald or Donald, also designed brother of Ranulph.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. RANULPHUS, who, in the end of the reign of king David I. made a donation to the monastery of Kelso, of some lands lying near Dumfries, and is then designed *Ranulphus filius Dunegal, &c.*

In a confirmation charter of king Malcolm IV. of a grant made by king David I. of a tenth of all the kain paid him, to the church of St. Mungo at Glasgow, this Ranulph and Donald his brother are witnesses.

He is witness also in many charters of king William, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1165, and died in 1214.

He left issue a son,

III. THOMAS, who succeeded him, and is one of the *magnates Scotiae*, that were present at the agreement made betwixt king Alexander the second of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England at York, cardinal Otho the pope's legate having been the mediator, at michaelmas, anno 1237. He is then designed *Thomas filius Ranulphi, &c.* and he and his whole posterity assumed Ranulph or Randolph for their surname.

He continued in great favour with king Alexander II. all his reign; also with his son Alexander III. but was laid aside upon a change of the ministry, anno 1255.

He died anno 1262, was interred in the abbey of Melrose, and by Juliana his wife, he left issue a son and successor,

IV. THOMAS RANULPH, designed of Strathdon, who appears to have had vast possessions, both in the South and other parts of Scotland, and was high sheriff in the county of Roxburgh, anno 1266.

He was a man of extraordinary parts, and in great favour with king Alexander III. who made him lord great chamberlain of Scotland, anno 1269, which office he enjoyed till the year 1278.

A good author says, he was *vir magna mansuetudinis et sapientiae*; and designs him *Thomas filius Thomae, filii Ranulphi, &c.*

He was one of the *magnates Scotiae* that agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret of Scotland, with prince Edward of England, anno 1290.

He was also one of the Scotch nobles chosen on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, anno 1292.

He married lady Isabel Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, sister of king Robert Bruce, by whom he had a son,

Sir Thomas Randolph, afterwards earl of Murray, — and a daughter,

Isabel, married to sir William Murray, knight, ancestor of the Murrays earls of Annandale. (*Vide page 22d of this work.*)

He was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir THOMAS RANDOLPH, a man of extraordinary merit, a true patriot, and deservedly in great favour with his uncle king Robert, whom he joined as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown.

He was apprehended and sent prisoner to England by king Edward I. anno 1306, but was released soon thereafter.

And having by his remarkable valour and fortitude, gained many advantages over the enemies of his country, king Robert, in reward of his faithful services, made him a grant of the whole earldom of Murray, "with

"most absolute regality and superiority over the king's free tenants, &c." Also, another grant of the Isle of Man, and the valley of Annandale, &c. &c. all before 1313, in which year he retook the castle of Edinburgh from the English, and is then designed *Thomas Ranulphus, Moravia comes, &c.*

The share he had of the glory acquired by the

Chronicle of Melrose.

Chartulary of Kelso.

Lives of the offic. of state.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 111.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 472.

Ibid. p. 553.

Hist. of the royal family.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

Chartulary of Kelso.

Chartulary of Glasgow.

Chartulary of Kelso.

Hay's collections, vol. II. p. 157.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 164.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 376.

Ibid. p. 566.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

Haddington's collections, p. 579.

Thomas, Moravia comes castrum Edinburgi cepit. anno 1313. Fordun, vol. II. p. 245.

the Scots at the memorable battle of Bannockburn, where he commanded the left wing of the army, *anno* 1314, is recorded by many historians.

Ibid. p. 257, Thomas Moravia comes custos regni futurus declaratur, &c.

In 1315, at the parliament held in Air, when the succession to the crown was settled, it was specially provided, that in case, at the king's death, his successor should be a minor, the earl of Murray should then be governor of the kingdom.

All Scotch historians.

Upon the death of king Robert (his son king David being under age) the earl of Murray, by the unanimous consent of the whole nation, as well as by the said destination, was chosen governor of Scotland, *anno* 1329, and conducted himself to the general satisfaction of the whole kingdom.

The glorious actions performed by this great man, in defence of the liberties of his country, are too numerous to be here inserted. *Vide* Abercrombie, Fordun, vol. II. p. 271, 278, &c. &c.

Crawford's peerage.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkill, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *John*, afterwards earl of Murray.

His daughter, lady *Agnes*, married to Patrick Dunbar, tenth earl of March.

A monacho Anglico veneno tollitur, &c. Fordun, vol. II.

He died in the year 1331, much regreted by the whole kingdom, and it was alledged he was poisoned by an English monk.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. THOMAS, second earl of Murray, a

man of remarkable integrity, who inherited all the virtues of his worthy ancestors.

He did not long survive his father, but was slain at the battle of Duplin, fighting gallantly against the enemies of his country, *anno* 1332.

And having no issue, he was succeeded in his estate and honours by his brother,

VI. JOHN, third earl of Murray, a man of singular valour and intrepidity, who embraced every opportunity in exerting his courage in defence of the liberties of his country; but had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at the battle of Kilblain, *anno* 1335, and was long detained in England.

He was first confined in the castle of Nottingham, but was afterwards sent to the tower of London, *anno* 1336.

There were several meetings and conventions with the English about procuring his liberty, and the earl of March, and others of his friends, offered to be his sureties, in 1340.

At last, by the mediation of the king of France, he was exchanged for the earl of Salisbury, *anno* 1341, and was immediately constituted warden of the west marches, &c.

He afterwards attended king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was slain at the battle of Durham, where his royal master was taken prisoner, *anno* 1346.

And having no issue, the representation of this noble family devolved upon his sister, lady Agnes, married to Patrick earl of March, as before observed.

Ibid. Thom. Ranulphus comes Moraviae paternae probitatis imitator. Ibidem.

Ibid. p. 320.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 660.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 200.

Ibid. p. 224.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 333.

Ibid. p. 343, comes Moraviae praelio caesus, &c.

DUNBAR Earl of MURRAY.

THE first of the name of Dunbar who enjoyed this title, was,

I. PATRICK, tenth earl of March, who married lady Agnes, only daughter, at last sole heiress of Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray. Upon the death of her brother John, the last earl, without issue, this Patrick assumed to himself the title of Murray, which appears by a safe conduct from king Edward III. of England, "to Patrick Dunbar earl of March and Murray, one of the Scotch ambassadors, &c." *anno* 1360.

By the said lady Agnes, he left issue five children.

II. I. GEORGE, who succeeded him in the earldom of March, and was the eleventh earl.

He married Christian, daughter of sir William Seton of that ilk, ancestor of the earls of Winton, by whom he had seven children.

1. *George*, who carried on the line of the family of March, and was the twelfth earl.

2. *John Dunbar*, afterwards earl of Murray.

For the younger children of the family of March, *vide* page 441, &c. of this work.

III. JOHN, second son of George eleventh earl of March, married lady Marjory Stewart, eldest daughter of king Robert II. who created him earl of Murray, and he was the second earl of the name of Dunbar.

He got a charter under the great seal from the said king Robert, "to and in favours of his beloved son John Dunbar, and Marjory his spouse, his dearest daughter, and the heirs procreate, or to be procreate betwixt them;

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 207.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II. " them; which failing, to George earl of March, and his heirs whatever, of the whole earldom of Murray, &c." *anno regni 2do, anno dom. 1372.*

Ibidem He got another charter from the same prince, *Johanni comiti Moravia, omnes et singulas terras thanagii de Kintore, &c. anno 1376.*

Ibidem. He got other three charters from the said king Robert, in the years 1383 and 1385, of several different lands and baronies.

He was appointed one of the Scotch ambassadors to treat with the English, and got a safe conduct, *Johanni comiti de Moreff, anno 1381.*

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 338, & 683. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty, *anno 1390*, and died soon thereafter.

By the said lady Marjory he had issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Dunbar* of Frendraught, whose son James succeeded to the earldom of Murray, of whom afterwards.

Writs of the fam. of Sutherland. His daughter, *Mabella*, was married to Robert tenth earl of Sutherland.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Crawford's peerage. IV. THOMAS, third earl of Murray, of whom we have nothing memorable, but that he was father of

Rymer, tom. X. p. 307. V. THOMAS, fourth earl of Murray, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of king James I. *anno 1424.*

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had one daughter,

Chart. in pub. archiv. Lady *Janet Dunbar*, married to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat.

And dying without male issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin James, son of his uncle Alexander, to whom we now return.

IV. ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Frendraught, second son of John second earl of Murray, was father of

V. JAMES DUNBAR of Frendraught, who was one of the hostages for king James I.'s ransom, *anno 1424.* Rymer, tom. X. p. 308, & 327.

Upon the death of Thomas fourth earl of Murray without male issue, he succeeded to the estate and honours, and was fifth earl of Murray.

He married lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Janet*, married to James second lord Crichton, who got with her the lands and barony of Frendraught, and was afterwards lord great chamberlain of Scotland; though it appears he did not get with her the earldom of Murray, yet we find her designed *Janeta comitissa Moravia, domina Frendraught et de Crichton, anno 1454.*

Lives of the offic. of state.

2. Lady *Mary Dunbar*, married to Archibald, third son of James seventh earl of Douglas, who, with her, obtained the earldom of Murray, and was the sixth earl.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

But he having afterwards engaged in his brother's rebellion, was slain in the field of battle, and the earldom of Murray was forfeited to the crown, *anno 1455*, where it remained till the reign of king James IV.

STEWART Earl of MURRAY.

KING James IV. by Jean, daughter of John lord Kennedy, had a son,

Chart. in pub. archiv. JAMES, on whom he conferred the earldom of Murray, which had been in the crown ever since the forfeiture of the earls of Douglas, "to him and the heirs of his body," *anno 1501.*

Ibidem. He got charters under the great seal (*Jacobo comiti Moravia*) of the whole earldom of Murray, and many other lands, *inter 1501 et 1503.*

He married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Colin third earl of Argyle, by whom he had only one daughter, lady Mary Stewart, married to John master of Buchan.

The earl got seven charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies, *inter 1520 et 1540.* Ibidem.

And dying without male issue, *anno 1544*, the earldom of Murray returned to the crown, where it remained till queen Mary conferred it upon her natural brother,

JAMES, prior of St. Andrews, natural son of king James V. by Margaret, daughter of John lord Erskine. Ibidem.

He was created earl of Murray, 10th February 1562.

He was afterwards advanced to the highest offices in the state, and was regent of Scotland; but as the life and transactions of this great

Buchanan,
Stewart,
Crawford, &c.

great earl are published by many good historians, to these we refer our readers; it being inconsistent with the brevity of this work to recite them particularly.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

This earl got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo comiti Moravia*, of many lands and baronies, *inter 1562 et 1568*.

He married lady Anne Keith, daughter of William fourth earl marishal, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to James lord Down.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Francis ninth earl of Errol.

The earl was killed on the street of Linlithgow, 23d January 1570; and having no male-issue, the earldom of Murray went with his eldest daughter to James lord Down, ancestor of the present earl of Murray, who being lineally descended from Robert duke of Albany, from him we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family, by unquestionable authority.

I. ROBERT duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, was third son of king Robert II. by Elizabeth More.

He married Margaret, grand-child and heiress of Alan earl of Menteith, by whom he had a son,

II. MURDOCH duke of Albany, who succeeded him in his estate and honours, was also governor of Scotland, and was very active and instrumental in getting king James I. released from his captivity.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 482.

But being afterwards suspected to have been guilty of some treasonable practices, he was tried, condemned, and executed, and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown, in May 1425.

By lady Isabel his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Duncan earl of Lennox, he had issue four sons, and two daughters, as in pages 16th and 17th of this work. The first three sons died without issue; we shall therefore here only mention the fourth, who was ancestor of this family,

Stewart's hist.

III. Sir JAMES STEWART, fourth lawful son of Murdoch duke of Albany, by some writers called James the Gros, immediately upon his father's imprisonment, came down from the Highlands with a considerable party of men, burnt the town of Dunbarton, killed sir John Stewart of Dundonald, governor of the castle, with many others, for which he was obliged to fly to Ireland, where he died, *anno 1451*, leaving issue, by a lady of the family of MacDonald, in that kingdom, seven

6 L

sons, whom king James II. called home, and conferred great favours and honours upon them.

1. *Andrew*, who was created lord Evandale, *anno 1456*. He was also appointed lord chancellor of Scotland, which high office he enjoyed for the space of nineteen years; but he dying without male-issue, *anno 1488*, the estate and honours devolved upon his nephew Alexander, as will be shown hereafter.

Ibid. and lives
of the officers
of state.

2. Sir *Murdoch*, designed *Murdacus senescal de Albania, miles, frater germanus magnifici et potentis domini Andrea domini Evandale, &c.* who died also without issue.

Ibid. et chart.
penes com.
de Buchan.

3. *Arthur*.

4. *Robert*.

5. *Alexander*.

These three all designed *de Albany*; but none of them had any male-issue.

6. *Walter* of Morphy, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

7. *James*, commonly called Beg, ancestor of the Stewarts of Baldoran, &c.

It is proper here to observe, that though it has been said by some authors, that these sons were born before their father and mother were married, consequently not lawful, yet it must be owned, that the subsequent marriage of their parents, by the law of Scotland, legitimated them to all intents and purposes. But further, because they were born out of the kingdom, it was thought necessary to get an act of legitimation from the crown, which they obtained, both under the privy and great seals, "for the greater security and more evident testimony," &c. (as the record bears) "to and in favours of Andrew lord Evandale, Arthur and Walter Stewarts his brothers-german, &c. &c. dated at Edinburgh, 17th April, 1479." Note, the other four brothers were then dead.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

We now return to

IV. WALTER STEWART of Morphy, sixth son of sir James, and grand-son of Murdoch duke of Albany, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Arnot of that ilk, an ancient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

Stewart's history, p. 112.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards lord Evandale.

2. *John*, ancestor of the Stewarts of Kilbeg.

1st daughter, *Matilda*, married to sir William Edmonston of Duntreath.

2. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Cunningham of Drumquhastle.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ALEXANDER, who, upon the death of his uncle, Andrew lord Evandale, without male-

male issue, succeeded to his estate and honours, and was second lord Evandale.

Records of
parliament.

He sat as a peer in the parliaments called to meet at Edinburgh, *anno* 1505, and dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his son,

VI. ANDREW, third lord Evandale, who exchanged with sir James Hamilton of Finart the barony and lordship of Evandale, in Lanark-shire, for the barony of Ochiltrie, in Air-shire, and, with consent of the crown, assumed Ochiltrie for his chief title.

Stewart's hist.

In his father's lifetime, he married Margaret, daughter of sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *Andrew*, second lord Ochiltrie, whose male-line is now extinct.

2. *Henry*, afterwards lord Methven, whose male-line is also extinct. *Vide* titles Ochiltrie and Methven in this work.

3. Sir *James Stewart* of Beath, of whom the present earl of Murray is lineally descended, as will be shown hereafter.

1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to John Boswell of Auchinleck.

2. *Anne*, married to Bartholomew Crawford of Carfe.

3. *Barbara*, married, 1st, to James Sinclair of Sanday; 2dly, to Roderick MacLeod of Lewes.

There is a remarkable protest taken in parliament by sir James Stewart earl of Arran, grandson of Andrew second lord Ochiltrie, which properly should come in under the title Ochiltrie; but that family being now extinct, as before observed, we shall insert it here. It is in these words:

"James earl of Arran, &c. protests for himself, and in name of his father's house of Ochiltrie, that neither the duke of Lennox's grace, nor nae other has right to carry the crown, or be nearest to the king's majesty's person, at any meetings of parliament, conventions of estates, &c. before the said earl's father's house, in regard of the nearness and proximity of bluid they stand in to his highness, since it is well known to sundry here present, who are ready to attest the samyn, that the lord Ochiltrie, the said earl's father, is lawfully come of the royal bluid, as lineally descending from father to son of the house of Evandale, whaes first progenitor, not lang finfyne, was son to duke Murdake, begotten in lawful bed, wha was son to duke Robert, duke of Albany, wha was uncle, tutor, and governor, a lang time to umquhill king James I. his nepot. And thereupon the said earl asked and took instru-

Append. to
the lives of
offic. of state,
p. 448.

"ments in due and competent form, &c."

We now return to,

VII. Sir JAMES STEWART of Beath, third son of Andrew third lord Evandale, and first lord Ochiltrie.

He was a man of good parts, and in great favour with king James V. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, lieutenant of the guards, constable of the castle of Down, steward of Menteith, Strathgartny, &c.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family.

He married Margaret, daughter of John, fourth lord Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the earl of Crawford, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Archibald Stewart* of Burray, who died without issue.

3. Mr. *Henry Stewart* of Bucklivie.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Mr. Robert Crichton of Cluny, lord advocate to queen Mary, and mother by him to sir James, commonly called the Admirable Crichton.

He was killed at Dunblain by the laird of Duntreath, and his two brothers, *anno* 1547, they having been formerly stewards of Menteith.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir JAMES, who obtained a charter under the greatseal (*Jacobo Stewart de Down*) of several lands, which were all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Down, *anno* 1565.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was commendator of St. Colme, and was made a knight baronet when Henry lord Darnley was created earl of Ross.

He was a steady friend of queen Mary during the civil war, and his castle of Down was always a safe retreat for the loyalists, &c.

Crawford,
Stewart, &c.

But another author says, he was intirely of the earl of Murray's party, joined the lords of the congregation, and was one of the members that sat in the convention or parliament, *anno* 1560.

Mr. Keith's
history.

However, he was sent to France upon a negotiation of importance by queen Mary, *anno* 1561.

Stewart's hist.

He was in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of his privy council, and raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Down, in 1581, the honours being then limited to his heirs-male; and one of the onerous causes is, that sir James was descended of the king's own blood, &c.

Ibid. and
Crawford's
information
for lord Lovat.

He was also appointed collector-general of all the royal revenues throughout the kingdom of Scotland.

Stewart's hist.

He

He married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Argyle, by whom he had two sons and two daughters:

1. *James*, master of Down.
 2. *Henry*, lord St. Colme. (*Vide* title Stewart lord St. Colme.)
- 1st daughter, *Anne*, married to sir John Wemyss of that ilk.
2. *Jean*, married to Simon lord Fraser of Lovat.

He died *anno* 1590, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JAMES, second lord Down, who appeared to be possessed of many eminent qualities, even when a young man, and was in great favour with king James VI. by whose special appointment he married lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late James earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, (*Jacobo domino Down*) confirming to him and his heirs, a vast number of lands and baronies, in the same manner as they had been granted to the deceased James earl of Murray, the regent, in the year 1569. The confirmation is dated *anno* 1578.

He was afterwards created earl of Murray, *anno* 1581, and was the third earl of the name of Stewart.

He got several charters under the great seal, (*Jacobo comiti Moravia, domino Down, &c.*) of many lands, *inter* 1581, *et* 1584.

By the said lady Elizabeth, he left issue two sons and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
 2. Sir *Francis Stewart*, knight of the bath.
- 1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Charles earl of Nottingham; 2dly, to sir William Monson, viscount Castle-main.
2. Lady *Mary*, married to Alexander lord Sulton.
 3. Lady *Grizel*, married to sir Robert Innes of that ilk.

This earl was beset in the night at his house of Dunibristle, by the earl of Huntly, with a considerable party of men, and was barbarously murdered, *anno* 1592, and succeeded by his eldest son,

X. JAMES, fourth earl of Murray, who, by the king's mediation and special appointment, *anno* 1601, married lady Anne Gordon, daughter of George sixth earl of Huntly, in hopes thereby to remove the animosities that subsisted between the two families, which had already occasioned much bloodshed, by their burning and plundering one another's lands; the earl of Athole, with the Grants, Dunbars, MacIntoshes, Clanchatton, &c. having taken

part with the earl of Murray, and the Gordons, MacDonalds, Camerons, &c. with the earl of Huntly.

This James got a new investiture of the whole earldom of Murray, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to sir Francis his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body, dated 17th April 1611.

He afterwards got five charters under the great seal, *Jacobo comiti Moravia*, of many other lands and baronies, *inter* 1620, *et* 1636.

By the said lady Anne Gordon, he had a son,

James, his heir, — and a daughter, Lady *Mary*, married to the laird of Grant. He died *anno* 1638, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. JAMES, fifth earl, who got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo comiti Moravia*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1641, *et* 1646.

He does not appear to have concerned himself with either party, during the troublesome reign of king Charles I. but for the most part lived retired in the country, having married lady Margaret, daughter of Alexander earl of Home, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. *James* lord Down, who died before his father without issue.
 2. *Alexander* lord Down, his father's heir.
 3. *Francis Stewart* of Culalay, who died without issue.
 4. *Archibald*, ancestor of the Stewarts of Dunearn.
- 1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Archibald, ninth earl of Argyle.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander, first lord Duffus.
 3. Lady *Henriet*, married to sir Hugh Campbell of Calder.
 4. Lady *Anne*, married to David Ross of Balnagowan.

He died *anno* 1653, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. ALEXANDER, sixth earl of Murray, a great loyalist, and steady friend of the royal family, on which account he suffered many hardships, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell, in the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds sterling, *anno* 1654.

Being also a man of extraordinary parts, he was by king Charles II. in reward of his merit and faithful services, first made lord justice general, and afterwards sole secretary of state for Scotland, *anno* 1680; but in the year 1682, the earl of Middleton was joined in commission with him, and after him the earl of Melfort.

Upon

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Stewart's hist.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Cromwell's
act of indem-
nity, and
Guthrie's me-
moirs.

Upon king James's accession to the crown, he was again appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, in which office he continued till the revolution.

In the year 1686, he was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the parliament, and one of the knights of the most noble order of the thistle, *anno* 1687.

Immediately upon king William's accession to the crown, he was divested of all his public employments, whereupon he retired to the country, where he led a private life till he died, *anno* 1700.

He married Emilia, daughter of sir William Balfour of Pitcullo, lieutenant of the tower of London, in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had four sons.

1. *James*, lord Down.
2. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Moray.
3. Mr. *John*, who died without issue.
4. Mr. *Francis*, who also became earl of Moray, and carried on the line of this family.

JAMES lord Down, eldest son and apparent heir of Alexander sixth earl of Murray, married Catharine, daughter of sir Lionel Talmash of Heilingham, by Elizabeth countess of Dyfart, dutchess dowager of Lauderdale, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to brigadier Alexander Grant of that ilk, without issue.
2. *Emilia*, married, 1st, to Thomas Fraser of Strichen, to whom she had Alexander Fraser now of Strichen, one of the senators of the college of justice; 2dly, to John earl of Crawford, and had issue.

Lord Down dying without male issue, the estate and honours, upon the death of his father, *anno* 1700, devolved upon the second son,

XIII. CHARLES, seventh earl of Moray, who married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald ninth earl of Argyle, and widow of Richard earl of Lauderdale, but dying without issue *anno* 1735, he was succeeded by his next surviving brother,

XIII. FRANCIS, eighth earl of Moray, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Murray of Drumcairn, by whom he had no surviving issue.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of John fourth lord Balmerino, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, now earl of Moray.
2. *John*, who represented the burghs of Crail, Anstruther, &c. in the ninth British parliament 1741, and is now colonel of a regiment in the service of the states general.
3. *Francis*, who was a colonel in the ar-

my, and died in Germany. He married lady Helen Montgomery, daughter of Alexander ninth earl of Eglington, by whom he had a son, Francis.

4. *Archibald*, captain of one of his majesty's ships.

5. *Henry*, major of a regiment of dragoons. He died lately in the army in Germany.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married to John Stewart of Blairhall, Esq; son of Mr. Dougal Stewart, brother german of James first earl of Bute, and one of the senators of the college of justice, to whom she had a numerous issue.

2. Lady *Emilia*, married to sir Peter Halket of Pitfirren, baronet, who represented the burghs of Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, &c. in the parliament 1734. He was colonel of a regiment of foot, and was killed in general Braddock's unfortunate engagement with the French, upon the first expedition against fort du Quesne in America, 9th July, 1755, leaving two sons.

Francis earl of Moray died *anno* 1739, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. JAMES, ninth earl of Moray, who is a knight of the most noble order of the thistle, and was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the British parliaments called to meet in 1741, 1747, 1754, and the present.

He married, 1st, Grace, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq; and widow of John third earl of Aboyne, by whom he hath a son, *Francis*, lord Down.—and a daughter, *Lady Eupheme*.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Wemyss, daughter of David earl of Wemyss, by whom he hath two sons.

1. *James*.
2. *David*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st *or*, a lion rampant, within a double tressure, (being the arms of Scotland all within a border compone *argent* and *azure*, for Stewart of the royal family; 2d, *or*, a fess cheque *argent* and *azure*, for Stewart of Down; 3d, *or*, three escutcheons pendant, within a double tressure *gules*, for Randolph earl of Murray; the 4th as the 1st.

CREST; on a wreath, a pelican in her nest feeding her young.

SUPPORTERS; two grey-hounds proper.

MOTTO; *Salus per Christum redemptorem*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Dunibristle, a noble seat in the county of Fife; at Castle-Stewart in the county of Inverness; and at Tarnaway in the county of Nairn.

N A I R N

NAIRN Lord NAIRN.

THE traditional account of the origin of this surname is, that a man of rank of the city of Narni in Italy, came to Scotland, and settled in the North, gave the name of Nairn to the town and county where he resided, from the name of the town from whence he came; that his posterity afterwards assumed Nairn for their surname.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

I. MICHAEL de NAIRN, who flourished in the reign of king Robert III.

Chart.inpub.
archiv.

In a charter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to Andrew de Hamilton, of the lands of Gallystoun, the witnesses are, Gilbert bishop of Aberdeen, chancellor, John Stewart earl of Buchan, Michael de Nairn, and many others, anno 1406.

He had issue two sons.

1. John, ancestor of the Nairns of Sandford.

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
penes Mac-
Farlane, p.
360.

2. William Nairn, who is witness in a donation by David Menzies of Weem to the monastery of Dunfermline, anno 1438.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Book of ori-
ginal writs,
penes eund.

II. JOHN, who is mentioned in the substitution of procurators by king James I. under lord Forbes, and is therein designed *nobilis vir Johannes de Nairn, &c.* anno 1426.

He was father of

III. ALEXANDER NAIRN of Sandford, who made a great figure in the reigns of king James II. and III. and was constituted comptroller of the household by the former.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 286.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1451.

Chartulary of
Murray, p.
666 and 668.

King James II. granted two charters, *villa de Spynie*, in both which Alexander Nairn de Sandford, *nostrorum computorum rotulator*, is a witness, anno 1451.

Ibid. p. 670.

Also to another charter of the same prince, *baronia de Spynie*, to which George earl of Angus, with this Alexander, designed as above, are witnesses, anno 1452.

He died in the end of the reign of king James III. leaving issue two sons.

1. Alexander, who carried on the line of the family of Sandford, of whom there are several considerable cadets, documented by charters under the great seal.

2. John, ancestor of this noble family.

6 M

IV. JOHN, second son of Alexander Nairn of Sandford, comptroller of the household, got a charter of the lands of Muckerfy from king James IV. anno 1511.

Chart.inpub.
archiv.

He left issue a son and successor,

V. JOHN, who got a charter under the great seal from king James V. *Johanni Nairn de Muckerfy, filio quondam Johannis*, confirming the above charter of the lands of Muckerfy, "to him and Margaret Oliphant his spouse; also a salmon fishing upon Tay, to them and their heirs male, &c." The confirmation is dated anno 1541.

Ibidem.

By the said Margaret Oliphant he had a son,

VI. JOHN NAIRN of Muckerfy, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, of some other lands, *Johanni filio Johannis, &c.* anno 1577.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. THOMAS, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Ochtergaven, and mill thereof, "to and in favours of Thomas Nairn of Muckerfy, and Elizabeth Fife his spouse, and the heirs-male procreate betwixt them; which failing, to the said Thomas, his heirs and assignies whatsoever, dated anno 1605."

Ibidem.

By the said Elizabeth Fife he had a son,

VIII. ROBERT NAIRN of Muckerfy, who succeeded him, and being bred to the law, and eminent in the profession, acquired a vast estate, upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, "*Roberto Nairn de Muckerfy, advocato*, of the lands of Rogertoun, Blackhall, a salmon-fishing on Tay, the lands of Pitlands, Balbrogo, Lethem, Hole de Strathurd, Cowfurd, Blacklock, Gourdy's-hill, &c. &c." all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Strathurd, to him and his heirs and assignies whatsoever, dated anno 1621.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Preston of Pennycuik, president of the college of justice in the reign of king James VI. by whom he had four sons, and two daughters.

Crawford's
peerage.

1. Robert, afterwards lord Nairn.

2. John, to whom he gave the lands of Muckerfy.

3. Alexander Nairn of Greenyards.

4. William, a captain in the king's service,

vice, who was slain at the battle of Worcester.

1st daughter, *Agnes* married to William Blair of Tarfapie.

2. *Margaret*, married to sir David Falconer of Newton, president of the college of justice in the reign of king Charles II.

He died *anno* 1652, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ROBERT NAIRN designed of Strathurd, who was also bred to the law, and was a man of great knowledge and learning.

He being a great loyalist, and strongly attached to the interest of the royal family, laid aside the gown, and took up the sword in defence of the royal cause; but when he and several others had a meeting at Eliot in Angus, in order to concert measures for levying men for the king's service, they were surpris'd in the night by a strong party of English horse, *anno* 1650, and he, with several others, were sent prisoners to the tower of London, where he suffered a ten years confinement, and was not released till the restoration of king Charles II. who was pleas'd, in reward of his constant loyalty and great sufferings, first, to confer the honour of knighthood upon him, then appointed him one of the judges of the court of session and justiciary, in which office he acquitted himself with universal applause.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter under the great seal, *domino Roberto Nairn de Strathurd, terrarum baronia de Strathurd, &c. anno* 1669.

He married *Margaret*, daughter of Patrick Græme of Inchbraco, by whom he had only one daughter,

Margaret, his sole heiress, of whom afterwards.

Diploma in
cancellaria.

The king was pleas'd further to dignify this sir Robert with the title of lord Nairn, in 1681; but, by the patent, the honours were to him only for life, remainder to his daughter *Margaret* and lord William Murray, fourth son of John Marquis of Athole, and brother of the first duke, her future husband, and their heirs-male, &c. They were accordingly married immediately thereafter.

This lord dying *anno* 1683, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his said daughter,

X. MARGARET, baroness of Nairn, whose husband, lord William Murray, assumed the name and arms of Nairn, according to the above patent, and was second lord Nairn.

By the said *Margaret*, baroness of Nairn, he had issue four sons, and eight daughters.

1. *John*, master of Nairn.

2. *Robert*, who married Jean Mercer, heiress of Aldie, whose son, William, now enjoys that estate, and takes the name of Mercer.

3. *William*, who died without issue, a captain in the Swedish East-India service.

4. *James*, an officer in the British service.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to William viscount Strathallan.

2. *Emilia*, married to Laurence Oliphant of Gask.

3. *Catharine*, married to William Murray, afterwards earl of Dunmore, father of the present earl.

4. *Marjory*, married to Duncan Robertson of Drumaquhan, heir-male of the family of Strowan.

5. *Charlotte*, married to John Robertson of Lude.

6. *Mary*.

7. *Louisa*, married to David Græme of Orchil.

8. *Henriette*.

This lord having engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preston, sent prisoner to the tower of London, tried by his peers, found guilty, and condemned to lose his head; but obtained his liberty upon the general act of indemnity, *anno* 1717.

The estate being in his lady's person, she claimed the same before the court of session, and her claim was sustained.

He died *anno* 1725, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JOHN, third lord Nairn, who married lady Catharine Murray, daughter of Charles earl of Dunmore, by whom he had issue four sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, master of Nairn, an officer in the British service.

2. *Charles*, an officer in the service of the states general.

3. *Thomas*.

4. *Henry*.

His daughter, *Clementina*.

But having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was attainted of treason, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He made his escape to France, where he now lives, &c.

A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, partie *per pale*, *sable* and *argent*, a chaplet charged with four cinquefoils, all counterchanged for Nairn; second *azure*, three stars *argent* within a double tressure, counterflorie with flowers de lis *or*, for Murray;

Murray; and the third is counterquartered, 1st and 4th pallie of fix, *or* and *fable* for Athole; 2d and 3d *or*, a fess cheque *argent* and *azure*, for Stewart earl of Athole.

CHIEF SEATS,

Were at Nairn and Strathurd, in Perthshire.

NAPIER Lord NAPIER.

THO' the surname of Napier is of very great antiquity, and were proprietors of several lands and baronies in the West of Scotland, in very early times, yet there are few of them to be found upon record, before the reign of king Alexander III.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family, was,

Chartulary of Lennox, pen. MacFarlane, p. 32 and 59.

I. JOHN de NAPIER, who had considerable possessions of lands in Dunbarton-shire, and is mentioned in a charter of Malcolm, third earl of Lennox, to Patrick, son of sir Patrick Lindsay, *anno* 1280.

He is witness in another charter of the same earl, *anno* 1294.

Prvne, vol. III. p. 655, and 656.

He afterwards, as a baron of the shire of Dunbarton, was forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, together with Matthew de Napier, *anno* 1296.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 950.

This John de Napier, with several others of the Scotch nobles, oblige themselves to deliver up the castle of Stirling to king Edward of England, *anno* 1304.

He died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, leaving issue a son,

Crawford's peerage, and Haddington's collections.

II. WILLIAM de NAPIER, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king David Bruce of the lands of Pitfour, Picknot, &c. in Perthshire, with several others in Dunbartonshire.

He was proprietor also of some lands in Haddingtonshire, as will be shown hereafter.

He was father of,

MacFarlane's collect. vol. I. p. 119.

III. JOHN de NAPIER, who being a man of parts, had been employed in several negotiations with the court of England, and had a pension of fifty merks sterling *per annum* settled upon him for life, *Johanni Napier, de regno Scotia, armigero, &c. anno* 1368.

He left issue a son and successor,

Chart. in rot. Robert II.

IV. WILLIAM, who got a charter under the great seal, confirming *Willielmo filio quondam Johannis de Napier*, the lands of Easter Garmilton, in the constabulary of Haddington, which formerly pertained to umquhil

William, son of John de Napier, &c. the confirmation is dated *anno* 1377.

He got another charter under the great seal from king Robert III. of some lands in king's Cramond in the shire of Edinburgh, *anno* 1391.

Chart. in rot. Rob. III.

He was witness also in a charter of Duncan sixth earl of Lennox, *anno* 1394.

Chartulary of Levenax.

He was governour of the castle of Edinburgh, as in a charter *Alano Laudre*, in which *Willielmus de Napier, custos castri de Edinburgh*, is a witness, *anno* 1401.

Chart. penes comitem de Lauderdale.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son,

V. ALEXANDER NAPIER, who made a great figure in the reign of king James I. and was provost of Edinburgh, *anno* 1437.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

He acquired the lands of Merchiston, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir ALEXANDER NAPIER of Merchiston, a man of good parts and learning, and in great favour with king James II. who appointed him comptroller of Scotland, *anno* 1450.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He went a pilgrimage to Canterbury in England, for which he obtained a safe conduct, *anno* 1451.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 302.

He was also provost of Edinburgh, in the year 1455.

Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, p. 122.

He was appointed one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with the English, *anno* 1459, and is then designed *Alexander Napier de Merchiston, miles*.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 421.

And being also in great favour with king James III. was by that prince constituted vice-admiral of Scotland, and one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1461, and again in 1464.

Ibid. p. 576, and 537.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Laudre of Hatton, by whom he had a son, *John*, his heir, ——— and a daughter, *Janet*, married to sir James Edmonstone of that ilk.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. JOHN, who was provost of Edinburgh,

Chart. penes
dominum
Cathcart, et
chart. in pub.
archiv.

anno 1484, and got charters under the great seal, *Johanni Napier de Merchiston*, of many different lands and baronies, particularly one upon his own resignation, of the lands of Balcormo, in the county of Fife, dated 15th August 1487.

Chart. penes
dom. de Glen-
eagles.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Murdoch Menteith of Rusky, son of John Menteith of Rusky, by lady Margaret Menteith, his spouse, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the sixth earl of Lennox, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Archibald*, his heir.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

2. *John Napier*, who got from his father the lands of Balcormo, which he disposed to sir Robert Abercrombie, 22d January, 1492.

Scottstarvet's
collect. p. 573.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married to William Adamson of Bonally, in Edinburgh-shire, by a charter in 1535.

Ibid. p. 692.

2. *Margaret*, married to ——— Corrie of Kelwood, by a charter in 1542.

Ibid. p. 307.

Elizabeth Menteith, lady Rusky, spouse to John Napier of Merchiston, with consent of Archibald Napier her son, disposes to Archibald earl of Argyle, the half of the lands of Inchinnan-Rusky, *anno* 1494.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

VIII. Sir ARCHIBALD, who got charters under the great seal, *Archibaldo Napier de Merchiston*, of many lands, particularly the lands of Gartnefs, in Dunbarton-shire, which pertained to Elizabeth Menteith, &c. *inter* 1493 et 1503.

Scottstarvet's
collect. p. 330.

This Archibald, with consent of Elizabeth lady Rusky, his mother, for the safety of the souls of Alexander Napier his goodfire, and Elizabeth Laudre his goodam, John his father, his own, and Catharine Douglas his spouse, &c. mortifies to a chaplain at St. Salvator's altar in St. Giles's kirk, an annualrent of ten merks yearly, 9th November 1493.

Ibid. p. 150.

He afterwards got a new charter of the lands of Gartnefs, Edinbillie, &c. in Dunbarton-shire, the lands of Ruskie, and others in the stewarty of Menteith, upon his own resignation, all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Edinbillie, 25th May 1509.

By the said Catharine Douglas, a daughter of the family of Lochleven, he had issue three sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John*.

3. *William*.

The two last are both mentioned in a charter hereafter narrated.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir ALEXANDER NAPIER of Mer-

chiston, who got a charter of the whole barony of Edinbillie, to him and Janet Chisholme his spouse, and the heirs-male procreate betwixt them; which failing, to John, then to William, his brothers-german, and the heirs-male of their bodies; which failing, to the other heirs-male of his father's body; which all failing, to his own nearest heirs-male whatsoever, dated 12th June 1512.

By the said Janet, daughter of Edmund Chisholme of Cromlix, he had a son,

Alexander, his heir, ——— and two daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to sir John Melvil of Raith, ancestor of the earl of Melvil.

2. *Janet*, married to Archibald Bruce of Pitfouls.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he was slain with his majesty, *anno* 1513, and was succeeded by his only son,

X. ALEXANDER NAPIER of Merchiston, who married Margaret, daughter of sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchie, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Archibald*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who settled in the county of Bedford in England, where his posterity still subsist with lustre.

3. *Andrew*, who is mentioned in a charter *anno* 1546.

He was slain at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, and succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir ARCHIBALD, who got charters under the great seal, *Archibaldo Napier de Merchiston et Edinbillie*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1548 et 1558.

He got another charter from queen Mary, declaring, that albeit the lands of Balnavade in the isle of Inchinnan, and fishing on Lochlomond, were holden of the earl of Lennox, and fallen to the crown by his forfeiture, yet her majesty considering, that this Archibald and his predecessors were in no sort guilty in the crimes of the earl of Lennox; and that the said Archibald, his predecessors, had accompanied her majesty and her predecessors at Flowdon and Pinkie, and were there slain; therefore her majesty gives to the said Archibald, the said lands of Balnavade, with the isle, fishings thereof, &c. 14th June 1558.

He afterwards got several other charters, in which he was designed by the title of Edinbillie, *inter* 1578 et 1584.

He was in great favour with king James VI. who first conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and then made him master of the mint, *anno* 1587.

He

Ibid. p. 261, &
chart. in pub.
archiv.

Charta penes
comitem de
Leven.

Crawford's
peerage.

Ibidem.

MacFarlane's
collect. vol. II.
p. 300.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem, and
Scottstarvet's
collect. p. 874.

Ibidem.

Balcarras's
memoirs.

Crawford's
peerage.

He married, 1st, Janet, daughter of Mr. Francis Bothwell, one of the senators of the college of justice, and ancestor of lord Holyrood-house, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Mounbray of Barnboul, by whom he had likewise a son,

Sir *Alexander Napier* of Lauriston, one of the senators of the college of justice, in the reign of king Charles I.—and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to James lord Ogilvie.

2. *Agnes*, married to sir Patrick Gray of Innergowrie.

He died anno 1608, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JOHN NAPIER of Merchiston, a man of exquisite fine parts, great learning, and a surprizing genius for the mathematicks.

His logarithms, and other works that have been published, are lasting monuments of his sublime judgment, knowledge and penetration.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

In his father's lifetime he got charters under the great seal, *Johanni Napier feodotario de Merchiston*, of many lands, inter 1595 et 1599.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters of several other lands, inter 1612 et 1618.

Crawford's
peerage.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a son, Sir *Archibald*, afterwards lord Napier.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of sir James Chisholm of Cromlix, by whom he had five sons, and five daughters.

1. *John Napier* of Easter-Torrie.

2. Mr. *Robert*, ancestor of the Napiers of Kilcroich.

3. Mr. *Alexander Napier* of Gillets.

4. *William Napier* of Ardmore, of whom also the Napiers of Craiganet are descended.

5. *Adam*, progenitor of the Napiers of Blackston.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Stewart of Rosythe, in the county of Fife.

2. *Jean*, married to James Hamilton of Kilbrackmont, in the same county.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to William Cunningham of Craigends.

4. *Agnes*, married to George Drummond of Balloch.

5. *Helen*, married to Mr. Matthew Brisbane, parson of Erskine, an eminent divine. [They all had issue.]

He died anno 1617, and was succeeded by his only son of the first marriage,

XIII. Sir ARCHIBALD, who got many

6 N

charters under the great seal, *domino Archibaldo Napier de Merchiston*, of different lands and baronies, inter 1618 et 1621.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was also a man of good parts, great probity and honour, and highly esteemed by king James VI. who appointed him one of his privy council.

In the year 1622, he was made treasurer-depute, one of the judges of the court of session, and lord justice-clerk.

Upon the accession of king Charles I. to the crown, he was continued in the offices of treasurer-depute and the court of session, and was, by that prince, raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Napier of Merchiston, dated 4th May 1627, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his body for ever.

Diploma in
pub. archiv.
hared. masc.
ex corpore suo
in perpetuum.

He married lady Margaret Graham, daughter of John earl of Montrose, and sister of the great marquis, by whom he had one son,

Archibald, his heir, ——— and one daughter,

Elizabeth, married to sir George Stirling of Keir.

He was a great loyalist, and invariably attached to the interest of the royal family, and having openly declared his dislike to the proceedings of the covenanters, was by them, without any crime alledged, imprisoned first in the castle of Edinburgh, then in the tolbooth of Linlithgow, where he continued till he was liberate by Montrose, after the battle of Kilsyth.

Guthry's me-
moirs.

He accompanied that great man to the battle of Philiphaugh, though then very old; and after their defeat he retired to the North, where, oppressed with age, and grief for the troubles in which he saw his king and country involved, he died at Fincastle in Athole, in November 1645.

He was a man of a most unblemished life and character, yet the covenanters threatened to have him forfeited after he was dead; but upon his friends paying to them five thousand pounds, anno 1647, it was prevented.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his son,

XIV. ARCHIBALD, second lord Napier, who inherited all his father's virtues, was also a firm and steady friend of the royal family, suffered many hardships on that account, and was particularly excepted out of Cromwell's act of indemnity, anno 1654.

Cromwell's
act of indem-
nity.

He then retired to Holland, where he died in the beginning of the year 1660, having married lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of John earl of Marr, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

Crawford's
peerage.

1. *Archibald*, his heir.

2. *John*

2. *John Napier*, Esq; a youth of great hopes and spirit, who was killed in the sea-fight against the Dutch, in the year 1672, without issue.

1st daughter, *Jean*, married to sir Thomas Nicholson of Carnock, whose son succeeded to the honours of Napier.

2. *Margaret*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

3. *Mary*, died unmarried.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. ARCHIBALD, third lord Napier, a man of great integrity and honour, and highly esteemed by king Charles II.

There being no male issue of the patentee's body alive, and this lord being unmarried, he made a resignation of his estate and honours in the king's hands, who received it, and granted him a new patent with the former precedency, "to him and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to the heirs female of his body, the eldest succeeding without division; which failing, to his three sisters successively, and the other heirs contained in the settlement of the estate." And in case of an heir female so succeeding, they and their heirs are obliged to carry the name and arms of Napier, &c. The patent is dated 7th February 1677.

He dying a bachelor, anno 1683, his estate and honours, in virtue of the above patent, devolved upon his nephew,

Sir Thomas Nicholson of Carnock, only son of his eldest sister, who was fourth lord Napier; but he dying unmarried in June 1686, the estate and honours then went to the second sister,

XV. MARGARET, baroness of Napier, second daughter of the second lord, who married John Brisbane, Esq; secretary to the royal navy, and resident from king Charles II. to the court of France, by whom she had a son,

John, designed master of Napier, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, of whom more afterwards.

John master of Napier, only son of Margaret the baroness, was bred in the navy, and appeared to have a great genius for that service, but died on board the Deptford man of war on the coast of Guinea, anno 1704, without issue, whereby the representation devolved upon his sister,

XVI. ELIZABETH, only daughter of Margaret the baroness, who, after her brother's death, was designed mistress of Napier.

In the year 1699, she married sir William, son and heir of sir Francis Scot of Thirlestane, Bart. to whom she had a son,

Francis, now lord Napier, — and two daughters, who both died young.

Elizabeth, mistress of Napier, died anno 1705. And her mother Margaret, baroness of Napier, dying in 1706, the estate and honours devolved upon her grandson,

XVII. FRANCIS, son of sir William Scot by the said Elizabeth, and great-grand-son of the second lord.

Upon the death of his grand-mother, the baroness, he succeeded to the honours, and assumed the surname of Napier, in terms of the last mentioned patent, and is fifth lord Napier.

He married, 1st, lady Henriette Hope, daughter of Charles earl of Hopeton, by whom he had five sons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, master of Napier.

2. *Charles*, a captain in the royal navy.

3. *Francis*, a captain of marines.

4. *John*, a lieutenant in the 25th regiment of foot, who died in Germany the day after the battle of Minden.

5. *Mark*, a captain of foot.

His daughter, *Henriette*, died an infant.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of captain George Johnston, by whom he hath four sons, and three daughters.

1. *George*.

2. *James*, who died in 1760.

3. *Patrick*.

4. *James-John*.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, died an infant.

2. *Esther*.

3. *Mary*.

His eldest son, William, master of Napier, a captain in the royal Scotch dragoons, married Mary-Anne, daughter of Charles eighth lord Cathcart, by whom he has one son, Francis, and two daughters, 1. Mary-Anne, 2. Henrietta.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent*, a saltire engrailed between four roses *gules*, for Napier: 2d and 3d *or*, on a bend *azure*, a star between two crescents of the first, within a double tressure counterflore, with flower de lis of the second, for Scot of Thirlestane.

CREST; on a wreath, a right arm couped below the elbow, and erect, grasping a crescent.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, an eagle proper; on the sinister, a chevalier in a coat of mail, holding a lance with a pennon, all proper, and below the shield by way of compartment,

Diploma penes dominum Napier.

partment, a mural crown *argent*, masoned *sable*, out of which issue six launces, disposed in saltire as the former.

MOTTO; *Ready, ay ready.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Ballenton in Perth-shire, Thirlestane in Berwick-shire, and Edinbillie in Stirling-shire.

LESLEY Lord NEWARK.

PATRICK LESLEY, first lord Lindores, second son of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, by lady Jean Stewart his wife, daughter of Robert third earl of Orkney, had five sons, and five daughters.

1. Patrick, who died without issue.
2. James, afterwards lord Lindores.
3. Robert.
4. Ludovick.
5. David, the first of this family.

For the daughters, *vide* title lord Lindores, page 408th of this work.

I. DAVID LESLEY, fifth son of Patrick first lord Lindores, being a younger brother, and having a genius for arms, went abroad to push his fortune in the foreign wars, got into the service of the king of Sweden in Germany, and having remarkably distinguished himself upon several occasions for his military skill and capacity, soon rose to the rank of a colonel of horse.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he returned to Scotland, entered into the service of the parliament, was appointed lieutenant-general of the forces they sent to England, to the parliament's assistance against the king.

Immediately after the battle of Nasby, he made a quick march with a considerable body of horse to Scotland, surprised and defeated the great Montrose at Philiphaugh, *anno* 1645, and, for his good and faithful services, got a gift from the parliament of fifty thousand merks, to be paid out of the fine imposed upon the marquis of Douglas for being on the king's side, 18th March 1646.

He was declared lieutenant-general of all the forces in Scotland, had a pension of one thousand pounds *per* month settled on him, 29th February 1647, and that besides his pay as colonel of the Perth-shire horse.

When the Scots determined to raise an army to rescue the king, Mr. Lesley was made general of the horse, by a commission dated 11th May 1648; and from this time forward, he appears to have been a loyal subject; however, he was then laid aside, and general Middleton obtained the chief command, by a commission dated 19th June, that same year.

After the murder of the king (which horrible scene general Lesley had in the utmost detestation) none appeared more desirous of a restoration of the royal family than the general.

When the Scots declared for king Charles II. and began to raise forces for his service, in 1650, general Lesley was appointed one of their chief commanders, and soon got into great favour with his majesty.

And though he was defeated at Dunbar by Oliver Cromwell, yet it is acknowledged he acted the part of a brave and able officer.

After the king was crowned at Scoon, in January 1651, there was a new army levied, which the king commanded in person, and Mr. Lesley was appointed major-general. But at the unfortunate battle of Worcester he was taken prisoner, and committed to the tower of London, where he continued confined till the restoration of king Charles II. in May 1660.

The king, in reward of his faithful services, and great sufferings, was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Baron of Newark, in the county of Fife, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 31st August 1660, and settled on him a pension of five hundred pounds *per ann.*

Lord Newark at that time had some enemies at court, who endeavoured to impress the king with bad notions of his sincerity and integrity; but the king, being convinced of his honesty, wrote a letter to him with his own hand, which is still preserved in the family; wherein his majesty assures him, that he is perfectly satisfied of his honour and loyalty; that it is not in the power of the malice of his enemies to lessen his esteem of him; that if he had occasion to levy an army for his own service, he would not fail to give his lordship a command in it, &c.

He married Jean, daughter of sir John York, of the kingdom of England, knight, by whom he had a son,

David, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, Bart.

2. Mary, married to sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, Bart.

3. Margaret,

Diploma in pub. archiv. hared. mase. ex ejus corp.

Original letter, pen. dom. Newark.

Minutes of parliament.

Rescinded acts of parl.

Rescinded acts, and minutes of parl.

Ibidem.

3. *Margaret*, married to colonel James Campbell, fourth son of Archibald ninth earl of Argyle. [They all had issue.]

This lord, with consent of David master of Newark, his eldest son, on 16th August 1672, made a resignation of his estate and honours in the king's hands, upon which he got a new grant of the honours, with the precedence of the former patent, "to David lord Newark" during his life, and after his decease to "David master of Newark, his eldest son, and the heirs-male lawfully to be procreate of his body; which failing, to Jean Lesly his eldest daughter, and the heirs-male or female lawfully to be procreate of the said Jean Lesly her body; which failing, to the other heirs of tailzie mentioned in the grant of the lands, they carrying the name and arms of Lesly, &c. with the title, rank, and dignity of a lord of parliament, &c. &c. &c."

Signature in
the records.

Chart. penes
dom. Newark.

Upon which there passed a charter under the great seal, confirming the lands in terms thereof, containing a *novodamus*, &c. &c.

The old lord died *anno* 1682, and was succeeded by his son,

II. DAVID, second lord Newark, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Stewart of Grantully, by whom he had five daughters.

1. *Jean*, afterwards baroness of Newark.
2. *Mary*, died unmarried.
3. *Christian*, married to Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Esq;.
4. *Grizel*, married to Thomas Drummond of Logyalmond, Esq;.
5. *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

This lord dying without male issue, *anno* 1694, the estate and honours devolved upon his eldest daughter,

III. JEAN, baroness of Newark, who married sir Alexander Anstruther of the county of Fife, Bart. by whom she had three sons, and six daughters.

1. *William*, now lord Newark.
2. *David*.
3. *Alexander*, married, and hath issue.
1st daughter, *Christian*.
2. *Helen*, married to Mr. John Chalmers of Raderny, minister of the gospel at Kilconquhar.
3. *Jean*.
4. *Catharine*.
5. *Margaret*.
6. *Johanna*.

She died *anno* 1740, and was succeeded in the estate and honours by her eldest son,

IV. WILLIAM, who having assumed the name of Lesly, is third lord Newark.

The British parliament having begun lately to make a narrow scrutiny into the rights and titles of some of our Scotch nobility to their peerages, that of Newark was of the number, and, after a full hearing, the house of lords, by their decision in 1761, sustained and confirmed the peerage of Newark to this lord, according to the patent and resignation above-mentioned.

He is now a captain of invalids.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Lesly; 2d *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, debrused with a ribbon *sable*, for Abernethy; 3d *argent*, three piles issuing from the chief *sable*, for Anstruther; and by way of furtout a scutcheon *gules*, charged with a three-towered castle *argent*, masoned *sable*, for Lindores.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-angel winged *or*, holding in his right hand a griffon's head proper.

SUPPORTERS; two griffons *argent*, beaked, winged, and armed *or*.

MOTTO; *Periissem ni periissem*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At Newark in Fife.

B A R R E T Lord NEWBURGH.

Diploma in
arch. Carol. I.

SIR Edward Barret of Evely, of the county of Essex in England, knight, being a man of parts and spirit, became a favourite of king Charles I. who created him a peer of Scotland, by the title of lord Barret of Newburgh,

on 17th October 1627, by patent to the heirs male of his body.

He married Anne, daughter of sir Edward Carey, knight; but dying without male issue, the honours became extinct.

LIVINGSTON

LIVINGSTON Earl of NEWBURGH.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

Sir JOHN LIVINGSTON of Calendar, who flourished in the reign of king Robert III. and by a daughter of ——— Menteith of Carse, left issue three sons.

1. Sir Alexander of Calendar, his successor.
2. Robert, progenitor of the earl of Newburgh.

3. John, &c. *Vide* page 411th of this work. Robert, second son of sir John Livingston of Calendar, lived in the reigns of king James I. and II. was designed by the title of West-Quarter, and of him was lineally descended

I. Sir JOHN LIVINGSTON of Kinnaird, who got charters, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Kinnaird, in Stirling-shire, Smithshope, &c. *inter* 1617 *et* 1620. He left issue a son and successor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. in archiv. Caroli I.

II. Sir JAMES LIVINGSTON of Kinnaird, a man of excellent parts, and greatly esteemed by king Charles I. who, in the beginning of his reign, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber; and having served his majesty with great fidelity and honour, was raised by him to the dignity of the peerage, with the title of viscount Newburgh, 13th November 1647.

Lord Clarendon.

After the murder of his royal master, he continued steady in his loyalty to his son king Charles II. and kept a close correspondence with his majesty when abroad; which being discovered by Oliver Cromwell, he, with difficulty, made his escape out of England, and got safe to the king at the Hague, *anno* 1650, was most graciously received, and continued with his majesty during all the time of his exile.

Diploma in pub. archiv. hared. quibuscunque.

Immediately after the restoration, he was constituted captain of the guards, and further dignified with the titles of earl of Newburgh, viscount Kinnaird, lord Livingston of Flancraig, &c. by patent to his heirs whatsoever, dated 31st December 1660.

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 172.

He married lady Catharine Howard, daughter of Theophilus earl of Suffolk, widow of George lord Aubigny, by whom he had a son, Charles, his heir.

Lord Clarendon.

He died in the year 1670, leaving behind him the character of one of the finest gentlemen of the age, of untainted principles of loyalty and honour.

He was succeeded by his only son,

III. CHARLES, second earl of Newburgh, who married Frances, daughter of Francis lord Brudenel, son and heir apparent of Robert, and brother of George earls of Cardigan. After his death, she was married to Richard third lord Bellew, in the kingdom of Ireland, and had issue.

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 388.

By her he had only one daughter, Charlotte, his sole heiress, afterwards countess of Newburgh.

He died *anno* 1694, and was succeeded by his only child,

IV. CHARLOTTE, countess of Newburgh, who, according to the patent, succeeded both to the estate and honours.

She married, 1st, Thomas, son and apparent heir of Hugh lord Clifford of Chudleigh by whom she had two daughters.

Ibid. vol. V. p. 224.

1. Lady Frances.
2. Lady Anne.

She married, 2dly, the honourable Charles Radcliffe, second son of Francis earl of Derwentwater, by whom she had two sons, and three daughters.

Salmon's abridgment.

1. James, now earl of Newburgh.
2. James-Clement Radcliffe.
- 1st daughter, lady Charlotte.
2. Lady Barbara.
3. Lady Mary. [All born in France.]

This Charles having been taken at sea in a French ship, *anno* 1745, was sent prisoner to the tower of London, and, upon a former sentence of death for the rebellion 1715, he was beheaded upon Tower-hill, 8th December 1746.

The countess dying in 1755, the honours of Newburgh devolved upon her eldest son,

V. JAMES, third earl of Newburgh.

A R M S.

Argent on a bend between three gilly-flowers *gules*, an anchor of the first, all within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *vert*.

CREST; a moor's head couped proper, bended *gules* and *argent*, with pendants *argent* at his ears.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter a savage proper, wreathed about the head and middle *vert*, and on the sinister by a horse *argent*, furnished *gules*.

MOTTO; *Si je puis*. — If I can.

When this family resided in Scotland, Kinnaird was their chief seat.

CHEYNE

CHEYNE Viscount NEWHAVEN.

Chart. in cancellaria, hæred. masc. e corpore suo in perpetuum.

KING Charles II. was pleased to dignifie, with the peerage of Scotland, Charles Cheyne of the county of Middlesex in England, Esq; descended of an antient family in Buckinghamshire, by the titles of lord Cheyne and viscount Newhaven, near Leith, in the county of Midlothian, by patent to the heirs-male of his body for ever, dated at Windsor, 17th May 1681.

He left issue a son,

William, second viscount of Newhaven,

who was, by queen Anne, constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Bucks, in place of the earl of Bridgewater, *anno* 1712. Crawford's peerage.

But upon king George I.'s accession to the crown, he was removed, *anno* 1714. Ibidem.

He had issue only one daughter,

Elizabeth, married to sir Henry Monson of Lincolnshire, baronet. Scots compendium.

And dying without male issue, *anno* 1728, the honours became extinct.

MAXWELL Earl of NITHSDALE.

THE surname of Maxwell is mentioned in our oldest records, as soon as surnames began to be frequently used in Scotland.

Their immediate ancestor, Machus, or Macus, lived in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, appears to have been a man of rank, and had considerable possessions in the county of Roxburgh, which were afterwards called the barony and parish of Macuswell, and from thence the surname of the family.

Sir James Dalrymple.

A learned and judicious antiquary says, he has often met with the name of Machus in antient writs, and that it appears to be Saxon.

He says also, that Herbert, the donor of the church of Macuswell to the monastery of Kelso, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. was descended of the said Machus.

From him therefore we proceed to deduce the descent of this most noble family.

I. **MACHUS**, proprietor of the lands and barony of Macuswell, near Kelso in Roxburghshire, is witness to the foundation charter of the monastery of Selkirk, by David earl of Northumberland, afterwards king David I. Ibidem, and Lives of the offic. of state.

He had issue two sons.

1. *Hugo*.

2. *Edmund*, who both assumed their surname from their father's lands and barony of Macuswell, as was the custom of those early times, which in process of time came to be called Maxwell.

These brothers lived in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

In a donation of that good prince to the monastery of Newbottle,

Chartulary of Newbottle.

II. **HUGO** de **MACUSWELL**, together with Herbert the chancellor, are witnesses.

This Herbert is the first chancellor we find upon record in Scotland, and died about the year 1140.

In a perambulation and division of the lands of Molla, Edmundus de Macuswell and Hugo de Morville, are witnesses. Chartulary of Kelso.

This is afterwards confirmed by king Malcolm IV. *anno* 1159.

Whether Herbert, the next of this family, was son of Hugh or Edmund, we cannot pretend to say, but he succeeded to the estate.

III. **HERBERTUS** de **MACUSWELL** flourished in the reign of king Malcolm IV. who succeeded David *anno* 1153, and that of king William who succeeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

He appears to have been much about king William's court, was witness to many of his charters, and is said to have been progenitor of all the Maxwells in Scotland.

He was high sheriff of the county of Roxburgh, and made a donation to the monastery of Kelso, of the church of Macuswell, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* confirmed by king Malcolm IV. Ibidem.

In a charter of king William to the monastery of Kelso, of some pasturage on the Molla, Herbertus de Maxwell, Nigellus de Herries, and Malcolm de Keith, are witnesses. Ibidem.

In another charter of the same prince of a donation to the monastery of Kelso, Herbertus de Macuswell, Hugh the chancellor, and William de Lindsay, are witnesses. Ibidem.

Hugh was chancellor from 1189 to 1199.

The same Herbert is witness to several charters and donations of the said king William to the monastery of Paisley, betwixt the years 1180 and 1198. Chartulary of Paisley.

He died about the year 1200, and left issue two sons.

1. Sir

1. Sir John, his heir.

Chartulary of Kelso.

2. Robert de Macuswell, who, in a donation to the monastery of Kelso, by Bernard de Houdon, is designed son of Herbert the vicecomes, and brother of sir John, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir JOHN MACUSWELL, a man of good parts. He was concerned in all the public transactions of his time, and was in great favour with king Alexander II. who succeeded king William, anno 1214.

Chartulary of Kelso.

He succeeded his father also in the sheriffship of the county of Roxburgh, for in an agreement betwixt the abbot and convent of Kelso, and William de Vetere Ponte, Johannes de Macuswel vicecomes de Roxburgh, is a witness, anno 1203.

Ibidem.

In a convention betwixt the abbot and convent of Kelso, and Eustachius de Vesey, John de Macuswell, vicecomes de Roxburgh, is a witness, anno 1207.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 203.

He was one of the ambassadors extraordinary sent by king Alexander to the court of England, to negotiate some affairs of importance, anno 1215.

Ibid. p. 241.

He was again sent to that court to negotiate the marriage betwixt king Alexander and princess Johanna, eldest daughter of the king of England, anno 1220, which was happily accomplished.

The family by this time had got considerable possessions in Dumfries-shire, particularly the lands and barony of Carlawerock, which continued long to be one of their chief seats and titles.

Chartulary of Murray, penes MacFarlane.

In a transaction betwixt Bricius bishop of Murray, and John de Byseth, Malcolm earl of Fife, sir John Macuswell, and John de Haya, are witnesses, anno 1221; likewise to a charter of king Alexander II. in the year 1225.

Chartulary of Kelso.

He was also witness to a charter of king Alexander, confirming the privileges of the monastery of Kelso, together with William de Boseth chancellor, Walter de Olifard justiciar, &c. anno 1222.

Chartulary of Paisley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

He is witness to several donations and charters of the same prince to the monastery of Paisley, inter 1224 et 1230.

Lives of the offic. of state.

Chartulary of Coldingham, penes MacFarlane.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, and Levenax.

In the year 1231, sir John Macuswell, lord of Carlawerock, was constituted lord great chamberlain of Scotland, in the room of Henry de Baliol, and is witness in many charters and donations to the monastery of Coldingham, by king Alexander II. inter 1230 et 1236, in which he is designed camerarius Scotia, &c. Also in several donations to the abbacy of Dunfermline, betwixt the years 1232 and 1238.

He died anno 1241, leaving issue a son,

Chronicle of Melrose.

V. EUMERUS or AYMERUS de MACUSWELL, dominus de Carlawerock, who succeeded him, and was witness with his father in a charter by king Alexander II. of a donation to the monastery of Coldingham, anno 1232.

Chartulary of Coldingham.

He is witness in another charter of the same prince, dated apud castrum puellarum, 21st April 1235.

Chartulary of Murray.

He is witness also in a donation to the monastery of Paisley, together with Malcolm earl of Fife, Malcolm earl of Lennox, &c. and is then designed dominus Eumerus de Macuswell, miles, anno 1239.

Chartulary of Paisley.

This sir Eumer was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, by king Alexander III. and was one of the magnates Scotia who entered into a solemn engagement not to conclude a peace with the king of England, without the consent of the prince and nobles of Wales, anno 1258.

Lives of the offic. of state, Rymer, tom. I. p. 653.

He was also justiciar of Galloway in the same reign.

He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Roland de Mearns, by whom he got a great accession to his estate, particularly the lands, barony, and castle of Mearns, in Renfrew-shire, which continued long in this family.

Lives of the offic. of state, history of the shire of Renfrew, &c.

Eumerus de Macuswell et Maria uxor ejus, are mentioned in Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, anno 1255.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 566.

By her he had issue two sons.

1. Sir Herbert, his heir.

2. Sir John, first of the Macuswells of Nether-Pollock, who, in a donation of sir Herbert to the monastery of Paisley, is designed frater dicti Herberti, &c. and was ancestor of the Maxwells of Pollock, Calderwood, &c.

Chartulary of Paisley.

Sir Eumer was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir HERBERT de MAXSWELL, lord of Carlawerock, a man of great parts, honour and merit.

He obtained a charter from king Alexander III. of the lands of Wester-Pencaitland, upon the resignation of John de Pencaitland, anno 1276, which continued long in the possession of this family.

Dalrymple's collect. p. 353.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who obliged themselves to receive and defend princess Margaret, daughter of Eric king of Norway, for their lawful queen and sovereign, in case of king Alexander's death without male issue, anno 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He, with many others of the Scotch nobility, agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret with prince Edward of England, in 1290.

Ibid. p. 471.

After the death of that young queen, he was one of the magnates Scotia chosen on the part

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 553.

part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Prynne, vol.
III. p. 651,
662, &c.

He was afterwards, with many others of his countrymen, forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, for lands lying in different counties, and is then designed *dominus Herbertus de Macuswell, miles, anno* 1296.

He died before the year 1300, leaving issue three sons.

1. Sir John, his heir.

2. Sir Herbert, who got from his father the lands and barony of Mearns, and carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Chartulary of
Paisley.

3. Alexander Macuswell, who is witness in his brother's donation to the monastery of Paisley, hereafter mentioned.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Prynne's col-
lect. vol. III.
p. 651.

VII. Sir JOHN MAXWELL, lord of Car-laverock, who with his father swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

MacFarlane's
collect. vol. II.
p. 194.

This sir John, designed *filius et haeres Herberti de Makswell*, grants a charter *domino Ade Gordon*, of the lands of Glenkens in Galloway, *anno* 1297.

He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

Chartulary of
Paisley, F. 61.

VII. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL of Car-laverock, who in his brother's lifetime made a donation to the monastery of Paisley, of eight acres and ane half, and twenty-eight particates of land, lying in his territory and new village of Mearns in Renfrew-shire, to which his brothers sir John and Alexander Makswells are witnesses; and his seal, together with that of Robert bishop of Glasgow, are thereunto appended. This deed has no date, but Robert was bishop there from 1273 to 1316.

Ibid. fol. 62.

He made another donation to the same monastery, of six merks *per annum*, out of his mill of Mearns, to which sir John Makswell of Nether-Pollock is a witness. This deed is also without date, but by the witnesses appears to have been about the year 1300.

He was succeeded by his son,

Crawford's
peerage.

VIII. Sir EUSTACE MAXWELL, lord of Car-laverock, a great patriot, and a firm and steady friend to king Robert Bruce.

He held out his castle of Car-laverock against the English for many weeks, and at last obliged them to raise the siege. But lest it should afterwards have fallen into the enemies hands, he demolished all the fortifications himself, for which generous action king Robert nobly rewarded him with grants of several lands, *pro fractione et prostratione castri de Car-*

laverock, &c. He also remitted him the sum of ten pounds sterling, which was payable to the crown yearly out of his lands of Car-laverock, *dictas decem libras, pradio Eustacio et heredibus suis, per presentes remittimus in perpetuum, &c.*

Some time thereafter he was accused of having been concerned in some treasonable practices against the crown, at least of concealing them; but upon a strict enquiry, he was found innocent, and acquitted. He was one of the Scotch nobles who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

In the reign of king David Bruce, Edward Baliol for some time prevailing, gave the lands of Bonkill (then the property of Sir John Stewart) to sir Thomas ———, an English knight, to which Eustachius de Maxwell is a witness, *anno* 1340.

He married Helen, daughter of sir ——— Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, by whom he had a son,

IX. Sir JOHN MAXWELL of Car-laverock, who succeeded him, and was also designed *dominus ejusdem, et de Pencaitland*.

He was a man of great spirit, and a steady friend of king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, but obtained his liberty soon afterwards.

He made a donation to the monastery of Kelso, *pro salute anima sua*, and is then designed *Johannes de Maxwell, dominus ejusdem*, to which Thomas de Somerville, Andrew de Keith, &c. are witnesses, *circa annum* 1350.

And dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir JOHN MAXWELL, also designed *dominus ejusdem*.

He made a donation to the monastery of Dryburgh, of the patronage of the church of Pencaitland, &c. wherein he is called *filius et haeres domini Johannis de Pencaitland, &c.*

He was one of the *magnates Scotia* who obtained, from the estates of the nation, full powers to treat and agree with the English about king David's liberty, *anno* 1357, which in that year was happily accomplished.

He again obtained a safe conduct to go up to England to negotiate with that court, *anno* 1365.

He made a donation, to the monastery of Kilwinning, of the patronage of the church of Libberton, with an acre of land lying contiguous thereto, *pro salute anima sua, et Agnetis sponse sue, anno* 1367.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. and
Haddington's
collections.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 274, &
275.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 177.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. Elena
Maxwell, re-
lieta quond.
dom. Eustacii,
&c.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 534.

Chartulary of
Kelso.

Charta penes
comitem de
Lauderdale.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 43.

Ibid. p. 463.

Chart. in ar-
chivis regis
David.

By

Charta penes
dom. Pollock
de eodem.

By the said Agnes he left issue a son,
Sir Robert, his heir,——and a daughter,
Agnes, married to sir Robert Pollock of
that ilk.

He was succeeded by his son,

Crawfurd's
peerage.

XI. Sir ROBERT MAXWELL of Carlave-
rock. He made a great figure in the reigns
of king Robert II. and III. and had the ho-
nour of knighthood conferred upon him by
the former, with whom he was in great fa-
vour.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He obtained from that prince a charter un-
der the great seal, upon his father's resignati-
on, to Robert, son and heir of John Maxwell
of Carlaverock, knight, (wherein he is de-
signed *dilectus consanguineus regis*) and Chri-
stian, his wife, and their heirs, of all the lands
he had holding of the king or prince, as fully
and freely as any of his predecessors possessed
the same, dated at Kilwinning, the 9th day
of September, 1371.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Lauderdale.

He made a donation to the monastery of
Dryburgh, of the superiority of all his lands,
in his territory of Pencaitland, which John
Maitland lord of Thirlestane held of him, *pro
salute anime sue, et Herberti filii sui et here-
dis, &c.*

This sir Robert being a man of great abi-
lities, was appointed one of the ambassadors
extraordinary to the court of England, *super
arduis materiis regna Scotia et Anglie tangenti-
bus, &c. anno 1413.*

By the said Christian his wife, he had is-
sue two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir Herbert, his heir.

2. Eumerus de Maxwell, who, in a char-
ter under the great seal, anno 1424, is design-
ed *frater Herberti, &c.*

His daughter, Margaret, married to John
lord Montgomery.

He died in an advanced age, about the year
1420, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XII. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL of Car-
laverock, who, in his father's lifetime, obtain-
ed from Archibald earl of Douglas, a grant of
the stewartry of Annandale, confirmed by
Robert duke of Albany, anno 1409, and af-
terwards by a charter under the great seal,
&c. which added greatly to his power and
interest in that country.

Rymer, tom.
X. p. 307.

He was appointed one of the hostages for
king James I.'s ransom, anno 1423, and is then
designated *Herbertus Maxwell de Carlaverock.*

He had the honour of knighthood confer-
red upon him at the solemnity of his majesty's
coronation, anno 1424, and soon thereafter
was created a lord of parliament, by the title
of lord Maxwell of Carlaverock, &c.

6 P

He was one of the lords who sat on the Fordun, vol:
trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, anno 1425. II. p. 483.

In 1430, he was appointed warden of the Rymer, tom.
marches, and is then designed *Herbertus domi- X. p. 491.*
nus Maxwell; and again, anno 1438.

He married Margaret de Craigy, by whom
he had two sons.

1. Robert, master of Maxwell.

2. Eustace, ancestor of the Maxwells of
Tealing in the county of Forfar.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XIII. ROBERT, master of Maxwell, eldest
son and apparent heir of Herbert lord Maxwell,
married Janet, daughter of John lord Forrester,
chamberlain of Scotland, by lady Jean Sinclair
his wife, daughter of Henry earl of Orkney.

Ib. and Craw-
furd's peer-
age.

He died before his father, leaving issue by
the said Janet Forrester, a son,

XIV. HERBERT, second lord Maxwell,
who succeeded his grandfather, and was ap-
pointed one of the guarantees of a treaty with
the English, anno 1449.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 254.

He got the *officium senescalli vallis Anan-
diæ* renewed, and confirmed to him, and got
charters under the great seal, of many lands
and baronies, inter 1440 et 1450.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married, first, a daughter of sir Herbert
Herries of Terreagles, by whom he had two
sons and one daughter.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. Sir Edward, ancestor of the Maxwells
of Tinwald, Monreith, &c.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

His daughter, Agnes, married to Gilbert
lord Kennedy.

He married, 2dly, Isabel, daughter of Wil-
liam lord Seton, widow of sir Alan Stewart
of Darnly, by whom he had five sons and
two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. George, ancestor of the Maxwells of
Garnfalloch.

2. David.

3. Adam, of whom the Maxwells of South-
bar, &c. in Renfrew-shire, are descended.

4. John.

5. William.

1st daughter, Janet.

2. Mariotte.

These seven children are all substitute to
one another, in the tailzie of Garnfalloch, anno
1475.

Ibidem.

This lord died in October 1452, and was
succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. ROBERT, third lord, who was re-
toured heir to his father, Herbert, lord Max-
well, on 4th February 1453.

Retour in ar-
chivis fam. de
Maxwell.

He is one of the guarantees of a treaty with
the English, in 1457; and to another, in 1459.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 397 &
426.

In his father's lifetime, he married lady Ja-
net

net Crichton, only daughter of George earl of Caithness, and Janet countess thereof, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

2. *George Maxwell*, who, upon his mother's resignation, got the lands of Barnton in Mid-Lothian confirmed to him, by a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1460.

Ibidem.

3. *Thomas*, of whom the Maxwells of Kirkconnel are descended.

His daughter *Janet*, married to William lord Carlyle of Torthorald.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Nithsdale.

XVI. *JOHN*, fourth lord Maxwell, who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Maxwell, Carlaverock, Mearns in Renfrewshire, &c. dated 14th February 1477.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

After his father's death, he got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Maxwell*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1490, *et* 1508.

He married Agnes, daughter of sir Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *Herbert*, ancestor of the Maxwells of Cloudon.

Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 796.

3. *Henry*, who was taken prisoner with his brother at Solway, but was released for a ransom of one hundred pounds sterling, *anno* 1543.

1st daughter, *Mary*, married to sir John Johnstone of that ilk.

2. *Agnes*, married to ——— Charters of Amisfield.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Jardine of Applegirth.

Crawford's
peerage.

This lord was a man of great courage and resolution; he accompanied king James IV. to the field of Flowdon, and there lost his life with his royal master, *anno* 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem, et
Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XVII. *ROBERT*, fifth lord Maxwell, a man of great worth and merit, and highly esteemed by king James V. who, as soon as he took the administration into his own hands, appointed lord Maxwell, captain of the castle of Lochmaben, colonel of his majesty's guards, and warden of the west marches.

In the year 1538, he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, to negotiate the marriage betwixt king James, and Mary of Lorraine, daughter of the duke of Guise, which he happily accomplished, espoused the lady in his Majesty's name, and brought her safe to Scotland, to the great satisfaction of the king, who, in reward of his faithful servi-

ces, confirmed to him the lands of Eusdale, Eskdale, and Wachopdale, by a charter under the great seal. Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was possessed of an immense estate, and had no less than fourteen charters from the king, of different lands and baronies, *inter* 1530 *et* 1540. Ibidem.

In one charter, there are confirmed to him, the lands of Maxwell in Roxburghshire, Carlaverock in Dumfriesshire, Springkell in Annandale, with the office of steward thereof, and Kirkcudbright, the lands of Garnfalloch, Dursquhen, and Balmacruth, in Perthshire, Gordonston and Grenan in Kirkcudbright, with the lands and baronies of Mearns and Nether-Pollock in Renfrewshire, &c. &c. This charter proceeds upon a narrative of his faithful services in the king's minority, as warden of the marches, &c. and is dated 19th July, 1537. Ibid. et chart.
in archiv. fam.
de Nithsdale.

He accompanied the king to the battle of Solway, where he was taken prisoner, and sent to the tower of London, but was afterwards released, for a ransom of one thousand merks sterling, *anno* 1543. Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 796.

He married, first, Janet, daughter of sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Crawford's
peerage.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Maxwell* of Terreagles, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Archibald earl of Angus; 2dly, to sir William Baillie of Lamington. Haddington's
collections.

He married, 2dly, lady Agnes Stewart, daughter of James earl of Buchan, and widow of Adam second earl of Bothwell, by whom he had no issue.

He died *anno* 1546, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. *ROBERT*, sixth lord Maxwell, who was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1551. Rymer, tom.
XV. p. 263.

He died 14th September 1552, having married lady Beatrix Douglas, daughter of James third earl of Morton, by whom he had a posthumous son. Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XIX. *JOHN*, seventh lord Maxwell, who succeeded him, and became a great favourite of king James VI. who appointed him warden of the west marches, as soon as he was of age; and upon the death and forfeiture of the regent Morton, he got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Maxwell*, of the lands, baronies, earldom, and regality of Morton, &c. also a charter of several other lands. Ibidem.

Ibidem.

lands; and being immediately thereafter created earl of Morton, got a charter of confirmation under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Morton, domino Maxwell, &c.* of the lands, earldom, and regality of Morton, &c. dated anno 1581.

Sometime thereafter, upon a change of the ministry, the title of earl of Morton was revoked, and taken up by Archibald eighth earl of Angus, nephew to the regent; but he dying without issue, these honours devolved upon the laird of Lochleven, anno 1588. *Vide* page 488th of this work.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 27.

However, the lord Maxwell was still highly esteemed by the king; for when his majesty was going to Norway for his queen, he appointed him one of the regents of the kingdom, and acquainted queen Elizabeth thereof, by a letter under his own hand, anno 1589.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1571.

He married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David seventh earl of Angus, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, afterwards earl of Nithsdale.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William lord Herries.

2. *Agnes*, married to William Douglas of Penzie.

3. *Margaret*, married to Hugh Wallace of Craigie.

This lord having been divested of his office of warden of the marches, in which he had served with great fidelity, it was conferred upon John Johnston of that ilk, which occasioned a deal of ill blood betwixt the families, and at last proved fatal to this noble lord himself; for he lost his life in a scuffle with the Johnstons in December 1593, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XX. JOHN, eighth lord Maxwell, who married lady Margaret, daughter of John marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had no children.

Ibidem.

This lord was of a high and vindictive spirit, and determined to revenge his father's slaughter upon the Johnstons. At last he found an opportunity, and put to death sir James Johnston of that ilk, son of the last John, for which he was tried, condemned, forfeited, and beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh, 21st May 1613.

Crawford's peerage, &c.

He having no issue, the representation devolved upon his brother,

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Nithsdale.

XX. ROBERT, ninth lord Maxwell, a man of singular worth and merit, who was rehabilitate, and put in possession of all his brother's estate anno 1618.

He got charters under the great seal, *Roberto domino Maxwell*, of many lands, in the

years 1618 and 1619; and being in great favour with his majesty, was, in 1620, created

Chart. in pub. archiv.

earl of Nithsdale, with precedency from his father's creation of earl of Morton in 1581, by patent to his heirs-male general. He took his place accordingly in the parliament 1621.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Nithsdale.

He got charters under the great seal, *Roberto comiti de Nithsdale, Eskdale, et Carleil*, of the lands and earldom of Nithsdale, the lands, lordship, and barony of Mearns, and many others, in the years 1621 and 1622.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he heartily espoused the interest of the royal family, and served them to the end of his days with great fidelity, on which account he suffered sequestration, imprisonment, and many other hardships.

Rescinded acts, and minutes of parl.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Frances Beaumont, a near relation of sir George Villiers, the great duke of Buckingham, by whom he had a son,

Haddington's collections.

Robert, lord Maxwell.

When this lord found he could do the king no more service, in order to avoid the persecution of his enemies, he retired to the Isle of Man, in the end of the year 1647, died there, and was succeeded by his only son,

XXI. ROBERT, second earl of Nithsdale, who was also most sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family, and was imprisoned by the parliament, when only a young man; but was liberated upon his finding bail to appear when called, anno 1646.

Minutes of parliament, & rescinded acts.

After the restoration he got charters under the great seal, *Roberto comiti de Nithsdale*, of many lands and baronies, inter 1661 et 1663.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

But he dying unmarried, anno 1667, his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin and heir-male, John lord Herries, lineally descended of sir John Maxwell of Terreagles, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVIII. Sir JOHN MAXWELL of Terreagles, second son of Robert, fifth lord Maxwell, married Agnes, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William fourth lord Herries, with whom he got the lands and barony of Terreagles, &c.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary, was one of the commissioners appointed by her majesty to treat with the English, anno 1560, and is then designed sir John Maxwell of Terreagles.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 566.

He was again nominated one of her majesty's commissioners to the court of England, in 1563, and was also constituted warden of the west marches.

Ibid. p. 631.

At the solemnity of king James VI.'s coronation,

ronation, he got the honours and titles of lord Herries of Terreagles conferred upon him, in 1566, and was fifth lord Herries.

By the said Agnes Herries he left issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, afterwards lord Herries.

2. *James Maxwell* of Brachinside, who was father of Alexander Maxwell of Terrachty, who had two sons, John Maxwell of Terrachty, and William of Carochan. John Maxwell of Terrachty was father of John Maxwell now of Terrachty, whose eldest son (in case of this lord Maxwell's dying without male-issue) is male representative of this most noble and antient family.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kenmure.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married to sir John Gordon of Lochinvar.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIX. *JOHN*, sixth lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Herries*, of many lands and baronies, *inter 1608 et 1612*.

Ibid. ad ann. 1612.

He married Elizabeth Maxwell, by whom he had a son and successor,

XX. *JOHN*, seventh lord Herries, who, upon the death of Robert, second earl of Nithsdale, without issue, succeeded to his estate and honours, *anno 1667*, being next heir male, as before observed, and was third earl of Nithsdale.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Nithsdale.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of lord viscount Kenmure, by whom he had a son,

XXI. *ROBERT*, fourth earl of Nithsdale, who succeeded him, and married lady Lucy, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir, — and a daughter,

Lady *Mary Maxwell*, married to Charles earl of Traquair.

He died *anno 1695*, and was succeeded by his only son,

XXII. *WILLIAM*, fifth earl of Nithsdale, who married lady Winifred Herbert, daughter of William marquis of Powis, by lady Eliza-

beth Somerset his wife, daughter of Edward marquis of Worcester, by whom he had a son, *William*, lord Maxwell, — and a daughter,

Lady *Anne Maxwell*, married to John lord Bellew, of the kingdom of Ireland.

This noble lord had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preston, and sent prisoner to the tower of London, was tried by his peers for treason in January 1716, condemned to be beheaded on the 24th of February thereafter, with the lords Derwentwater and Kenmure, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown; but the night before execution, he made his escape out of the tower, got beyond seas, and died at Rome, *anno 1744*.

XXIII. *WILLIAM* lord Maxwell, only son of William fifth earl of Nithsdale, had it not been for his father's forfeiture, would have been sixth earl of Nithsdale.

He married his cousin, lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles earl of Traquair, by whom he hath two daughters.

1. *Mary*, who died young.

2. *Winifred*, married to William Constable of Effringhame, of the kingdom of England, Esq; to whom she hath two sons, and one daughter. 1. Marmaduke-William, 2. William. Their daughter, Catharine.

A R M S.

Argent, an imperial eagle, displayed *sable*, beaked and membered *gules*, surmounted of an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltier of the second, and sur-charged in the center with an urchin *or*.

CREST; a stag proper, attired *argent*, couchant before an holly bush proper.

SUPPORTERS; two stags proper, attired *argent*.

MOTTO; *Reviresco*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Terreagles, Carlaverock, &c. in Dumfries-shire.

C A R N E G I E Earl of NORTHESK.

AS the rise and descent of the antient name of Carnegie, is to be found under the title Southesk, we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

Sir David Carnegie of Coluthie, the tenth generation of the family of Southesk, in a direct male line, who married Eupheme, daughter of sir David Wemyss of that ilk, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters.

1. David,

1. David, his successor, afterwards earl of Southesk. 2. John, the first of this family.

For the other children, *vide* title earl of Southesk.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

I. JOHN CARNEGIE, second son of sir David Carnegie of Coluthie, got from his father the lands and barony of Ethie, Boghead, &c. upon which he got a charter under the great seal from king James VI. *anno* 1596.

He left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

II. Sir JOHN, who got charters under the great seal, *domino Johanni Carnegie de Ethie, militi*, of the lands of Ethie, Redcastle, Innerkeilor, and many others, *inter* 1621 et 1625.

Minutes of parliament.

He was a man of good parts, great learning, and highly esteemed by king Charles I. and though he was at first engaged on the parliament's side, yet he soon deserted their party, and returned to his duty, upon which the king raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Lour, April 20th 1639.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And as he continued to serve his majesty with great fidelity and honour, he was pleased further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Ethie, lord Lour, and Inglis-madie, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 1st November 1647.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes com. de Northesk.

He afterwards, with consent and approbation of king Charles II. changed these titles for those of Northesk and Rosehill, which have ever since continued to be the chief titles of the family.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

After the murder of king Charles I. this earl still persisting in his loyalty, was particularly excepted out of Oliver Cromwell's act of indemnity, and fined in the sum of six thousand pounds sterling, *anno* 1654.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After the restoration of king Charles II. he got charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1660 et 1663.

He married Magdalene, daughter of sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, an antient family in the county of Angus, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

1. David, lord Rosehill.
2. Sir James, ancestor of the Carnegies of Boyfack, &c.

1st daughter, lady Anne, married to sir Henry Wood of Bonnytown.

2. Lady Magdalene, married, 1st, to George Lindsay, lord Spynzie (without issue); 2dly, to John Lindsay of Edzel, and had issue.

3. Lady Marjory, married to James, son and apparent heir of John Scot of Scotstarvit, director of the chancery in the reign of king Charles I. and had issue.

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4. Lady Jean, married, 1st, to William Graham of Claverhouse, and was mother of John viscount Dundee; 2dly, to sir John Preston of Airdrie, Bart. and had issue.

He died *anno* 1667, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. penes comitem de Northesk.

III. DAVID, second earl of Northesk, who married lady Jean Maule, daughter of Patrick earl of Panmure, by whom he had five sons, and two daughters.

1. David, lord Rosehill.
2. James, of whom the Carnegies of Finhaven, &c. are descended.

3. Patrick, progenitor of the Carnegies of Lour.

4. Alexander, ancestor of the Carnegies of Kinfauns.

5. Robert, died without issue.
1st daughter, lady Jean, married to Colin earl of Balcarras, and had issue.

2. Lady Magdalene, married to John Moodie of Ardbikie, Esq;.

He died *anno* 1677, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Retour in cancellaria.

IV. DAVID, third earl of Northesk, who was served heir to his father, *anno* 1679.

He married lady Elizabeth Lindfay, daughter of John earl of Crawford, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

1. David, lord Rosehill.
2. John Carnegie, Esq;.
1st daughter, lady Margaret, died unmarried.

2. Lady Christian, married to James duke of Montrose.

3. Lady Jean.

4. Lady Anne.

These two last died young.

The earl died *anno* 1688, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. DAVID, fourth earl of Northesk, who was one of the lord of the privy council to her majesty queen Anne, was constituted lord high sheriff of the county of Forfar, one of the lords of police, and was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the second, third, and fourth British parliaments.

He married lady Margaret Wemyss, daughter of James lord Burntisland and Margaret countess of Wemyss, by whom he had two sons, and five daughters.

1. David, lord Rosehill.

2. George, now earl of Northesk.

1st daughter, lady Margaret, married to George lord Balgony.

2. Lady Elizabeth, married to James lord Balmerino.

3. Lady

3. Lady *Anne*, married to sir Alexander Hope of Carse, Bart.

4. Lady *Christian*.

5. Lady *Mary*.

He died *anno* 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. DAVID, fifth earl of Northesk, who dying without issue, *anno* 1741, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VI. GEORGE, sixth earl of Northesk, who being bred to the sea, was, in 1741, promoted to the command of one of his majesty's ships of war, and in 1751 was raised to the rank of a flag officer, and is now rear-admiral of the white.

He married lady Anne Lesly, daughter of Alexander earl of Leven. By her he hath a son,

David, lord Rosehill, — and two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*,

2. Lady *Margaret*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*, armed and membered *gules*: 2d and 3d *argent*, a pale *gules*.

CRÊST; on a wreath, a demi-leopard proper.

SUPPORTERS; two leopards proper.

MOTTO; *Tache sans tache*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At Ethie, in the county of Forfar.

STEWART Lord OCHILTRIE.

THE immediate ancestor of this branch of the illustrious family of Stewart, was

I. ANDREW, third lord Evandale, lineally descended from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, as deduced under the title of Stewart earl of Murray.

This Andrew was governor of the castle of Dunbarton, and groom of the stole to king James IV.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got six charters, under the great seal, of many different lands and baronies, *inter* 1526 et 1536.

He exchanged his lordship of Evandale in Lanerk-shire, with sir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the lordship of Ochiltrie in Air-shire, and got charters, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Ochiltrie, and several others (*Andrea domino Evandale*) *inter* 1536 et 1540.

Ibidem.

Records of parliament.

He then, with consent of the crown, got the title of Evandale exchanged for that of Ochiltrie confirmed to him by act of parliament, *anno* 1543.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got three charters under the great seal (*Andrea domino Ochiltrie*) of different lands and baronies, *inter* 1543 et 1546.

Ibid. ad ann. 1500.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *Henry*, lord Methven, whose male line is extinct.

3. Sir *James Stewart*, ancestor of the earl of Murray.

For the daughters, *vide* page 502d of this work.

He died *anno* 1548, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ANDREW, second lord Ochiltrie, who died soon after his father, having married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Arran, by Beatrix his first wife, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had a son and successor,

Lives of the offic. of state.

III. ANDREW, third lord Ochiltrie, who was a great promoter of the reformation, and got four charters under the great seal, *Andrea domino Ochiltrie*, of several lands and baronies, *inter* 1570 et 1592.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Agnes, daughter of John Cunningham of Caprington, by whom he had five sons, and two daughters.

1. *Andrew*, master of Ochiltrie.

2. Sir *James Stewart* of Bothwell-muir, afterwards earl of Arran, of whom hereafter.

3. Sir *William Stewart* of Monkton, who was killed by the earl of Bothwell, without issue.

4. Sir *Henry Stewart*, knight, of whom there is no succession.

5. *Robert Stewart* of Wester-Braco, also without issue.

1st daughter, *Isabel*, married to Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny.

2. *Margaret*, married, 1st, to John Knox the reformer; 2dly, to sir Andrew Ker of Faudonside.

IV. ANDREW,

Ibidem.

IV. ANDREW, eldest son and apparent heir of Andrew third lord Ochiltrie, got charters under the great seal, *Andrea magistro de Ochiltrie*, of the lands and barony of Ochiltrie, the five merk land of Portcarrick, and several others, *inter 1578 et 1584*.

He married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Henry lord Methven, by whom he had two sons and six daughters.

1. *Andrew*, afterwards lord Ochiltrie.

2. *Josias Stewart* of Bonnyton, died without issue.

1st daughter, *Anne*, married to sir Andrew Kerr of Fernyhirst, afterwards lord Jedburgh.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Stewart of Traquair, and was mother of the great earl.

3. *Marjory*, married to sir Roger Ashton of the kingdom of England, gentleman of the bed-chamber to king James VI.

4. *Martha*, married to Nicol Rutherford of Hundely.

5. *Mary*, married to sir George Crawford of Lifnorris.

6. *Isabel*, married to Gilbert Kennedy of Bargeny.

The master died before his father, and his eldest son,

V. ANDREW, succeeding his grandfather, was fourth lord, and got charters under the great seal, *Andrea domino Ochiltrie, terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Ochiltrie, &c. &c. &c. anno 1601*.

He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king James VI. general of the ordinance, and governour of the castle of Edinburgh.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had a son, *Andrew*, master of Ochiltrie, afterwards lord Castle-stewart.

This lord, with consent of his son the master, and the approbation of the crown, sold his lordship of Ochiltrie to his cousin sir James Stewart of Killeth, son of his uncle the earl of Arran, who afterwards, upon the resignation of the said Andrew, became lord Ochiltrie; and the master, in lieu thereof, was by the king created lord Castle-stewart of the kingdom of Ireland, by patent, dated *anno 1619*.

VI. ANDREW, lord Castle-stewart, only son and heir of Andrew fourth lord Ochiltrie, married lady Anne Stewart, fourth daughter of John fifth earl of Athole, by whom he had a son,

VII. ANDREW, second lord Castle-stewart,

who married Joyce, only daughter and heir-ess of sir Arthur Blondel of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a daughter,

Peerage of Ireland, vol. III. p. 304.

VIII. MARY, his sole heiress, who married Henry Howard, earl of Suffolk, in the kingdom of England, and had issue.

Peerage of England, v. II. p. 173.

Andrew, second lord Castle-stewart, dying without sons, in him ended the male line of the eldest son of Andrew, third lord Ochiltrie; the representation therefore devolved upon the descendents of sir James the second son, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

IV. Sir JAMES STEWART of Bothwell-muir, second son of Andrew, third lord Ochiltrie, was a man of good parts, an aspiring genius, and most unbounded ambition. He became a great favourite of king James VI. and was raised to the highest offices of state.

As there is a full account of his life and transactions, published in the lives of the officers of state, to that we refer our readers, and shall only here briefly mention some of the most remarkable occurrences of his life.

P. 137, &c.

He was created earl of Arran, lord Hamilton, Abercorn, Bothwell-haugh, &c. he was captain of the guards, provost of the town of Edinburgh, governor of the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, and chancellor of Scotland, &c. &c. &c.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John fourth earl of Athole, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *James* of Killeth, afterwards lord Ochiltrie.

2. *Henry*, who had issue only two daughters; the first married to Henry third lord Methven; the second married to colonel ——— Stewart.

The earl of Arran, after many and various scenes of life, was divested of all his offices and titles of honour, and for several years lived a retired life, without any other designation than that of captain Stewart; and he having been the regent Morton's accuser, was, in revenge thereof, put to death by sir James Douglas of Torthorald, *anno 1596*.

V. Sir JAMES STEWART of Killeth, eldest son of James earl of Arran, became lord Ochiltrie, upon the resignation of Andrew the fourth lord, as before observed, *anno 1615*.

Stewart's hist.

He got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Ochiltrie*, of the lands and superiority of Polquharn, and others, *anno 1616*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards most foolishly and unjustly accused the marquis of Hamilton of having a design upon the crown, which upon trial was found

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Ibidem.

f the state.

Lives of the offic. of state, and hist. of the Stewarts.

Ibidem.

Journals of
justiciary.

found to be without the least foundation; whereupon the lord Ochiltrie was ordered to be confined in the castle of Blackness for life. He remained there many years, but was at last liberated by the English, after the battle of Worcester, *anno* 1652.

He died *anno* 1659, having married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred MacDougal of Garthland, by whom he had a son,

VI. ——— master of Ochiltrie, who died before his father, leaving issue a son,

VII. WILLIAM lord Ochiltrie, who succeeded his grandfather, and was a youth of great hopes and spirit. He died at the university of Edinburgh, in the 16th year of his age, unmarried, *anno* 1675, whereby the honours became extinct.

OLIPHANT Lord OLIPHANT.

THO' few families have made a greater figure in the annals of Scotland, than that of Oliphant, yet the traditional accounts of their origin are various. Some alledge, that when Harold king of Norway invaded Scotland with a powerful fleet and army, in the reign of king Donald VI. a noble Norwegian, called sir Donald Oliphard, was taken prisoner by the king of Scots, and being a man of rank and distinction, was treated according to his quality and merit. A peace being afterwards concluded betwixt the two crowns, sir Donald had liberty to return home; but being pleased with the entertainment he met with, and having contracted a friendship with several of the first quality, he married and settled in this country, and he is said to have been progenitor of all the Oliphants in Scotland.

However, we shall insist no longer on traditional accounts, but proceed to deduce the descent of this most ancient and noble family, by unquestionable documents from,

I. DAVID de HOLIFARD or OLIFARD, a man of rank and figure in Scotland, in the reign of king Alexander I. He appears to have been much about the court of king David, who, upon the death of king Alexander, succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124.

He was one of the Scotch barons, who accompanied that prince to England, when he went with an army to the assistance of Maud the empress, his niece, against king Stephen, but, upon the raising of the siege of Winchester, king David was so hotly pursued by the English army, that had it not been for the valour and courage of this David de Oliphard, he had been taken prisoner, *anno* 1142.

King David, in reward of this noble action, is said to have made him a grant of several lands, both in the Lothians and in Perthshire, but we do not find them so early mentioned in our records.

In king David I.'s grants to the priory of

Coldingham, David de Olifard is a witness, and his seal, being three crescents, is thereto appended, which is the armorial bearing of the Oliphants to this day, a convincing proof that this David was progenitor of this noble family.

In the reign of the same king David, there happened a dispute betwixt Robert bishop of St. Andrews, and G. abbot of Dunfermline: It was submitted to king David and his son prince Henry, and was by them accorded to the satisfaction of both parties, to which David de Olifard, and Herbert, great chamberlain of Scotland, were witnesses. This deed is without date, but Herbert was chamberlain from 1122 to 1144, in which space that agreement must have been concluded.

This David appears to have had issue five sons.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. *William de Olifard*, who was one of the hostages for king William the Lyon, when he was set at liberty by the English, after the battle of Alnwick, *anno* 1174; and was, with his brother David, witness in several charters and donations to the monastery of Coldingham, *inter* 1180 et 1190.

3. *Walter de Olifard*, who was witness to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Lindores, by David earl of Huntingdon, *anno* 1178, and was witness also with his brother David, in several donations to the monastery of Dunfermline, &c.

4. *Philip de Olifard*, witness likewise with his brother David, in a donation of king William to the monastery of Dunfermline, in or before the year 1189.

5. *Fulcione de Olifard*, who is witness in a donation of Alan son of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, to the monastery of Paisley, to which Joceline bishop of Glasgow was also a witness, and he died *anno* 1199.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. DAVID de OLIFARD, a man of great worth

Chartulary of
Coldingham,
Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 244.

Concordia
facta, &c.
Chartulary of
Dunfermline.

Rymer, tom.
I. p. 39.

Chartulary of
Coldingham.

Chartulary of
Newbottle &
Dunfermline.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of
Paisley.

Sir James
Dalrymple's
collections, p.
174.

worth and merit, and highly esteemed by king Malcolm IV. who succeeded king David, *anno* 1153.

Chartulary of Kelfo.

In a charter of that prince, to the abbot and convent of Kelfo, Herbert bishop of Glasgow, William bishop of Murray, David de Olifard, &c. are witnesses, in or before 1162, in which year William bishop of Murray died.

He is witness also in several charters and donations of king William, who succeeded king Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

Chartulary of Scoon.

He was likewise in great favour with that prince, who, in the beginning of his reign, constituted him justiciar of Lothian, which office was long enjoyed by him and his posterity.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

In a donation of the said king William, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, Nicol the chancellor, Richard de Morville constable, David de Olifard, &c. are witnesses, in or before 1171, in which year the chancellor died.

This David had issue two sons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.

2. *David de Olifard*, who is witness in a donation of king Alexander II. to the abbot and convent of Kelfo, and is then designed brother of *Walter de Olifard*, justiciar of Lothian, *anno* 1234.

Chartulary of Kelfo.

He died before the year 1200, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Strathallan's history of the Drummonds.

III. Sir *WALTER OLIFARD*, who married Christian, daughter of the earl of Strathearn, by whom he got the lands and parish of Strageith, &c. *anno* 1200.

Ibidem.

He afterwards exchanged the lands of Strageith for some others in Perth-shire, with Gilbert earl of Strathearn, his brother-in-law, *anno* 1220.

Chartulary of Scoon.

He was in great favour with king Alexander II. who, in the beginning of his reign, constituted him justiciar of Lothian.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 241.

When the marriage betwixt king Alexander II. and princess Johanna, eldest daughter of king Henry III. of England, was set on foot, this sir *Walter* was one of the sureties on the part of king Alexander, *anno* 1220.

Ibid. p. 252,

And when the queen's jointure was adjusted and settled, *dominus Walterus de Olifard justiciarius Loudoniae*, is one of the witnesses, *anno* 1221.

Chartulary of Kelfo.

He was witness also to king Alexander II.'s confirmation charter, of the privileges of the monastery of Kelfo, *anno* 1222.

He appears to have resided constantly about the court of king Alexander; for he is witness to innumerable charters and donations of that prince to the religious of Kelfo, Dunfermline, Holyrood-house, Newbottle, and

Paisley, betwixt the years 1220 and 1242, in which last year he died, according to these words; *dominus Gualterus de Olifard justiciarius Loudoniae obiit anno* 1242. Chronicle of Melrose.

By the said Christian he left issue a son and successor,

IV. *WALTERUS de OLIFARD*, who appears to have been proprietor of lands in Stirling-shire, as well as in the Lothians; for in a convention betwixt the abbots and convents of Holyrood-house and Newbottle, there are mentioned the lands of Kallantyr, &c. in Stirling-shire, which they held in feu-farm of *Walter de Olifard* and *David Cummin*, *anno* 1245. Chartulary of Newbottle.

This *Walter* afterwards renounced any right, he had by his mother, to the church of Strageith, in favours of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, the patronage whereof that earl had made over to the monks of Inchaffry, *pro salute anime sue*, &c. Crawford's peerage.

He had issue three sons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *Hugh*.

3. *Walter*.

These two last became bound with their brother sir *William*, to surrender the castle of Stirling to king Edward of England, if it was not relieved in a certain space, in 1304. Rymer, tom. II. p. 950.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir *WILLIAM de OLIFARD*, *dominus de Aberdalgy*, the first of the family we find designed by that title.

He was a great hero and patriot, a strenuous defender of the liberties of his country.

He was one of the Scotch nobles whom king Edward I. of England compelled to swear allegiance to him, when he had overrun Scotland, *anno* 1297; but it seems he did not depend much upon their fidelity; for he carried him, and several others of the first rank, prisoners to London: however, the year thereafter they obtained liberty to return to Scotland, upon their obliging themselves, or finding bail, to stay no longer at home than was necessary to equip themselves in order to return, and serve king Edward in the army he designed to employ against France. But those worthy patriots were so far from thinking, that oaths extorted by force were binding, that they immediately joined the nonjurors and loyalists, in defence of the liberties of their country. Ibid. p. 769; Ibidem, and Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 498.

This brave man was appointed governor of the castle of Stirling, which he gallantly defended for a long time.

King Edward at last besieged it in person, with the whole English army, in 1303, but

Ibidem. fir

fir William made such a glorious defence, that he obliged that great prince to raise the siege.

Ibid. and Rymer, v. II. p. 950.

Ordun, vol. I. p. 177, and 224; and Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 518.

The year thereafter, king Edward set down before it again, with all the forces he was able to bring to the field, and it was then the only fort in Scotland that he was not in possession of. Sir William defended it for three months more against them all; but at last, for want of all necessaries, he was obliged to capitulate, which he did upon honourable terms, *anno* 1304; yet king Edward, contrary to the articles of capitulation, sent him prisoner to London, where he soon ended his days, according to a good author, who says, "*Willielmus Olifard, miles, insignis custos castri Strivynlini, contra fidem Anglo datam, carcere truditur, &c. anno* 1304."

By Isabel Douglas, his wife, he left issue a son,

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

VI. Sir WILLIAM OLIPHANT, lord of Aberdalgy, who succeeded him, and got from king Robert Bruce a grant of the lands of Muir-house, in the shire of Edinburgh, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, from the said king Robert, *dilecto et fideli suo Willielmo Oliphant, militi, terram nostram de Muir-house, &c.*

Chart. penes Johann. Kinloch de Kilry, &c.

This fir William was witness in a charter of king Robert's, confirming an excambion made by John de Pincerna, knight, and John de Inchmartin, knight, of part of the barony of Elcheoch, for part of the barony of Pitmedden, *anno regni* 10mo, 1316.

Ibidem.

In another confirmation charter of the said king Robert, of some lands to fir John of Inchmartin, the witnesses are, Bernard the chancellor, Gilbert de Haya constable, Robert de Keith marshal, David de Wemyss, William de Oliphant, &c. *milites*, at Perth, 4th June, 1316.

Ibidem.

King Robert also confirms a contract and tack, entered into betwixt Neil of Carrick and William of Oliphant, knight, of the lands of Easter and Wester-Craigs (now called Kilry) in the county of Angus. The confirmation is dated at Berwick upon Tweed, 20th day of April, *anno regni* 18vo.

Writs of the fam. of Oliphant.

Sir William got a grant from king Robert of the lands of Newtyle, Kilspindie, and several others in Perth-shire, *anno* 1318.

Ordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiae* who signed the famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, in 1320.

He died at his seat of Aberdalgy, and was interred in the parish church there, under a monument of black marble, with his statue in armour, in full proportion, with the following inscription in Saxon capitals,

Hic jacet dominus Willielmus Oliphant, dominus de Aberdalgy, qui obiit quinto die mensis Februarii, anno 1329. Orate, &c.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir WALTER OLIPHANT, lord of Aberdalgy, who was inferior to none of his worthy ancestors for magnanimity and fortitude; and being also a man of great power and interest, and possessor of a large estate, had the honour to marry lady Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the immortal king Robert, by whom he had a son,

Hist. of the royal family.

Walter, his heir.

He afterwards got a charter from his brother-in-law king David II. *dilecto et fideli suo Waltero Oliphant, pro bono servitio nobis impenso, et Elizabethae sponsae suae, sorori nostrae carissimae, &c.* erecting his lands of Gask in Perth-shire into one free barony, with the privilege of fishing on the water of Earn three days in the week in the forbidden time, dated the last day of February, 1364.

Charta in archivis fam. de Gask.

He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. WALTER OLIPHANT, lord of Aberdalgy, who, upon his father's resignation, obtained a charter from king Robert II. confirming to him and his heirs, the lands of Kellie, Pickerie, &c. *anno regni* 8vo, 1379.

Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of fir Robert Erskine of that ilk, by whom he had two sons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir John, his heir.

2. Malcolm Oliphant of Hasleside, in the county of Air.

He died soon after his father, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir JOHN OLIPHANT of Aberdalgy, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Robert II.

Crawford's peerage.

And, upon his own resignation, obtained from that prince a new grant and charter, of all the lands he possessed in this realm, holding of the crown, *anno* 1388.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, a daughter of fir William Borthwick of that ilk, ancestor of lord Borthwick, by whom he had a son,

Sir William, his heir.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of fir Thomas Home of that ilk, ancestor of the earl of Home, by whom he had another son,

Ibidem.

Thomas, ancestor of the Oliphants of Kellie in Fife.

He died about the year 1420, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir WILLIAM OLIPHANT of Aberdalgy, who, being a man of great parts, was, by

mer, tom. p. 309. by the estates of the nation, appointed one of the Scotch commissioners to go up to Durham, to treat with the English about the redemption of king James I. anno 1423; and he afterwards became one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1424.

Hist. of the royal family.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir John Stewart of Innermeath, lord of Lorn, by whom he had a son,

Charta penes comitem de Lauderdale.

Sir John, his heir, — and a daughter, Isabel, married to sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee.

He was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. Sir JOHN, who, in a charter under the great seal, is designed *dominus Johannes Oliphant, dominus de Aberdalgy*, anno 1444.

Diplomata Eroliana.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir Laurence, afterwards lord Oliphant.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. Thomas Oliphant, designed of Ardchallzie, which lands he got upon the resignation of William Quhite of Ardchiell, by a charter under the great seal, dated anno 1471.

1st daughter, Margaret, married to William Wardlaw of Torrie, in Fife.

2. Isabel, married to Alexander Blair of Balthyock, in Perth-shire.

Crawfurd's peerage, and M. S. hist. of this family.

In the minority of king James II. there was a fatal feud subsisting betwixt the Lindseys and Ogilvies; sir John took part with the latter, and lost his life at the battle of Arbroath, where the earl of Crawfurd was also slain, on 25th January 1455.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. Sir LAURENCE OLIPHANT of Aberdalgy, a man of fine natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education and travelling.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was much in favour and highly esteemed both by king James II. and III. and appears to have been created a lord of parliament by the former, being designed *Laurentius dominus de Oliphant*, in a charter under the great seal, anno 1458.

Records of parliament.

Upon king James III.'s accession to the crown, he was appointed one of his privy council, high sheriff of the county of Perth, and sat as a peer in the parliaments called to meet by that prince, in the years 1467, 1469, 1476, 1477, &c. which dignity his successors have enjoyed ever since.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter, under the great seal, *Laurentio domino Oliphant*, of several lands, in 1468.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 230.

He was appointed one of the plenipotentiaries upon the part of Scotland, who met the English commissioners at Nottingham, to

treat of a peace, the 6th day of August, anno 1484.

A truce was concluded, and Laurence lord Oliphant was one of the guarantees of the treaty, 27th September that same year.

Ibid. p. 241.

He was afterwards one of the ambassadors extraordinary, appointed to treat with the English about a marriage 'twixt James prince of Scotland with Anne de la Pool, daughter of John duke of Suffolk, and niece of king Richard of England, which was agreed to; but king Richard's short reign, and the revolution that happened in England immediately after, prevented its taking effect.

Ibidem.

He was appointed one of the judges of session, from which court there was then no appeal, either by king or parliament.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He appears to have been out of the kingdom upon some foreign negotiation, when king James III. was murdered; but soon after king James IV.'s accession to the crown, he was constituted one of the privy council, and justiciar in all his own bounds, and that of Strathbrand, anno 1490.

Black acts of parliament.

He was again appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1491, when a five years truce was concluded, and he was one of the guarantees of the treaty.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 446.

There is nothing manifests the power and greatness of this noble lord more, than the bonds of manrent he had of many gentlemen of the first rank, who were obliged to attend and serve him in peace and war, when required; but they are too numerous to be here inserted.

Indentures in archivis fam. de Gask; and Crawfurd's peerage.

He married lady Isabel Hay, daughter of William earl of Errol, by whom he had three sons.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1. John, his heir.

2. William, who married Christian Sutherland, only daughter of Alexander fourth baron of Duffus, with whom he got the lands of Berringdale and Strathbrock; and of him the Oliphants of Gask are lineally descended.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1526.

3. George Oliphant of Balmaitem.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 379.

He died anno 1500, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JOHN, second lord Oliphant, who was one of the Scotch lords that sat in the parliament, when the queen's jointure was settled, anno 1504.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 92.

He got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Oliphant*, of several lands, inter 1511 et 1513.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Colin first earl of Argyle, by whom he had two sons.

1. Colin, master of Oliphant.

2. Laurence, abbot of Inchaffry, who was slain

slain in the field of Flowdon, in the year 1513.
He died *anno* 1516.

Haddington's
collections, p.
377.

XIV. COLIN, master of Oliphant, got a charter to Colin, son and heir apparent of John lord Oliphant, and Elizabeth Keirh his spouse, of several lands in Forfar-shire, *anno* 1504.

Crawfurd's
peerage.

He was a man of great spirit and fortitude, and accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, *anno* 1513, leaving issue, by the said Elizabeth Keith, daughter of William third earl marishal, a son,

XV. LAURENCE, who succeeded his grand father, *anno* 1516, and was third lord Oliphant.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, *Laurentio domino Oliphant*, of several lands and baronies, *inter* 1526 et 1536.

Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 796.

He was taken prisoner at Solway-mofs; but was afterwards released for a ransom of eight hundred merks sterling, *anno* 1543.

Chart. penes
magistr. Kin-
loch de Kil-
rie, ad annum
1524.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

Ibid. et chart.
in pub. archiv.

1. *Laurence*, his heir.
2. *Peter Oliphant*, who got from his father the lands of Turing and Drumie, which were part of the lands given by king Robert Bruce, *nomine dotis*, with his daughter lady Elizabeth, to sir Walter Oliphant, &c. He was ancestor of the Oliphants of Langton.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1st to sir Alexander Oliphant of Kelly; 2dly, to George Dundas of that ilk, and had issue.

2. *Margaret*, married, 1st, to William Murray of Abercairny, without issue; 2dly, to James Clephane of Carslogie in Fife, and had issue.

3. *Jean*, married to William Moncrief of that ilk, and had issue.

4. *Lilias*, married to Robert Lindsay of Balgony.

He died on 26th March 1566, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XVI. LAURENCE, fourth lord Oliphant, who was served heir to his father, in September 1566.

He was a man of singular merit, a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of queen Mary, during all the time of the civil war.

M. S. hist. of
the family, &
Crawfurd's
peerage.

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of George seventh earl of Errol, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *Laurence*, master of Oliphant.
2. *John Oliphant* of Newland, of whom more hereafter.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William tenth earl of Angus, and had issue.

2. *Jean*, married to Alexander Bruce of Cultmalindie, in Perth-shire, and had issue.

3. *Margaret*, married to sir James Johnston of Wester-hall, without issue.

He died *anno* 1592.

XVII. LAURENCE, master of Oliphant, eldest son and apparent heir of the fourth lord, married lady Christian Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a son,

Chart. penes
comitem de
Morton.

Laurence, afterwards lord Oliphant, — and a daughter,

Anne, married to —, lord Lindsay.

M. S. hist. of
the family, &
Crawfurd's
peerage.

The master perished at sea, going over to the Low Countries, *anno* 1583.

XVIII. LAURENCE, only son of Laurence master of Oliphant, succeeded his grandfather, *anno* 1592, and was fifth lord Oliphant.

He got several charters under the great seal, *Laurentio domino Oliphant*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1603 et 1618.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married Lilias Drummond, daughter of James lord Maderty, by whom he had only one daughter,

Anne, married to sir James Douglas of Mordington. *Vide* lord Mordington.

This lord was a bad economist, and alienated or greatly incumbered the immense estate the family was possessed of, so that at his death there was little left, either for his daughter or the heir-male: however, in the reign of king Charles I. there was a controversy betwixt the said sir James of Mordington, who married the heir of line of Oliphant, and Patrick Oliphant the heir-male, which was thus determined by the king, *viz.* "That Patrick the heir-male should enjoy the honours and title of Lord Oliphant, and sir James Douglas that of lord Mordington, with the precedency of Oliphant, and both titles to descend to their heirs-male."

Dalrymple's
collect. p. 396.

Laurence, fifth lord Oliphant, dying without male-issue, the representation devolved upon his cousin Patrick, son of his uncle John, to whom we now return.

XVII. JOHN OLIPHANT of Newland, second son of Laurence, fourth lord Oliphant, was father of

M. S. hist. of
the family, &
Crawfurd's
peerage.

XVIII. PATRICK OLIPHANT, who, upon the death of Laurence, the fifth lord, succeeded to the honours, and was sixth lord Oliphant.

This Patrick, in the lifetime of his cousin, the fifth lord, being looked upon as the representative

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

presentative of the family was designed master of Oliphant, and got charters under the great seal, *Patricio magistro de Oliphant, terrarum baronia de Aberdalgy, Duplin, &c. &c. inter 1615 et 1618.*

Ibidem.

After his cousin's death, he got charters under the great seal, *Patricio domino Oliphant, terrarum baronia de Oliphant, inter 1642 et 1646.*

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Patrick Cheyne of Eslemont, by whom he had one daughter,

Lilias, married to sir Laurence Oliphant of Gask.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of sir James Crichton of Frendraught, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Charles*, his heir.
2. Colonel *William*, of whom afterwards.
3. Captain *Francis*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Scots comp.
M. S. hist. of
the fam. and
Crawford's
peerage.

XIX. CHARLES, seventh lord Oliphant, who married Mary, daughter of ———— O-gilvie of Milton, widow of Patrick Meldrum of Leathers, by whom he had a son and successor,

XX. PATRICK, eighth lord Oliphant, who dying without issue, *anno 1721*, the honours devolved upon his uncle William, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

Colonel William Oliphant, second son of the sixth lord, succeeded to the honours upon the death of his nephew Patrick, and was ninth lord Oliphant; but he dying without issue,

Francis Oliphant, Esq; said to be the next heir-male, assumed the titles, and was tenth lord Oliphant.

He married Mrs. Linly, an English lady of the county of York, and dying without issue, *anno 1748*, the honours were then claimed by

William, son of Charles Oliphant, Esq; one of the clerks of session, who thereby became the eleventh lord Oliphant; but he dying also without issue, *anno 1751*, the titles are now claimed by

David Oliphant of Bachilton, Esq;.

A R M S.

Gules, three crescents *argent*.

CREST; on a wreath, an unicorn's head couped *argent*, armed and maned *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two elephants proper.

MOTTO; *A tout pour voir*.

C H I E F S E A T S,

Were at Don, in the county of Inverness; at Pittendriech, near Elgin; and Aberdalgy, in Perth-shire.

SINCLAIR Earl of ORKNEY.

THE surname of Sinclair, or *de Sancto Claro*, is originally from France, and sprung from the noble family of St. Clare in that kingdom.

The account of their first settlement in this country, as published in the appendix to Mr. Nisbet's II. vol. is,

Jacob Van
Bassun, M. S.
Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 171.

That *Waldernus*, *compte de St. Clare*, having married Helena, daughter of the duke of Normandy, cousin-german of William the Conqueror, came over to England with that great prince, *anno 1066*.

That his son William *de Sancto Claro* came to Scotland soon thereafter, and being a youth of distinguished merit, was well received by king Malcolm Canmore, became steward to queen Margaret, obtained from Malcolm a grant of the lands and barony of Roslin, and several others in the Lothians; and of this William all the Sinclairs in Scotland are descended.

Certain it is, there were two families of the name of Sinclair that made a considerable figure in this country soon after that æra, viz. the Sinclairs of Herdmanston, and the Sinclairs of Roslin; and as this illustrious house is descended of the latter, we shall confine these memoirs to the descendants of that family.

Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 172.

I. Sir WILLIAM SINCLAIR, steward to queen Margaret, and said to have obtained the lands and barony of Roslin, as above, lived many years after 1100, and was father of

II. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, second baron of Roslin.

He flourished in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno 1124*, and died in 1153.

He got the lands of Roslin confirmed to him by that good prince, and married a daughter

ter

Nisbet's ap-
pendix.

ter of the earl of March, by whom he had a son and successor,

III. Sir WILLIAM SINCLAIR, third baron of Roslin.

He made a great figure in the reign of king William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died in 1214.

Ibidem.

He got the lands and barony of Roslin confirmed to him (*Willielmo de Sancto Claro, militi*) *anno* 1180.

Chartulary of
Newbottle,
p. 52.

He made a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, of one merk sterling yearly, *pro salute anime sue*, confirmed by king William before the year 1200.

Ibid. p. 77.

This sir William is witness in a charter of Thomas Maule, confirming a donation of *Radulphus Masculus*, or Maule, his grand-father, about the year 1200.

He had issue a son,

IV. Sir HENRY SINCLAIR of Roslin, who succeeded him, and is witness in many charters and donations of king Alexander II. who succeeded king William, *anno* 1214.

Ibid. p. 94.

In the beginning of that prince's reign, he is mentioned in a donation to the monks of Newbottle, by William de Carruthers; and in another by William de Gourlay to the same monastery.

Chartulary of
Paisley, p. 17.

In a confirmation charter of William bishop of St. Andrews, of a donation to the monastery of Paisley, *dominus Henricus Sinclair miles*, is a witness, in or before the year 1233, in which year that bishop died.

He is said to have married a daughter of the earl of Marr, by whom he had a son and heir,

Chartulary of
Newbottle,
p. 181.

V. Sir WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Roslin, who is witness in a donation of king Alexander II. to the monastery of Newbottle, *anno* 1243.

Ibid. p. 165.

He is also mentioned in a donation to the same monastery by William de Cheyne, wherein he is designed *dominus Willielmus de Sancto Claro*, in the eleventh year of king Alexander III. *anno* 1260.

He died about the year 1270, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Roslin, who was one of the greatest men of his time.

He was appointed high-sheriff of the shire of Edinburgh, *anno* 1271, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. Of this there are innumerable documents in the chartularies of Dunfermline, Newbottle, Kello, &c.

He got a charter of confirmation (which

we have seen) of the lands and barony of Roslin, Caticune, &c. from king Alexander III. *pro servitio dimidii unius militis, anno regni* 31mo, to which Robert bishop of Glasgow, William Fraser, chancellor of Scotland, Gilbert earl of Angus, and many others, are witnesses, *anno* 1280.

Chart. penes
Willielmum
Sinclair de
Roslin, ar-
migerum.

He is one of the *magnates Scotie*, who obliged themselves to receive, and defend for their lawful queen and sovereign, Margaret, daughter of Eric king of Norway, in case of king Alexander's death without male-issue, *anno* 1284; and that same year he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary, to negotiate king Alexander III.'s marriage, &c.

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 266.

He was one of the Scotch nobles chosen on the part of king Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 127.

He was afterwards, with many of his countrymen, compelled to swear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1294.

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 553.

He left issue three sons.

Ibid. p. 644.

1. Sir Henry, his heir.

2. William, a man of great parts and spirit, and a true patriot; for though he was bred to the church, and bishop of Dunkeld, yet he often put on the sword, and fought with great success, in defence of the liberties of his country.

Keith's bi-
shops.
Abercrombie
&c.
Fordun, vol.
II. p. 259.

3. Sir Gregory, ancestor of the Sinclairs of Longformacus, in Berwick-shire.

Chart. penes
dom. Johan.
Sinclair de
Longforma-
cus, et in pub.
archiv.

Sir William died about the year 1300, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir HENRY SINCLAIR of Roslin, who was ordered by king Edward I. of England, to attend him with his horses, arms, &c. *anno* 1307; but he did not think fit to obey him: being a great patriot, and firm friend of king Robert Bruce, he obtained from that prince, for his good and faithful services, a grant of the muir of Pentland, and several other lands, all erected into a free forrestry, for payment of a tenth part of one soldier yearly, *anno regni* 11mo, *anno dom.* 1317.

Rymer, tom.
III. p. 14.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, and is then designed *dominus Henricus Sinclair, panetarius Scotie*, &c. *anno* 1320.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 275.

He was also one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, *anno* 1323.

Rymer, tom.
III. p. 1025.

He acquired a part of the lands of Gourton, for a certain sum of money paid to the proprietor in his great necessity, &c. This appears by an indenture entered into, in presence of William bishop of Dunkeld, *inter Gilbertum de Gardino dominum de Gourton, et Eustachiam*,

Indenture, pe-
nes magistrum
Sinclair de
Roslin.

Eustachiam sponsam ejus, ex parte una, et dominum Henricum de Sancto Claro, militem, ex altera, &c. dated at Roslin, anno 1328.

Sir Henry died soon thereafter, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Sir WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Roslin, a worthy patriot, and always a steady defender of the liberties of his country.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He also, with his father, signed the letter to the pope, anno 1320.

And as he had been a close companion of the brave sir James Douglas, and had a share of the glory he obtained in many signal victories over the enemies of his country, he also accompanied him when he went with king Robert Bruce's heart to Jerusalem, and with him lost his life fighting against the Infidels on his return home, anno 1331, leaving issue an infant son,

Ibid. p. 303.

IX. Sir WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Roslin, who succeeded him.

He was too young to be concerned in the wars that happened in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce; but he soon appeared to be possessed of the virtues and abilities of his worthy ancestors, and was employed in several negotiations of importance, when but a young man.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, to treat *super negotiis* David de Bruce, &c. and obtained a safe conduct from king Edward III. for himself and sixty horsemen in his retinue, anno 1358, and is then designed *Willielmus de Sancto Claro, dominus de Roslin, &c.*

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 82, & 108.

He married Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Malise earl of Strathearn, by Mathilda, only daughter and heiress of Magnus earl of Orkney and Zetland, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

Crawford's peerage, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir Henry, afterwards earl of Orkney.

2. David, who got a charter from king Robert III. confirming a charter and grant of his brother Henry earl of Orkney, of the lands of Newburgh and Auchdale, in Aberdeen-shire, to the said David, and the heirs of his body; which failing, to return to the granter, and that in full of all claim or title he had to any part of Orkney or Zetland, in right of his mother Isabel, &c. The charter is dated in April, and the confirmation in June 1392.

Chart. in ro. ul. Rob. III.

His daughter, Margaret, was married, 1st, to Thomas Stewart earl of Angus; 2dly, to sir William Sinclair of Herdmanston, and had issue to both.

Crawford's peerage,

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir HENRY St. CLAIR of Roslin, who was created earl of Orkney by Haco king of Norway, anno 1379, which title was confirmed to him by king Robert II. that same year. This appears by a charter granted by that prince, *dilecto consanguineo suo Henrico, comiti Orcadie, domino Roslin, terrarum baronia de Roslin*, proceeding upon his own resignation, &c.

Torpheus's hist. of Orkney.

Chart. in ro. tul. Robert II.

He is likewise mentioned under the same designation, in the grant he made to his brother David, confirmed by king Robert III. as before-mentioned.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat with the English, and is then also designed Henry de Sinclair, earl of Orkney, anno 1392.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 712.

He married Florentina, daughter of the king of Denmark, with whom he got a great estate in Norway.

He was also lord of Zetland, and was created duke of Oldenburgh, by Christian first of that name, king of Denmark, and knight of the thistle, cockle, and golden fleece, by the different sovereigns of these several orders.

Nisbet's appendix.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of sir Walter Haliburton lord of Dirleton, and left issue two sons, and three daughters.

1. Henry, his heir.

2. John, who got a charter from Henry earl of Orkney and lord of Sinclair, *Johanni de Sancto Claro fratri suo germano, et heredibus suis*, of the lands of Smeliehope, Loganhouse, &c. in the shire of Edinburgh. The charter is dated at Roslin the 12th of September, and confirmed by Robert duke of Albany governor of Scotland, 24th of the same month, anno 1410.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1st daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to sir John Drummond of Stobhall, ancestor of the family of Perth.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Perth.

2. Lady Mary, married to sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, ancestor of lord Somerville.

3. Lady Jean, married to sir John Forrester of Corstorphin.

He died about the year 1400, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. HENRY, second earl of Orkney, a great patriot, and strenuous defender of the liberties of his country.

He was appointed lord high admiral of Scotland, and governor to the young king James I. but was taken prisoner by the English, together with his royal pupil, in their voyage to France.

The king was detained near twenty years in England; but the earl obtained liberty to return to Scotland, upon his finding security

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 415, 429, &c.

to

Rymer tom.
IX. p. 341.

to return to England when called, *anno* 1405. We find he obtained a safe conduct to go to England, *anno* 1416.

He married lady Egidia Douglas, daughter and sole-heiress of William lord Liddisdale and earl of Nithsdale, by lady Egidia Stewart his spouse, the beautiful daughter of king Robert II. He is then designed *Henricus de Sancto Claro, Orcadia comes secundus, et panetarius Scotiae, &c.*

By her he had a son,
William, his heir, — and a daughter,
Lady Beatrix.
Ibid. p. 460. He died *anno* 1420, and was succeeded by

XII. WILLIAM, third earl of Orkney, who was one of the ambassadors appointed to negotiate king James's liberty, *anno* 1421, and was afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom, *anno* 1424; and being a man of extraordinary parts and integrity, became a mighty favourite of king James II. managed all his negotiations of the greatest importance with fidelity and honour, and was by far the greatest subject for wealth, power, and interest, in the kingdom.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

He founded the collegiate church of Roslin, for a provost and seven prebends, and nobly endowed it, *anno* 1441. It is a beautiful structure, and as it is little defaced, the architecture of it is justly admired to this day.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 394.

In the year 1453, or beginning of 1454, he was constituted lord chancellor of the kingdom, and when a truce was concluded with the English, William earl of Orkney, chancellor of Scotland, is one of the guarantees of the treaty, in June 1454.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
et chart. in
pub. archiv.

In the year 1455, he obtained, from his majesty, a grant of the earldom of Caithness, then in the crown by the death of George Crichton earl thereof (*vide* page 112th of this work) whereupon he was afterwards designed earl of Orkney and Caithness.

Ibidem.

In 1458, this great earl resigned the chancellor's office, though still in great favour with his majesty, which was immediately conferred upon George Shoreswood, bishop of Brechin.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 423.

He was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the English, in 1459, and is then designed *comes Orcadia et Cathaniae*.

Ibid. p. 476.

In the beginning of the reign of king James III. he was again appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1461.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, *Wilhelmo comiti Orcadia et Cathaniae, domino Sinclair, &c.* of many lands, lordships, and baronies, *inter* 1450 et 1462.

In the year 1471, he made a surrender of

the earldom of Orkney in favours of king James III. which was annexed to the crown by act of parliament; but what he got in lieu thereof, does not appear upon record, though it is most certain there was no forfeiture in the case; for we find him soon thereafter negotiating affairs of state.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, and is then designed only, William earl of Caithness, *anno* 1473.

This noble earl married, 1st, lady Margaret, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Douglas, by whom he had a son,

William, who got from his father the lands of Newburgh in Aberdeen-shire, and was ancestor of lord Sinclair's family. *Vide* that title; — also a daughter,

Lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander duke of Albany.

He married, 2dly, Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, by whom he had four sons, and four daughters.

1. *Oliver*.

2. *William*.

The descendants of these two have always contended for the seniority.

To his son William he resigned the earldom of Caithness, *anno* 1476, *vide* that title.

To his son sir Oliver he gave by far the greatest part of his estate, as will be mentioned hereafter.

The earl's third son was sir *David Sinclair* of Sivenburgh.

Hay's collec-
tions, ad ann.
1498.

4. *John Sinclair*, bishop of Caithness.

1st daughter, lady *Eleanora*, married to John Stewart earl of Athole.

2. Lady *Marian*, married to sir John Houston of that ilk.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, who was second wife to sir David Boswell of Balmuto, to whom she had a son David, first of the Boswells of Auchinleck, in Air-shire.

4. Lady *Marjory*.

We now return to sir Oliver, before-mentioned, who obtained from his father, the earl of Caithness, all the lands he was possessed of below the river Tay, *viz.* the lands and barony of Roslin, the paternal estate of the family, the lands of Pentland, Pentlandmuir, the lands of Coussland and Carberry, the barony of Herbertshire in Stirling-shire, the lands and barony of Ravenscraig, Dubbs, Dyfart, &c. in Fife-shire, which last he afterwards resigned in favours of his eldest brother William, only son of his father's first marriage, above observed; and of this sir Oliver, William Sinclair of Roslin, Esq; is now the undoubted representative in a direct male-line. *Vide* vol. II. of this work, title Roslin.

HEPBURN

HEPBURN Duke of ORKNEY.

JAMES HEPBURN, fifth earl of Bothwell (whose descent is fully deduced under the title of Hepburn earl of Bothwell, page 83d, &c. of this work, to which we refer our readers) in the troublesome reign of queen Mary, being one of the greatest men in the kingdom, her majesty was advised, by a great number of her nobility, to take him for her husband, under pretence that, by his power and authority, the animosities then subsisting amongst her subjects might in some measure be allayed, her majesty thereupon created him duke of Orkney, in the year 1567.

He afterwards had the honour to be married to her majesty; but it was no sooner

done, than the very persons that advised the marriage, took measures to destroy both the queen and her husband, which they at last effectually accomplished.

The duke of Orkney was accused of having been accessory to the murder of king Henry, the queen's former husband: he was tried by his peers, and acquitted; but soon thereafter his enemies, being greatly increased in numbers and power, he was again accused of the same crime, and was obliged to fly the kingdom. He took refuge in Denmark, was protected by the king thereof till he died, anno 1577; and having no issue, the title of Orkney again returned to the crown.

STEWART Earl of ORKNEY.

I. SIR ROBERT STEWART of Strathdon, a natural son of king James V. obtained a grant of the crown lands of Orkney and Zetland from queen Mary, in 1565.

King James VI. erected these lands into an earldom, and created this sir Robert, earl of Orkney, by patent dated 28th October 1581.

He then got charters under the great seal, *terrarum de Orkney et Zetland, cum insulis ad easd. spectan.* also the island of Canna, &c. &c. *Roberto comiti de Orkney, &c.* in 1581 and 1582.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Stewart's hist. of the royal family.

He married lady Jean Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert fourth earl of Cassilis, by whom he had four sons, and four daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *John*, lord Kinclaven, and earl of Carrick, vide page 132d of this work.

3. Sir *James Stewart*, knight, who was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king James VI. and died without issue.

4. Sir *Robert Stewart*, who got a charter under the great seal, of several lands in 1600.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Patrick, seventh lord Gray.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Patrick, first lord Lindores.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir James Sinclair of Murthel, ancestor of the earl of Caithness.

4. Lady *Barbara*, married to ——— Halcro of that ilk, of the island of South-Ronaldsay in the Orkneys.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. PATRICK earl of Orkney, who married a daughter of William lord Livingston, and got charters under the great seal, *Patri- cio comiti de Orkney, totius comitatus et dominii de Orkney et Zetland, &c. &c.* in the years 1599 and 1600.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He became a very turbulent subject, and at last broke out into open rebellion against his lawful sovereign, who had been his great benefactor, for which he was apprehended, tried for treason, found guilty, condemned, and beheaded at Edinburgh, on 6th February 1614, whereby the title of Orkney again returned to the crown.

HAMILTON Earl of ORKNEY.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS earl of Selkirk, eldest son of the second marriage, of William marquis of Douglas, married Anne

dutchess of Hamilton, was created duke, and by her he had a numerous issue. 1. James, afterwards duke of Hamilton. 2. Lord Wil-

liam.

liam. 3. Charles, earl of Selkirk. 4. John earl of Rutherglen. 5. George, earl of Orkney, of whom afterwards.

For the other children, *vide* title duke of Hamilton.

I. GEORGE, fifth son of William and Anne, duke and dutchess of Hamilton, betaking himself to a military life, rose to the highest rank in the army, and was inferior to none of his cotemporaries, for his knowledge in the art of war.

He remarkably distinguished himself for his bravery and conduct, at the battles of the Boyne, Aghrim, Steenkirk, Landen, Audenarde, Ramellies, Mons, &c. also at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur, at the attack of which last place, he was made a brigadier general by king William.

Diploma in cancellaria, hæred. masc. ex corp. ejus; quibus deficientibus, hæredibus quibuscunque.

He was afterwards, in reward of his merit and faithful services, raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Orkney, viscount Kirkwall, and baron Dechmont, by patent to him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his heirs whatever, dated 3d January 1696.

In the first of queen Anne, he was made a major general, and immediately thereafter a lieutenant general.

In February 1703, he was made a knight of the most antient order of the thistle.

He was chosen one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the second British parliament in 1708, and was re-elected to every parliament thereafter, as long as he lived.

In 1710, he was nominated one of her majesty's privy council, and was made a general of the foot in Flanders, *anno* 1712.

In 1714, he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king George I. and governor of Virginia.

In the beginning of the next reign, he was promoted to the rank of a field marshal, and made governor of the castle of Edinburgh.

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Edward Villiers, and sister of Edward earl of Jersey, by whom he had three daughters.

1. Lady Anne, afterwards countess of Orkney.

2. Lady Frances, married to sir Thomas Lumley-Saunderson, knight of the bath, afterwards earl of Scarborough.

3. Lady Harriot, married to John lord Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery and Cork.

The earl dying without male issue *anno* 1736, his estate and honours, according to the tenor of the above-mentioned patent, devolved upon his eldest daughter,

II. Lady ANNE HAMILTON, who thereupon became countess of Orkney.

She married William O'Brien earl of Inchiquin of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom she had a numerous issue, whereof only two daughters survived.

1. Lady Mary.

2. Lady Anne.

III. Lady MARY, now countess of Orkney.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st, *azure*, a ship at anchor within a double tressure, with flowers-de-lis *or*; 2d and 3d, the quartered arms of Hamilton; and in the 4th, the arms of Douglas.

CREST; in a ducal coronet, an oak fructuated, as in the arms of Hamilton.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, an antelope *argent*, his horns, ducal collar, chain, and hoofs *or*; on the sinister, a stag proper, attired, collared, chained, and hoofed, as in the dexter.

MOTTO; *Thorough*.

C H I E F S E A T S.

At Clifden and Taplowcourt, both in Buckinghamshire.

M A C G I L L Viscount OXENFORD.

Martin's collections, vol. II. p. 385. Nisbet, vol. I. p. 358.

THE surname of Macgill is said to be of great antiquity in the south and west of Scotland, and that there were several families of that name who had considerable possessions in Galloway, Carrick, &c. in very early times.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

I. JAMES MACGILL, who, in the reign

of king James IV. was proprietor of the lands of Newton, Dalgavel, Glenquichen, &c. in the west of Scotland, which lands he sold, and retired to Edinburgh.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Cunningham of Caprington, by whom he had a son and successor,

II. Sir JAMES MACGILL, who was provost of Edinburgh, enjoyed all the highest offices

Martin's collections.

fices of that metropolis in the reign of king James V. and was amongst the first men of rank in Scotland who embraced the reformed religion.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He acquired some lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, *anno* 1537, upon which he got a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, from king James V. "to him and "Helen Wardlaw his spouse, and their heirs," dated 7th September 1538.

By the said Helen, a daughter of Wardlaw of Torie, an antient family in the county of Fife, he left issue two sons.

Ibidem.

1. *James*, ancestor of the Macgills of Rankeillor, which is instructed by many charters under the great seal; and of him Arthur Macgill, now of Kemback, Esq; is the male representative.

2. *David*, progenitor of this family, to whose issue we confine these memoirs.

III. Mr. DAVID MACGILL, second son of sir James, was bred to the law, became eminent in that profession, and was one of the most famous barristers of his time.

Ibidem.

He first acquired the barony of Nisbet, which appears by his charter and sasine of these lands, *anno* 1561.

Ibidem.

He then purchased the lands and barony of Cranston-Riddel in Mid-Lothian, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

Ibidem.

He was made king's advocate *anno* 1582, which office he enjoyed till his death, and acquitted himself with great reputation for knowledge, candour, and integrity.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Forrester of Corstorphin; ancestor of lord Forrester, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. *Laurence*, who was bred to the law, and made a good figure at the bar. He died without issue.

Charta penes comitem de Cassilis.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to ——— Logan of Restalrig; 2dly, to sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, Bart. ancestor of the present earl of Cassilis.

2. *Jean*, married to ——— Ross of Balneil, in the shire of Wigton.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1596, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. DAVID MACGILL of Cranston-Riddel, who, being also bred to the law, acquired great knowledge in that profession, and was one of the senators of the college of justice.

Crawford's peerage.

He married Mary, daughter of sir William Sinclair of Herdmanston, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. Sir *James*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to James, second son of William first lord Cranston, ancestor of the present lord Cranston.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. DAVID MACGILL of Cranston-Riddel, who was also one of the judges of session in the end of the reign of king James VI. but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother;

Crawford's peerage, Cambden, &c.

V. Sir JAMES MACGILL of Cranston-Riddel, who, being a man of great parts and learning, was highly esteemed by king Charles I. who created him a baronet, *anno* 1627, and appointed him one of the senators of the college of justice, *anno* 1630.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained from his majesty a grant of the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the lands of Nisbet, and others, in the shires of Haddington and Edinburgh, *anno* 1631; also the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the lands and barony of Pencaitland, and others, *anno* 1636; likewise a charter of the lands and barony of Coussland, &c. in February 1639; his author being George, brother's son and heir of sir Hew Herries of Coussland, which sir Hew obtained a grant of these lands from king James VI. for the noble services he did his majesty at Perth (Gowrie's conspiracy) *anno* 1600.

Ibidem.

All the above grants and charters are confirmed and ratified in parliament, *anno* 1641.

Minutes of parliament, ad ann. 1641.

He was also in the same year appointed, by parliament, one of the lords of session for life, and one of the commissioners of exchequer, 1st February 1645.

Rescinded acts of parl.

Though he appears to have been engaged on the parliament's side, in the unhappy reign of king Charles I. yet king Charles II. was so much convinced of his loyalty, and the integrity of his heart, that he raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viscount Oxfurd, lord Macgill of Coussland, &c. by patent to his heirs-male of tailzie and provision whatever, dated 19th April 1651.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Report of the lords of session, &c. ad hæredes masculos talie et provisionis quoscunque.

After the restoration, he got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo vicecomiti de Oxfurd, domino Macgill de Coussland*, of the lands of Cranston, and several others, in the years 1661 and 1662.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1st, Catharine, daughter of sir John Cockburn of Ormiston, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick Hamilton of Preston, as will be mentioned hereafter.

2. *Anne*,

2. *Anne*, married to sir James Richardson of Smeaton.

He married, 2dly, *Christian*, daughter of sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, by whom he had a son,

Robert, his heir, — and a daughter,

Christian, married, 1st, to Alexander Crawford of Carfe; 2dly, to George Ross of Galston.

He died *anno* 1663, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. ROBERT, second viscount Oxenford, who married lady Henriette Livingston, daughter of George third earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had a son,

George, master of Oxenford, who died before his father without issue, *anno* 1701; — also two daughters.

1. *Christian*, who became her father's heir.

2. *Henriette*, married to James Hamilton of Orbieston, as hereafter.

He dying without male-issue, *anno* 1706, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his eldest daughter,

VII. CHRISTIAN, viscountess of Oxenford, who married William Maitland, Esq; son of Charles, third earl of Lauderdale, to whom she had a son,

VIII. ROBERT, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to the titles of Oxenford, and was third viscount.

But these honours were also claimed by James Macgill of Rankeillor, the heir-male, being descended in a direct male-line from James Macgill, eldest son of the first sir James in this account, and uncle to the patentee.

Report of the
lords of session.

This Robert and that James both gave in lists, and voted with the peers at an election in 1733; but protested against one another.

The said James also presented a petition to his majesty, claiming that peerage, as heir-male to the patentee, which was laid before the house of peers; but it seems the lords found, that he had not sufficiently made out his title, whereby this Robert enjoyed it as long as he lived; but he dying without issue *anno* 1755, and the said James of Rankeillor dying also without issue, Arthur Macgill, now of Kemback, is heir-male and representative, as before observed.

The next heir of line was,

Henriette Macgill, second daughter of the second viscount of Oxenford, married to James Hamilton of Orbieston, before-mentioned. She also assumed the titles of Oxenford; but dying without issue, the honours have never been claimed since, though the representation now devolves upon Thomas Hamilton of Fala, Esq; the next heir of line, being lineally descended of the first viscount's eldest daughter, to whom we now return.

VI. ELIZABETH MACGILL, eldest daughter of James first viscount Oxenford, married to Patrick Hamilton of Preston, as before observed, and had issue a son,

VII. Colonel THOMAS HAMILTON of Preston, who succeeded to the lands of Fala, which hath ever since been the chief title of his family.

He married Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of the house of Grantully, by whom he had a son,

Thomas, his heir, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Malcolm Gibson, Esq; a son of the family of Durie.

He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. THOMAS HAMILTON of Fala, Esq; who, since he became heir of line of the family of Oxenford, designs himself Hamilton-Macgill of Fala and Oxenford.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, Bart. one of the principal clerks of session, by whom he hath issue one daughter,

IX. ELIZABETH, married to John Dalrymple, Esq; younger of Cousland, advocate, by whom she hath issue a son,

Thomas, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth.

A R M S.

Gules, three martlets *or*.

CREST; a phoenix in flames, proper.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, a horse at liberty *argent*, gorged with a viscount's coronet, with a chain thereto affixed, maned and hooped *or*; on the sinister, a bull *sable*, collared and chained as the former.

MOTTO; *Sine fine*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At Cranston, in Mid-Lothian.

VALONIIS Lord of PANMURE.

THE surname of Valoniis is originally from France, is local, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the viscounty and town of Valoines, in the country of Constantine in Normandy, where they had large possessions.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

I. Sir PETER de VALONIIS, a man of the first rank in Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, anno 1066, and was one of his chief commanders.

And as that great prince divided the conquered lands amongst his brave officers according to their merit, so this sir Peter had a large share in six different counties, viz. Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hartford, Cambridge, and Lincoln-shire.

He being possessed of no less than fifty-seven lordships, his posterity became peers, or *barones majores*, and were amongst the most powerful subjects in England.

Sir Peter de Valoniis was high sheriff of Essex, and had his chief residence at the castle of Orford in Suffolk.

He lived long after William the Conqueror and his son William Rufus, and was in great favour with king Henry I. from whom he obtained the manors of Effenden, Bedgeford, the mills of Hartford, &c.

And being no less an able statesman than a brave soldier, he was joined in commission with the bishop of Lincoln, and others, to accommodate the differences concerning the church of Rippon, which was done to the satisfaction of all parties.

He was a liberal benefactor to the religious, and, with consent of Abreda his wife, he founded and largely endowed the priory of Benham in Norfolk, for the salvation of the souls of William the Conqueror, Maud his queen, for the good state of king Henry I. &c. &c.

In the foundation charter are these remarkable words; *quod beneficium et eleemosinam specialiter facio pro anima domini mei Willielmi regis, qui Angliam adquisivit, et qui mihi dedit illud manerium, &c. &c.*

By the said Abreda, daughter of Hubert lord of Rie, and sister of Eude steward to king Henry I. he left issue a son and successor,

II. ROGER, second lord de Valoniis, who obtained from Maud, the empress, a confir-

mation of the manors of Effenden and Bedgeford, with all the other lands, whereof his father died possessor and seised, &c.

He also confirmed his father's donations to the monks at Benham, &c.

By Agnes his wife, he left issue six sons.

1. Peter, his heir:

2. Robert, who succeeded his brother.

3. Geoffrey de Valoniis, lord of Burton in York-shire, who married Emma de Humet, daughter of the constable of Normandy; but died without issue, anno 1190, whereupon his estates in England devolved upon Gunnora, his eldest brother's daughter, and Philip de Valoniis his younger brother, lord of Panmure.

4. John de Valoniis, who devoted himself to the service of the church.

5. Philip de Valoniis, of whom more hereafter.

6. Roger de Valoniis, who is witness to his brother Peter's confirmation of Benham. He afterwards came to Scotland with his brother Philip, was designed lord of Kilbride, and is witness in many charters of king William the Lion.

He died in the reign of king Stephen (who got possession of the crown of England, in the year 1135) and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. PETER, third lord de Valoniis, who confirmed his grand-father's donations to Benham, and married Gunred de Warren, daughter of William earl of Warren and Surry, by Elizabeth his wife; daughter of Hugh the great earl of Vermandoes, and widow to Robert earl of Mellent; but dying without issue his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

III. ROBERT, fourth lord de Valoniis, who confirmed his predecessors donations to the priory of Benham.

Upon the general assessment of England by king Henry II. this Roger appeared to be possessed of an immense estate, anno 1166.

He died in the year 1184, leaving issue by Hawise his wife, only one daughter,

VI. GUNNORA de VALONIIS, who was married to Robert lord Fitzwalter, general and marshal of the army of the rebellious barons. He got with her a vast estate in England, and by her, who was his second wife, he had only one daughter,

Ibidem.

Monast. Anglican.

Dugdale.

Ibid. and lives of the officers of state.

Monast. Anglican.

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes comitem de Panmure.

Monast. Anglican.

Dugdale, and extinct peerage of England, vol. I. p. 363.

Monast. Anglican.

Dugdale.

Ibidem.

Cambden, Hollinshed, & du Chesne's hist. Norman script.

Dugdale's baronage, and Lives of the offic. of state.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Monast. Anglican.

Ibidem.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

Extinct peer-
age of Eng-
land, vol. II.
p. 24.

V. CHRISTIAN, married to William de Mandeville, earl of Essex; but she dying without issue, in her ended the whole line of the second son of Roger second lord de Valoniis; and there being no succession of the first, third, and fourth sons of the said Roger, as before observed, the representation of that most noble family devolved upon the descendants of Philip the fifth son, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

III. PHILIP, fifth son of Roger second lord de Valoniis, came to Scotland in the end of the reign of king Malcolm IV. who succeeded to the crown *anno* 1153.

He being a man of great parts and merit, became a mighty favourite of king William, who succeeded king Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

Chartulary of
Paisley, Ar-
broath, Dun-
fermline, New
bottle, &c.

He appears to have been much about that prince's court, and is witness to most of his charters and donations to the religious.

Rymer, Ro-
ger Hovedon,
&c.

After the king had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick, this Philip de Valoniis was one of the hostages for his ransom, *anno* 1174.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Panmure,

The king, in reward of his merit, and good and faithful services, made him a grant of the baronies of Panmure and Benvine, in Forfarshire, which first became the chief seat and title of his family.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

And as his majesty thought he could never do too much for so good and faithful a subject, he appointed him lord great chamberlain of Scotland, in 1180, of which there are innumerable documents in our records and chartularies.

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
Melrose, Pais-
ley, New-
bottle, &c.

As he was possessed of lands in many different counties in Scotland, besides that of Forfar, he made several donations to the religious at Melrose, Paisley, Dunfermline, &c.

He also gave a toft and acre of land in his barony of Panmure to the monks at Coupar, which was afterwards confirmed by his descendant, sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, in 1456.

He succeeded also to part of his brother Geoffrey's possessions in England, as before observed, whereby he became possessed of a large estate in that kingdom as well as in Scotland.

Chronicle of
Melrose.

Upon the accession of king Alexander II. to the crown, this Philip de Valoniis was again appointed great chamberlain of Scotland at the first *conventus procerum* held by that prince in Edinburgh, *anno* 1214; but he died upon the 5th November 1215, and was interred with great solemnity in the abbay church of Melrose, leaving issue a son,

William, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. *Sibilla*, married to Robert Stuteville, of the kingdom of England, who got with her a considerable estate in Cumberland; but their only son Robert died without issue.

Extinct peer-
ages of Eng-
land, vol. II.
p. 102.

2. *Lora*, married to Henry de Baliol, chamberlain of Scotland, grand-uncle to king John Baliol, who got with her some lands in Forfarshire, lying contiguous to Panmure, which were afterwards purchased back by Peter de Maule, lord of Panmure, and Christian de Valoniis his spouse, &c.

Charta penes
comitem de
Panmure.

He was succeeded by his only son,

IV. WILLIAM de VALONIIS, second lord of Panmure, who appears to have been much at the court of England, when a young man, and is witness in several deeds in that kingdom, in the reign of king Richard I. *inter* 1190 et 1198.

Monast. Au-
glican.

He returned to Scotland in the end of the reign of king William, and obtained from that prince a charter of confirmation of the lands and baronies of Panmure and Benvine, in which are these words: *Willielmus rex, &c. quas terras Philippo patri ejus dedi, &c. sicut carta predicti Philippi de Valoniis patris sui testatur, &c. &c.*

Chart. penes
comitem de
Panmure,
printed in the
appendix to
the lives of
the officers of
state; p. 468.

Upon the death of his father, who had served so long as lord chamberlain of Scotland with fidelity and honour, the same office was, by king Alexander II. conferred upon this William his son, in the year 1215, who enjoyed that great dignity with universal applause as long as he lived, of which there are many incontestable documents upon record.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
chartulary of
Arbroath,
Scoon, &c.

In the third year of king Henry of England, he had the tutory and guardianship of his nephew Robert de Stuteville, lord of Lidel in Cumberland, who was then under age, *anno* 1218; but he died at Kelso soon thereafter, and was interred beside his father in the church of Melrose, *anno* 1219, leaving issue only one daughter,

Dugdale's ba-
ronage.

V. CHRISTIAN de VALONIIS, his sole heiress, who was designed *domina de Panmure, &c.*

Chartulary of
Newbottle,
Obit Willi-
elmus de Va-
loniis apud
Kelchow, cu-
jus corpus, e-
tiam contra
bone placi-
tum mona-
chorum ejus-
dem domus,
apud Melros
deductum est,
et ibidem ho-
norifice sepul-
tum in capi-
tulo mona-
chorum juxta
sepulchrum
patris sui.

She married a worthy Scotch knight of French extraction, *viz.* sir Peter de Maule, to whom she brought the estates and dignities of this most noble family, and of whom the present earl of Panmure is the lineal representative, as is fully set forth under the title of Maule earl of Panmure.

MAULE Earl of PANMURE.

Introduction
to Fleming's
edition of For-
dun, p. 60.

THAT the noble and illustrious name of Maule is of very great antiquity, is acknowledged by all our historians, and our best antiquaries are of opinion, that they are originally from France, and that a noble family, who had large possessions in that country, assumed their surname from the town of Maule on the confines of Normandy, which had been their own property in very early times.

Certain it is the family of Maule made a considerable figure in France before William the Conqueror came over to England, and flourished with great lustre in that kingdom for many ages thereafter, which will sufficiently appear from what follows.

Labourer's
history of
Chamont.

I. ANSOLD, lord of Maule, with Rectrude his wife, made a donation to the priory of St. Martin de Champs at Paris, *anno* 1015.

He was succeeded by his son,

Du Chefne's
hist. of Mont-
morancy.

II. GUARIN, second lord of Maule, who, with Herfende his wife, is mentioned in a charter of Robert king of France, to William abbot of St. Germain, before the year 1031.

He left issue a son and successor,

Odericus Vi-
talis church
history.

III. ANSOLD, third lord of Maule, who being possessed of immense riches, was called *diver Parisiensis, &c.*

He left issue three sons.

1. *Peter*, his heir.

2. *Guarin de Maule*, ancestor of this family, of whom afterwards.

Ibidem.

3. *Stephen de Maule*, whose grandson Grimald, was with Godfrey of Bulloigne at the taking of Jerusalem.

Ansold was succeeded by his eldest son,

Historia Nor-
mandorum
scriptores, p.
587.

IV. PETER, 4th lord of Maule, who founded the priory of Benedictine monks at the town of Maule, to whom he gave his churches of St. Mary, St. Germain, and St. Vincent, with many other lands, *per* his charter, dated *anno* 1076.

He likewise made considerable donations to the monastery at Utica in France.

Odericus Vi-
talis.

He made a very great figure with his *proceres et milites*, when he was general of the French army against William II. of England, who had invaded France, *anno* 1098. He obliged him to raise the siege of Montfort, conclude a truce with France, and return to England.

Du Moulin's
hist. of Nor-
mandy, p. 276.

He married Gundismoth, of the noble family of Troyes in France, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

Lodge's peer-
age of Ir-
land, p. 183.

1. *Ansold*, his heir.

2. *Theobald de Maule*.

3. *Guarin de Maule*.

4. *William de Maule*.

1st daughter, ———, married to Badry count de Droux. Nisbet, vol. II. p. 48.

2. ———, married to Guacer lord Poissy. Ibidem.

3. ———, married to Hugh lord Voisins, of whom are descended the senescals of Thoulse. Ibidem.

4. ———

Lord Peter died at Utica in 1101, was interred in the church there, and succeeded by his eldest son, Ibidem and Crawford's peerage.

V. ANSOLD, fifth lord of Maule, who was a great captain, and gave signal proofs of his military skill in the wars of Italy and Greece. He was with Robert duke of Apulia, at the siege of Durazzo, and distinguished himself at that great battle, where Alexis emperor of Constantinople was overthrown, *anno* 1106.

He confirmed his father's donations to the priory of Maule, in presence of his barons and knights, whom he caused to do homage to his son Peter. Odericus Vitalis, p. 589, and 590.

He died *anno* 1118, having married Odeline Mauvoisine, daughter of Radolph lord of Rony, governor of Manto, by whom he had issue a son, Nisbet, vol. II. p. 48.

VI. PETER, sixth lord of Maule, who succeeded him. He was one of the greatest and most powerful men of his time, was a general in the French army at the battle of Breneville, and fought against king Henry I. of England, *anno* 1119.

He was also at the siege of Breteville, accompanied with forty knights, all his own dependents, *anno* 1138; but Lewis the Gross, being jealous of his greatness and power, ordered his strong castle of Maule to be demolished. Odericus Vitalis, and Du Moulin.

He married Ada, daughter of the earl of Guennes, and niece of the lord Montmorancy, by whom he had a son and successor,

VII. ROGER, seventh lord of Maule, who married Idone, daughter of Walon viscount of Chaumont, by Matilda de Montmorancy his wife, &c. &c. Grand pastoral of Paris, ad ann. 1195.

As a further account of the Maules in France,

France, does not regularly fall within the plan of this work, but is to be found in many French historians, an abridgment whereof is in Mr. Nisbet, vol. II. p. 48 and 49, to these we refer our readers, and shall only add, that this family flourished in France with much grandeur, till the end of the XIVth century, that Robert the last lord was killed at the battle of Nicopolis in Hungary, fighting against the Turks, *anno* 1398. His coat of arms, which is the very same with the earl of Panmure's, was set up in Notre Dame church of Maule, and all his great estate went to his daughter and sole heiress,

Nisbet, vol. II. p. 49.
Peerage of Ireland, vol. II. p. 183, &c.

Reginolde de Maule, who was married to Simon de Moranvilliers, lord of Harcourt.

The male line of Peter, eldest son of Anfold, third lord of Maule, thus ending, the representation of that noble family fell to the descendants of his brother Guarin, to whom we now return.

I. GUARIN, second son of Anfold, third lord of Maule, progenitor of this noble family. Being then a younger brother, and a man of great spirit and resolution, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, *anno* 1066, where he had a considerable command, and is particularly named as one of his chief officers in the roll of Battle-abbey.

Peerage of Ireland, vol. II. p. 183.

And as that great prince shared the lands of England, amongst those who distinguished themselves in the conquest of it, Guarin de Maule had the great lordship of Hatton de Cleveland, in Yorkshire assigned him.

Holinshed, v. II. p. 296.

He died before 1100, leaving issue two sons, *Robert*.

Stephen.

Which of them was the eldest we shall not pretend to determine, but,

II. ROBERT de MAULE, carried on the line of this family, and with his brother Stephen, made donations to the abbacy of Whitby in Yorkshire, out of the above lands of Hatton, in the reign of king Henry I.

Monast. Anglican. vol. II. p. 75.

This Robert having contracted a friendship with king David I. while he resided in England, came to Scotland with that good prince, and meeting with encouragement suitable to his great merit, he settled there, and left his estate in England to his brother Stephen, whose male line is long since extinct.

Peerage of Ireland.

Robert died in Scotland about the year 1130, leaving issue three sons.

1. *Sir William*.

2. *Roger de Maule*, ancestor of the family of Panmure, of whom afterwards.

3. *Radulphus de Masculus*, or *Maule*, who, in the beginning of the reign of king William,

made a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, of part of his lands of Lochgow, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* which was afterwards confirmed by his grandson Thomas de Maule, about the year 1210, but we can trace his genealogy no further.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 74 & 77.

III. Sir WILLIAM de MAULE, who succeeded his father, was likewise in great favour with, and highly esteemed by king David I. whom he accompanied, (when but a young man) to the battle of Standard, *anno* 1138; and, for his gallant behaviour, was, by that generous prince rewarded with the lands and barony of Foulis in Perthshire, out of which he made donations to the religious, as shall be shown hereafter. But we must first observe, that the name of Masculus and Maule, were promiscuously used in this family for a considerable time.

Willielmus Masculus de Foulis, makes a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, of some lands in his barony of Foulis, *pro salute anime sue, &c. Testibus Waltero priore Sti. Andreae, comite Duncano, Ricardo nepote dicti Willielmi, &c.*

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes com. de Panmure.

He was witness also to a charter of Henry, king David's son, *ante annum* 1152, in which year that prince died.

Ibidem.

In a charter of king William, *Willielmo de Haya*, Andrew bishop of Caithness, William de Maulia, &c. are witnesses, in or before 1184, in which year the bishop died.

Ibidem.

In a charter of Duncan earl of Fife of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, the witnesses are, *Helena comitissa, Willielmus Masculus, Rogerus Masculus, &c.* Duncan succeeded to the earldom, *anno* 1154, and died 1203; so this charter must have been granted within that space.

Ibidem.

We shall not trouble our readers with further documents about this William, though he is mentioned in the chartularies of Newbottle, Kelso, and Coldstream.

He had issue three daughters.

1. ———, the eldest, was married to Sir Alexander Forgun, without issue.

2. *Christian*, married to Roger de Mortimer, who got with her part of the estate of Foulis, which appears by a charter, *Rogeri Mortimer de Foulis, &c. Thoma Parsons, nepoti Willielmi Mosculi, &c.*

Ibidem.

3. *Cecilia*, married to Walter de Ruthven, ancestor of the earls of Gowrie, who also got with her part of the estate of Foulis, which appears by a resignation of his right to the lands of Foulis which fell to him, *per decessum Ceciliae, filiae domini Willielmi Maule, militis*, dated in the 13th year of king Alexander III. *anno domini* 1262.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Chartulary of St. Andrews.

Sir William dying without sons, the representation devolved upon his nephew and heir-male, sir Richard, son of his brother Roger, to whom we now return.

III. ROGER de MAULE, second son of Robert, and brother of sir William, is mentioned in several charters besides these above-noticed; particularly,

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

In a charter of Duncan earl of Fife, of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, *Rogerus de Maule* is a witness.

Book of original charters, penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 2.

Also in a charter of Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland, *Henrico de Sancto Claro, Rogerus masculus* is a witness, inter 1162 et 1188.

He left issue three sons.

1. Sir Richard.

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

2. *John de Maulia*, who is witness to a donation of William bishop of St. Andrews, *ecclesiæ de Haddington*, inter annos 1203 et 1223; also of a donation, *ecclesiæ de Scoon*; and to another donation of the same bishop.

Ibidem.

3. *Thomas de Maule*, who is designed nephew to the above sir William, in a charter before-mentioned.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

IV. Sir RICHARD de MAULE, who was likewise heir-male to his uncle sir William, as before-observed, to whom he is designed nephew in several charters, in the reigns of king William and king Alexander II. particularly in his donation to the priory of St. Andrews, before noticed.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir Peter.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

2. *William de Maulia*, arch-deacon of Lothian, who is witness in many charters in the reign of king Alexander II. and was likewise designed by the title of Bastenden, which appears by a donation he made to the monastery of Coldstream, in which Robert de Maule, his nephew, is a witness.

Chartulary of Coldstream, p. 45, 47, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 254, 258, &c.

V. Sir PETER de MAULE, who, about the year 1224, married Christian de Valoniis, daughter and sole heiress of sir William de Valoniis, lord of Panmure, great chamberlain of Scotland, in the reign of king Alexander II. son of sir Philip de Valoniis, lord of Panmure, also great chamberlain of Scotland, in the reign of king William. By her he got the baronies of Panmure, and Benvine, &c.

Upon the death of Christian, countess of Essex, grand-child and heiress of Robert lord de Valoniis in England, without issue, anno 1234, this Christian de Valoniis, her cousin, became the heir and representative of

that noble family, whereby sir Peter de Maule, in her right, succeeded to the great estate and honour of Valoniis, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Hartford, by which he came to have large possessions both in Scotland and England; but king Edward I. deprived his grand-son, sir Henry Maule, of all his English estates, on account of his great attachment and firm adherence to king Robert Bruce.

Ibid. p. 259.

This sir Peter de Maule, who, in the chartulary of Arbroath, is designed *dominus Petrus de Malia, dominus de Panmure*, and Christian his wife, entered into an agreement with the abbot of Arbroath, wherein all their differences were submitted, in presence of the earl of Buchan, and others, dated in 1254; and that same year he got a charter from the abbot and convent of Arbroath, to sir Peter Maule of Panmure, and Christian his wife, of the lands of Cowan, Tulloch, &c.

Ibid. p. 260. and chart. of Arbroath.

Haddington's collections.

By the said Christian Valoniis he left issue two sons.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. Sir Thomas de Maule, who was governor of the castle of Brechin, which he defended for a long time against king Edward I. of England, with singular courage and magnanimity, till at last he was killed, anno 1303, upon which the castle immediately surrendered.

Matthew of Westminster, Abercromb. Peerage of Scotland, Ireland, &c. Thomas's history of England, edit. 4. p. 116.

Sir Peter died in the end of the year 1254, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM de MAULE, designed *dominus de Panmure*. He was high sheriff of the county of Forfar at the death of king Alexander III. and was one of those great barons who swore fealty to king Edward I. for his lands in that county, anno 1292.

Charta penes Logie Wigham Pryne's coll. Rymer, tom. II. p. 570.

King Edward afterwards granted to him a discharge of part of the relief due by him for his entry, which appears by a mandate from the king, directed to Alan de Dumfries, chancellor of Scotland, ordering him to expedite this discharge to sir William, under the great seal. The original of this mandate is still preserved amongst the records in the tower of London; a *fac simile* whereof, from the record itself, is published in Mr. Ruddiman's learned preface to Anderson's *diplomata*, which, as it is a curiosity of its kind, we have here inserted at large, viz. " *Rex et superior dominus regni Scotia, dilectio sibi magistro Alano de Dumfries, cancellario Scotia, salut. Quia de centum viginti et duabus libris et decem solidis, in quibus dilectus et fidelis noster Willielmus de Maulia de Panmore, in Scotia, nobis tenebatur pro relivio suo, pardonavimus eidem Willielmo quater viginti*

Ibid. p. 79.

" ginti et duas libras et decem solidos: Et de
 " residuis quadraginta libris concessimus ei,
 " quod reddat nobis per manum camerarii Sco-
 " tie, ad festum sancti Martini in hieme pro-
 " xime futuro, viginti meras, et ad festum
 " Pentecostes proxime sequens, viginti meras,
 " et ad festum sancti Martini in hieme proxi-
 " me sequens, viginti meras vobis, manda-
 " mus, quod predicto camerario per literas
 " nostras, sigillo regimini regni, Scotia deputa-
 " to, signatas, detis in mandatis, quod predicto
 " Willielmo de predictis quadraginta libris
 " terminos illos habere, et sic fieri in rotu-
 " lario fact. et datum apud Berewick super
 " Twedam 11. die Julii."

Principal re-
 tours penes
 com. de Pan-
 mure, and re-
 cords of re-
 tours in pub.
 arch.

By the above mandate it appears, that the relief or valued rent of Panmure was 122 l. 10 s. A very great sum in those days, which shows the large extent of the barony, and that king Edward then gave down to sir William Maule 82 l. 10 s. his relief, and accepted of 40 l. Which sum of 40 l. continued ever after to be the valued rent of the barony of Panmure, and the extent of the relief payable at the entry of an heir, &c.

Charta penes
 comitem de
 Panmure.

Ibidem.

In 1293, this sir William grants a charter of his lands of Benvie and Balruthrie, with the patronage of the church of Benvie, to Radolph de Dundee, which the Scrimgeours, constables of Dundee, held long of the family of Panmure, as appears from many lands of man-rent, granted by them to the earl of Panmure's predecessors, still extant.

He married Ethama, daughter of John de Vallibus, or Vaus, lord of Dirleton, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in ar-
 chivis Rob. I.
 dated anno
 reg. 23. 1329.

Peerage of
 Ireland.

Chartulary of
 Arbroath.

VII. Sir HENRY de MAULE, *dominus de Panmure*, who succeeded him. He was knighted by king Robert Bruce, for his great merit and faithful services in his wars against the English; and, in a charter of that great king's, he is designed *Henricus de Maule, miles, filius, Willielmi de Maule militis, domini de Panmure, &c.*

He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Hay of Lochwharret, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. *William de Maule*.
3. *Peter de Maule*, who, entering into holy orders, had a dignity in the chapter of St. Andrews, in the time of bishop Lamber-ton.

His daughter, *Christian*, was married to Alexander Strachan of Carmylie.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir WALTER de MAULE, *dominus de*

Panmure, who was governour of the castle of Kildrummy, in the reign of king David II.

He gave a charter of the lands of Carnegie, lying in the barony of Panmure, to John de Bonhaird, to be held of him and his heirs; which charter was confirmed by king David II. and as this John was ancestor of the family of Southesk, the charter is narrated at large under that title.

Haddington's
 collections.

He also gave a charter of the lands of Moncur to Henry Strachan of Carmylie, dated anno 1346.

He died anno 1348, leaving issue two sons.

Chartulary of
 Brechin.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *Henry*, first of the branch of the Maules of Glaster.

Chart. penes
 com. de Pan-
 mure.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir WILLIAM MAULE, *dominus de Panmure*, who married Marian, only daughter of David Fleming of Biggar, ancestor of the earl of Wigton, by his first wife Jean, daughter of sir David Barclay lord of Brechin, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

Sir *Thomas*,—and a daughter,

Jean, married to Alexander Auchterlony of Kellie, in vicetomitu de Forfar.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir THOMAS MAULE of Panmure, who was knighted by king Robert III. with whom he was in great favour.

In the regency of Robert duke of Albany, upon an insurrection of Donald lord of the Isles, an army was sent against them, under the command of the earl of Mar, and this sir Thomas, with a great number of his friends and vassals, joined the royal army in their march, and at the bloody battle of Harlaw, where he behaved with the greatest resolution and conduct, he and most of his clan were entirely cut off, 25th July 1411.

Peerage of
 Scotland, Ire-
 land, and Nif-
 bet.

A little before his death, he married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, by whom he had a posthumous son,

Chart. penes
 com. de Pan-
 mure.

XI. Sir THOMAS MAULE, who was served heir to his father anno 1412, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James I. and was designed *dominus de Panmure*, in a deed betwixt him and John lord Glamis, and also in a discharge he granted to lord Gray, anno 1427.

Ibid. et charta
 penes dom.
 Gray.

Upon the death and forfeiture of Walter earl of Athole, sir Thomas claimed the lordship of Brechin, in right of his great grandmother, who was sister of sir David Barclay lord of Brechin, whose daughter and heiress the earl married; but it being included in the earl's forfeiture, he only recovered the lands

Pe-
 Sco-
 lan-

Hadd-
 collec-
 Peera-
 Scotla-
 land,

lands of Hedderwick, Jackstown, Stadock-muir, with Leuchlands, part of the lordship of Brechin.

Nisbet, vol. II. p. 51.

However, he obtained from the duke of Albany, who was then governor of Scotland, with consent of his council, a discharge of all wardships, &c. due to the crown by his father's death, in the service of his country.

Penes com. de Panmure.

He died in 1450, leaving issue, by Mary his wife, daughter of sir Thomas Abercrombie of that ilk, an only son,

Chart. penes comitem de Gray.

XII. Sir THOMAS MAULE, lord of Panmure, who succeeded him. He was a man of singular accomplishments, and made a great figure in the reign of king James III. He was designed in many writs, *nobilis et potens dominus Thomas Maule, dominus de Panmure, &c.*

Chart. penes com. de Panmure.

He ratified to the abbacy of Cupar, certain lands within his own barony, anno 1456, and founded a chapel at his manor of Panmure, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, anno 1487.

Ibidem.

Haddington's collections.

He was one of the inquest on two perambulations for the monastery of Arbroath in 1494.

He married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Alexander, third earl of Crawford, great grandchild of lady Jean, daughter of king Robert II. by whom he had issue a son,

Ibidem.

Alexander, his apparent heir, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to her cousin, — Lindsay of Evelick, a son of the earl of Crawford.

Peerage of Scotland, Ireland, &c.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of — Cramond of Auldbar, by whom he had no issue, and died anno 1498.

XIII. ALEXANDER, his only son and apparent heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir David Guthrie of that ilk, treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James III. and got a charter of the lands of Dundee, Hathersbyke, &c. to Alexander Maule, son and apparent heir of sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, and Elizabeth Guthrie his spouse, dated anno 1468; but he died before his father, leaving issue a son,

Haddington's collect. p. 74.

Peerage of Scotland, Ireland, &c.

XIV. Sir THOMAS MAULE of Panmure, who succeeded his grandfather. He was highly esteemed by king James IV. who knighted him. He was also in great favour with the clergy, having been appointed bailie of Barry by the abbot of Cupar in 1511, a jurisdiction of considerable weight before the reformation, and only bestowed on those who were firm friends of the church.

He attended king James to the battle of Flowdon, and, to his singular honour, when many of the first quality left the king before the armies engaged, he, though well advanced in years, and very corpulent, would not desert him, but fought with remarkable courage, and received many wounds, of which he instantly died in the field, on 9th of September 1513.

Peerage of Scotl. Ireland, Scots comp. et chart. penes comit. de Panmure.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter and coheirefs of sir David Rollo of Ballachie, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Andrew lord Gray, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. William, who married Janet, daughter of John Carnegie of Kinnaird, ancestor of the earl of Southesk, of whom the Maules of Boath are descended.

Ibidem.

His daughter, Isabel, was married to — Ramsay of Panbride.

He married, 2dly, Christian, daughter of William lord Graham, ancestor of the duke of Montrose, by Jean his wife, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, but by her he had no issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. ROBERT MAULE, dominus de Panmure, who was one of those loyal barons that endeavoured to rescue king James V. from the earls of Arran and Angus, by whom he was kept little better than a captive, and with that view, joined the earl of Lennox at the fight near Linlithgow bridge, anno 1526; of which generous design, the king, when he came of age, retained so lasting a sense, that he treated him ever after with the greatest respect and esteem; and in 1528, granted him a dispensation (for his true and faithful services) to remain at home, during life, free from all attendance in parliaments, courts of justiciary, hostings, roads, within or without the realm, by sea or land, &c.

Chart. penes com. de Panmure.

Notwithstanding which, he no sooner saw his country threatened with danger by party and faction, after the death of that king, than he raised his vassals and followers, and with lord Gray, attacked lord Ruthven in Perth, and held out that town against the queen's authority. He began the attack, and was taken prisoner, but the affair was soon thereafter compromised.

He strenuously opposed the match between queen Mary and prince Edward of England, from an apprehension that his country might suffer in its independency and its privileges by such an union.

When the war between the two nations commenced, his loyalty being well known, the

Peerage of
Scotland, Ire-
land, &c.

the English, after the battle of Pinkie, sent a strong party to surprise and attack him at his own house, where he made a vigorous defence, but, being over-powered, received many wounds, and was at last forced to surrender. He was immediately sent prisoner to London, and was confined in the tower above twelve months, and at last was released by the interest of the marquis d'Elbuise, the French ambassador for Scotland, in whose company he returned home, *anno* 1549.

Haddington's
collections.

He married, 1st, Isabel, daughter of sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie, and got a charter of the lands of Panlethy, in the regality of Kirriemuir, upon the forfeiture of Archibald earl of Angus, to him and Isabel Mercer, his spouse, &c. By her he had issue three sons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. *John Maule*, Esq;.
3. *Robert Maule*, Esq;.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to — Haliburton of Pitcur.

He married, 2dly, Isabel, daughter of sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, ancestor of the viscount of Arbuthnot, by whom he had other three sons.

1. *Henry*, ancestor of the Maules of Melgum, whose son Henry Maule of Melgum was a learned antiquary and author.

2. *Andrew Maule* of Guildie.

3. *William Maule* of Glafter, who acquired an opulent fortune, which, at his death, was divided amongst his seven daughters, *viz.* 1. *Marian*, married to sir Alexander Seton of Kilcroich, one of the senators of the college of justice. 2. *Bethia*, married to James Murray of Skirling. 3. *Margaret*, married to sir Alexander Murray of Blackbarony. 4. *Eleanor*, married to Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange. 5. *Jean*, married to William Oliphant of Kirkhill. 6. *Isabel*, married, 1st, to James Dundas of Duddingston; and 2dly, to James Hamilton of Parkly. 7. *Beatrix*, married to Mr. Robert Burnet of Crimond.

Ibid. et chart.
penes com. de
Panmure.

Robert of Panmure died in 1560, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Haddington's
collections.

XVI. THOMAS MAULE of Panmure, who, with consent of Robert Maule his father, granted a charter to Elizabeth Beaton, daughter of cardinal David Beaton, of half of the lands of Skryne and an annualrent of twenty merks, for a certain sum paid him, *anno* 1541. In his father's lifetime, he was designed *Feodatus terrarum et baronia de Panmure, bares apprens Roberti Maule, domini de Panmure*, &c. in a charter dated *anno* 1546.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Douglas.

He was a man of great natural accomplish-

ments, which were much improved by a liberal education. Soon after he returned from his travels, he signalized himself at the battle of Haldonrig against the English.

He was taken prisoner, and sent to Morpeth, where he remained till king Henry VIII. after the death of king James V. politically released all the Scotch prisoners of note, hoping to engage them to promote the intended marriage of his son prince Edward with queen Mary; which not succeeding, and the war breaking out afresh, he was in the van of the Scotch army at the bloody battle of Pinky-cleugh, where, with great difficulty, he escaped, many of his friends and vassals having been killed on the spot.

In 1563, John Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, renews the bond of man-rent, formerly granted by his predecessor sir James Scrimgeour, to sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, *per* his obligation dated 10th of May the said year.

Charta penes
com. de Pan-
mure.

He continued steady in the queen's interest, though he joined in that memorable association, with many of the first rank, for the inauguration of king James VI. upon the queen his mother's resignation, *anno* 1567.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir George Haliburton of Pitcur, *anno* 1547, by whom he had eight sons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *William Maule*, Esq;.
3. *David Maule*, Esq;.

4. *Robert*, who was commissary of St. Andrews, a learned and judicious antiquary, wrote several treatises with great judgment and knowledge, *viz.* *Periodi gentis Scotorum, de antiquitate gentis Scotorum*, a history of his own family, &c. which are lasting monuments of his great learning.

Peerage of
Scotland and
Ireland.

5. *Thomas Maule* of Pitlivie, who married Mary, daughter of — Leighton of Ulifhaven, and had two sons, *viz.* 1. *Thomas*, 2. *Robert*, who was gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles I. Thomas was a man of great honour, loyalty and courage: he adhered firmly to the king's interest during all the time of the civil war. He was first lieutenant-colonel of the marquis of Ormond's regiment, and afterwards acted as general in Ireland, where he always behaved with conduct and resolution. He at last married and settled there, and became the head of a numerous and considerable family in that kingdom, which still subsists with great lustre.

Ibidem.

The names of the other three sons have not come to our hands.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to James Stewart, son of John earl of Athole.

Thomas

Chart. penes
comitem de
Panmure.

Thomas, *dominus de Panmure*, died on 7th March 1600, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XVII. PATRICK, *dominus de Panmure*, who was appointed bailie of the barony of Barry by king James VI. which jurisdiction his ancestors had long exercised by commission from the abbots of Coupar and Balmerino, but it has been enjoyed heretably by the family ever since.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Erskine of Dun, superintendant of Angus and Mearns, by whom he had a son,

Patrick, — and two daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to David Erskine of Dun.

2. *Barbara*, married to James Strachan of Carmylie.

He died *anno* 1605, and was succeeded by his only son,

XVIII. PATRICK MAULE of Panmure, afterwards earl, who, being endowed with many excellent qualities, and of singular affability, was a mighty favourite of king James VI. whom he accompanied to London at his majesty's desire, when he went to take possession of the English throne, *anno* 1603, and was made one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber. The king, being perfectly sensible of his great capacity and fine accomplishments, had him always in great esteem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Anno 1610, he got a new charter of his antient barony of Panmure; also charters of a great many other baronies.

Ibidem.

In the reign of king Charles I. with his majesty's approbation, he purchased the abbacy of Arbroath, which had been erected into a temporal lordship, *anno* 1608, whereby he became proprietor of a greater number of patronages than were possessed by any other subject.

And the king's regard for him still increasing, he recommended him, in the strongest manner, to his son prince Charles, as one he might entirely rely on for honour and fidelity, of which king Charles, in his troublesome reign, had many convincing proofs.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. Car. I.

He was continued in the bed-chamber, and made keeper of his majesty's house and park at Eltham in England, and sheriff principal of the county of Forfar in Scotland, *anno* 1632, and got also charters from the king, of a great many other lands and baronies.

During the civil wars he attended the king in all his battles, and never deserted him on any occasion whatsoever. The king, in regard and recompence of his constant loyalty and faithful services, was pleased, as a lasting

mark of his affection and esteem, to create him earl of Panmure, lord Maule of Brechin and Navar, upon the 30th day of August, 1646.

Charta penes
comitem de
Panmure,
Crawford &
Lodge.

When the king, by order of parliament, was deprived of all his domesticks at Holmby, in Northampton-shire, he only desired that two of his old servants should be allowed to remain with him, of which the earl of Panmure was one. He attended him close in all his removes, till at last he and all his attendants were finally discharged by colonel Hammond, in the isle of Wight, which was a most sensible affliction both to his majesty and the earl, who immediately repaired to Scotland, when he could do no more service to his royal master.

And though he lived quietly at home, being very aged, yet Cromwell thought fit to impose a fine upon him of ten thousand pounds sterling; but it was afterwards mitigated to four thousand pounds sterling, which he paid on 25th June 1655, besides one thousand pounds more for his second son, on 29th September thereafter.

Printed ordi-
nance of
Cromwell's
council, anno
1654.

However, he had the happiness to outlive all these misfortunes, and to see the accomplishment of his most ardent wishes, *viz.* the king's restoration, though he did not long survive it.

He married thrice: 1st, Frances, daughter of sir Edward Stanhope of Grimston, in the county of York, lord president of the council of the north, uncle to the first earl of Chesterfield, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

Crawford's
peerage, and
peerage of
Ireland, &c.

1. *George*, earl of Panmure.

2. *Henry* of Balmakellie, who was likewise a great loyalist, and had the command of a regiment both under king Charles I. and II. and always performed the part of a gallant officer, and never deserted the royal cause. He married, 1st, lady Jean, daughter of John earl of Wemyss, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who died young. He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of — Douglas of Spot, by whom he had another daughter, Margaret, married to Alexander Cochran of Balbachly.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

The earl's 1st daughter, lady *Jean*, was married to David earl of Northesk, and had a numerous issue.

His 2d daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, was married, 1st, to John earl of Kinghorn; 2dly, to George earl of Linlithgow, and was mother of three earls, *viz.* Strathmore, Linlithgow, and Kalendar.

The earl married, 2dly, Mary Waldrum, maid of honour to queen Henrietta.

And, 3dly, he married lady Mary Erskine, daughter

daughter of John earl of Marr ; but by neither had he any issue.

He died *anno* 1661, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. GEORGE, second earl of Panmure, who chanced to be travelling through Italy and France for his education, during the heat of the civil war, yet he no sooner returned home, than he gave sufficient proof of his inheriting the same virtues and loyal principles with his predecessors.

When king Charles II. came to Scotland in 1650, he immediately waited on his majesty, and heartily engaged in his service ; and being appointed colonel of the Forfar regiment of horse, many of the principal gentlemen of the county, out of respect to his lordship, joined his regiment, and served under him as officers.

He fought upon their head at the battles of Dunbar and Innerkeithing, at the latter of which he was wounded, his lieutenant-colonel, his major, and many of his officers, being killed on the spot.

Crawfurd's
peerage, and
peerage of
Ireland, &c.

After the defeat at Worcester, the loyalists, from all parts, resorted to him, and put themselves under his command ; in which station, by frequent skirmishes and incursions, he gave great uneasiness to general Monk, who then commanded in Scotland ; but at last he was forced to capitulate (when he found he could do no more service to the king) without any other terms, than these of laying down his arms.

He married lady Jean Campbell, daughter of John earl of Loudoun, lord high chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had issue seven sons, and two daughters, though only three sons, and one daughter, came to age.

1. *George*, earl of Panmure.

2. *James Maule* of Balumby, who succeeded his brother.

3. *Harry Maule* of Kelly, who carried on the line of the family.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, was married, 1st, to Charles earl of Marr, and was mother of John earl of Marr ; she married, 2dly, colonel John Erskine, son of sir Charles Erskine of Alva.

The earl died on 24th March 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. GEORGE, third earl of Panmure, who was of the privy council both to king Charles II. and king James VII.

He married lady Jean Fleming, only daughter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had only one son,

George, lord Maule, who died an infant.

And he dying in 1686, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother, Ibidem.

XX. JAMES of Balumby, fourth earl of Panmure, who, having got a liberal education abroad, served in the army as a volunteer, and signalized himself at the siege of Luxembourg.

He was sworn one of the privy council to king James VII. but as he could not comply with the court in abrogating the penal laws, he was soon removed from being a privy councillor ; and tho' he was always a staunch protestant, yet at the convention of estates in 1689, he vigorously appeared for the interest of king James ; and when the crown was settled on king William and queen Mary, he refused to take the oaths to them, and left the house.

He likewise opposed the union with all his interest, as judging it inconsistent with the honour and independency of Scotland.

In 1715, he joined his nephew, John earl of Marr, and behaved most heroically at the battle of Sheriffmuir, notwithstanding his age, and the delicacy of his constitution. He was taken prisoner in the field, but was instantly rescued by his brother Harry.

Lodge's peer-
age of Ireland
vol. II. p. 194,
and Scots
compend.

He afterwards retired to Paris, and being attainted of high treason, his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of William duke of Hamilton, and died at Paris without issue, *anno* 1723.

XX. HARRY MAULE of Kellie, his brother, would have succeeded both to the estate and honours of Panmure, had it not been for the earl his brother's attainder.

This Harry was a man of great parts, both natural and acquired, and had spent much of his time at the courts of England and France.

He was a member of the convention of estates at the revolution, and followed his brother's example, when he found they were resolved to forfeit king James, and then left the assembly.

He afterwards retired, and being a man of great learning, spent most of his time in the study of the laws and antiquities of his country, and was one of the greatest antiquaries of the age he lived in.

He married, 1st, lady Mary Fleming, daughter of William earl of Wigton, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

Crawfurd's
peerage, and
peerage of
Ireland.

1. *George*, who died young.

2. *James*, who died before his father.

3. *William*, now earl of Panmure.

His 1st daughter, *Henrietta*, died unmarried.

2. *Jean*,

Strath
Lefly
Baffa
Mack
Hath
Bayle
in, &

2. *Jean*, was married to George lord Ramsay, whose son is now earl of Dalhousie.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of Patrick Lindsay of Kilbirnie, sister of John first viscount of Garnock, by whom he had five sons and one daughter.

1. *Patrick*, who died unmarried.

2. *John Maule* of Inverkeillor, Esq; who, being an advocate, was made keeper of the register of sasines in 1737. In 1739, he was chosen member of parliament for Aberdeen, Montrose, &c. and in 1748, was constituted one of the barons of exchequer in Scotland.

3. *Thomas*.

4. *David*.

5. *Charles*.

These three last died unmarried, as did His daughter *Margaret*.

He died in 1734, and was succeeded by his only surviving son of the first marriage,

XXI. WILLIAM, now earl of Panmure, who was chosen member of parliament for the shire of Forfar in 1735, and hath continued to represent that county ever since; and as his genius inclined him to a military life, he was made a captain in the third regiment of guards, anno 1737.

In 1741, he was made colonel thereof, with which he served in Flanders during all the course of the late war, having been engaged in the battles of Dettingen, Valdr, Fontenoy, &c. and always acquitted himself with honour and reputation.

In 1747, he got the command of a regi-

ment of foot, upon the death of the earl of Crawford, and is now a lieutenant-general.

He was created a peer of Ireland by his majesty's privy seal at St. James's, 6th April, and by patent at Dublin, on 2d May 1743, by the titles of earl Panmure of Forth, and viscount Maule of White-church, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his own body, and his brother John's.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st partie *per pale argent* and *gules*, on a border, eight scallops, all counter-changed, for the name of Maule; 2d *argent*, three pallets wavy *gules*, for Valoniis, having married the heiress; 3d quarter counter quartered, 1st and 4th *azure*, a cheveron between three crosses patee *or*, for Barclay lord Brechin; 2d and 3d *argent*, three piles issuing from the chief, conjoined by the points *gules*; for Wishart of Brechin; 4th quarter as the first.

CREST; on a wreath, a wyvern *vert*, spouting fire before and behind.

SUPPORTERS; two greyhounds proper, each gorged with a collar *gules*, charged with three scallop shells *argent*.

MOTTO; *Clementia et animis*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Panmure, a noble seat, with fine gardens and a park, in the county of Forfar; and at the castle of Brechin, in the same county.

DRUMMOND Earl of PERTH.

THE family of Drummond has been always ranked amongst the most ancient and illustrious names of the Scotch nation, highly distinguished by a long train of worthy ancestors, no less remarkable for the noble alliances they made, and the dignities conferred upon them, than for personal merit.

They have the honour to be several times sprung from the royal house of Stewart, and can boast what few subjects can do, That most of the crowned heads in Europe are descended from them, as will clearly appear by the following memoirs.

The traditional account of their origin, handed down to us by several good historians, is,

I. That an Hungarian gentleman, named MAURICIUS, or MAURICE, a son of George,

[6 Y 2]

a younger son of Andrew, king of Hungary, had the command of the ship in which Edgar Atheline, the rightful heir to the English crown, his mother Agatha, and his sisters, the princesses Margaret and Christian, were embarked, in their return from England to Hungary. They were overtaken by a storm, driven on the coast of Scotland, and landed in the frith of Forth, at a place which to this day retains the name of St. Margaret's Hope, so called after princess Margaret, who became queen to king Malcolm III. called Canmore, and is well known by the name of St. Margaret.

This Maurice being a man of parts and merit, was highly esteemed by king Malcolm, who, to induce him to settle in Scotland, conferred many favours upon him, and gave him considerable possessions in the shires of Dun-

barton

Strathallan,
Lesly, Van
Bassan, fir G
MacKenzie,
Hathornden,
Bayle, Mar-
tin, &c. &c.

barton and Stirling, particularly the lands of Roseneath, Cardross, Auchindown, the lands and parish of Drymen or Drummond, which last afterwards became the chief title and surname of the family. He also made him seneschal or steward of Lennox, and assigned him for his armorial bearing three bars wavy, or undy, *gules*, in memory of his having been the happy conductor of her majesty's safe landing in Scotland.

The queen also bestowed some marks of her esteem upon him, and, for his good services, gave him one of her maids of honour in marriage. By her he had a son named,

II. MALCOLM, of whom all the Drummonds in Scotland are descended.

He left issue a son,

III. MAURICE, who succeeded him, and was father of

IV. JOHN, his heir, who had a son and successor,

V. Sir MALCOLM DRYMEN, or DRUMMOND, &c.

Strathallan,
Sir George
MacKenzie,
Hathornden,
Bayle, Mar-
tin, &c. &c.

Thus our historians have deduced their descent, without mentioning their marriages.

The following succession is attested by indisputable documents.

This sir Malcolm flourished in the reign of king William, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died in 1214.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Malcolm Beg Drummond*, his heir.

Chartulary of
Lennox, p.
117.

2. *Roderick Drummond*, who, in an inquisition on the division of some lands in Dunbarton-shire, is designed brother of Malcolm Beg, &c. *anno* 1234.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. MALCOLM de DRUMMOND, who, on account of his low stature, was called Beg, which, in the old Galick language, signifies short.

Though this Malcolm is the first of the family for whom we have any written documents, the situation in which we find him seems to be a strong confirmation of the traditional account already narrated. He is in possession of all the lands said to have been given to his predecessors by Malcolm Canmore, is in high reputation in Scotland, and married a lady of the very first distinction for birth and fortune, Ada, daughter of Maldwin third earl of Lennox, by Beatrix his spouse, daughter of Walter lord high steward of Scotland. Circumstances, so distinguished, could only agree with a person descended of ancestors, whose

rank and consequence were established in the nation.

In a charter from Maldwin earl of Lennox, to Humphry de Kilpatrick, of the lands of Colquhoun, Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, and Malcolm Beg Drummond, designed by the earl, *camerarius meus*, &c. are witnesses, *anno* 1225. Ibid. p. 30.

By an inquisition at the division of some lands in Dunbarton-shire, he appears to have sold off the lands and barony of Kinnearn, in 1234, to which his brother Roderick Drummond is a witness, as before observed. Ibid. p. 117.

In a charter by the same earl Maldwin, of a donation of the church lands of Kirkpatrick, to the monastery of Paisley, Amalec, the earl's brother, Malcolm Beg Drummond, &c. are witnesses, *anno* 1238. Ibid. p. 1.

Also in another donation by the same earl, of the church of Roseneath to the said monastery, Walter son of Alan, lord high steward of Scotland, Malcolm Beg Drummond, &c. are witnesses. This deed has no date; but was confirmed by king Alexander II. who died in 1249, so must have been made before that year. Ibid. p. 2.

He is witness also to another donation by earl Maldwin to the monastery of Arbroath, confirmed by the said king Alexander II. *ante* 1249. Ibid. p. 97.

By Ada his wife, he had two sons.

1. *Malcolm*, his heir.

2. *John*, who is witness in a charter of the same Maldwin, earl of Lennox, *Donaldo filio Macynel*, &c. wherein he is designed John Drummond, son of Malcolm Beg. This charter has no date; but earl Maldwin died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III. who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1249; however, we can trace this John no further.

Book of original writs,
penes Mac-
Farlane, vol.
I. p. 58.

Malcolm Beg died before the year 1260, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. MALCOLM DRUMMOND, *dominus de eodem*, or lord of that ilk, who, in a charter of Malcolm, fourth earl of Lennox, is designed son of Malcolm Beg Drummond, and steward or seneschal of Lennox, *anno* 1260.

Chartulary of
Lennox, p.
72.

He is witness in a donation by earl Malcolm to the monastery of Paisley, dated at Rentrew, *anno* 1273; also to several other charters and donations of the same earl, in 1274 and 1275. Ibid. p. 3.

He had vast possessions in lands, as appears from the considerable estates in different counties, which he gave to his younger children.

He left issue three sons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Gilbert de Drummond*, who is mentioned

Ibid. p. 35.
36. 54. &c.

Prynne's col-
lect, vol. III.
p. 657.

Chart. penes
dom. de Glen-
eagles.

Freebairn's
history.

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 782. &
Abercromb.
vol. I. p. 498.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of
Lennox, p.
152.

Rymer's foed.
Angliz.

Chartulary of
Lennox, p.
80.

oned in several charters of the earl of Lennox, and is designed *filius Malcolmi, &c. inter 1280 et 1290*. He was also forced to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno 1296*. He obtained from his father a grant of several lands, particularly the barony of Balquhapple, &c. and had issue a son, *Malcolmus de Drummond*.

3. *Thomas Drummond*, who got from his father the lands of Balfrone in Perthshire, and made a donation of the patronage of the church thereof to the abbacy of Inchaffry, which was confirmed by the pope's bull, in *1305*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir JOHN DRUMMOND, *dominus de eodem*, who, in many writs, is designed *filius Malcolmi, &c.*

He was a man of great parts, and a strenuous defender of the liberties of his country; and though compelled to swear allegiance to king Edward I. when he had over-run Scotland, *anno 1296*, yet we find him carried prisoner to England by the same prince, for his adhering to the Brucian interest, *anno 1297*.

However, he soon afterwards obtained liberty to return to Scotland, upon his finding bail to come back to England, with horses, arms, &c. to assist king Edward in his wars against France.

He married a daughter of Walter Stewart earl of Menteith, brother of Alexander, great steward of Scotland, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.

2. *Gilbert de Drummond*, who is mentioned in a ratification by Malcolm fifth earl of Lennox, of the lands and church of Kilpatrick, *anno 1330*.

3. *Walter Drummond*, bred to the church, a man of great probity, and a fine genius. He is designed *clericus domini regis*, and was appointed ambassador to treat of a peace with the English, together with William bishop of St. Andrews, Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, &c. &c. *anno 1323*.

1st daughter, *Christian*.

2. *Margaret*. They obtained a charter from Malcolm fourth earl of Lennox, of the lands of Ardcurne, *Christiane et Margarete de Drummond, filii domini Johannis de Drummond, &c. anno 1290*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir MALCOLM DRUMMOND, *dominus de eodem*. He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, to whom he was a firm and steady friend, and immediately after the battle of Bannockburn, obtained from

that great prince, for his good and faithful services, a grant of several lands in Perthshire, *anno 1315*: and perhaps it is no improbable conjecture, that the caltrops were then first added by way of copartment to his coat of arms, as they were used on that memorable occasion, with great success, against the English horse, and very possibly by the advice or under the direction of sir Malcolm.

The year thereafter, in a full parliament, where he sat as one of the *barones majores regni*, he made a resignation into the king's hands, in favours of sir Malcolm Fleming, father of the first earl of Wigton, of his lands and barony of Auchindon in Dunbartonshire, upon which lord Fleming got a charter under the great seal, confirming the same to him, *anno 1316*.

He married a daughter of sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, ancestor of the duke of Montrose, by whom he had a son and successor,

X. Sir MALCOLM DRUMMOND, *dominus de eodem*, a man of singular worth and merit. He was concerned in all the noble efforts that were made by the loyalists in the minority of king David Bruce, in defence of the liberties of their country; on which account he suffered many hardships: and about the time that king Edward of England pretended to forfeit that loyal subject the earl of Strathearn, he also gave a grant of several lands belonging to sir Malcolm Drummond, to sir John Clinton of England, because sir Malcolm had been in arms against his lawful sovereign, as Edward designed himself.

He afterwards got a charter from Malise earl of Strathearn, of the lands of Culquhalie, *in comitatu suo de Strathearn*, wherein he is designed *Malcolmus filius Malcolmi Drummond, &c.*

We have not been able to discover whom sir Malcolm married, but he left issue three sons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *Maurice*, ancestor of the Drummonds of Conraig, of whom several considerable families are descended, who make a good figure in Scotland to this day.

3. *Walter*, a man of great merit, and in high favour with king David II. from whom he got a charter, *Waltero Drummond, nostrorum rotulorum registro, ac a consiliis, &c.*

Sir Malcolm was either slain at the battle of Durham, *anno 1346*, or died immediately thereafter, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir JOHN DRUMMOND, *dominus de eodem*,

Chart. in pub.
archiv. et
chart. in ar-
chiv. familiae
de Perth.

Ibid. et chart.
in archiv. Ro-
berti I.

Dugdale's ba-
ronage of
England, title
Clinton.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. familiae
de Perth.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. fir G.
MacKenzie,
&c.

eodem, a man of a noble spirit, and highly esteemed by king David, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

He maintained a long and troublesome controversy with the house of Menteith, which proved fatal to several of that noble family, but was at last compromised by the king's command, very honourably for sir John. The arbiters were Robert, lord high steward of Scotland, and earl of Strathearn, afterwards king Robert II. the earls of Douglas and Angus, sir Walter Murray of Tullibardine, sir Archibald Campbell of Lochow, and sir Colin his son, before the two lords justiciars of Scotland, sir Robert Erskine, and sir Hugh Eglinton, who, having met on the banks of the Forth, passed sentence, to which the parties seals are appended, 1st of May 1360.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Perth.

By this indenture he gives up several of his lands in Dunbarton-shire, on a promise from the king of other lands of greater value in Perth-shire; and, in consequence of this it was, that he got so large a share of the Montefex estate: for, having married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of sir William de Montefex, justiciar of Scotland, and head or chief of a great and most antient family, with her he got the lands and baronies of Cargill, Stobhall, Kincardin, Auchterarder, &c. whereby he became one of the most opulent subjects in the kingdom, and from this era the residence and designation of the family were both changed.

Ibidem.

By her he had issue four sons, and four daughters.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.
2. Sir *John*, who carried on the line of this family.
3. *William*, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of sir William Airth of that ilk, with whom he got the lands of Carnock, &c. and of him the Drummonds of Carnock, Hawthornden, &c. are descended.

4. *Dougal Drummond*, who was bishop of Dunblain, but died soon after he was consecrated.

1st daughter, *Annabella*, a lady of the most exquisite beauty, and most distinguished merit, who had the honour of being married to Robert third king of Scotland. Cambden, in his account of Strathearn, takes notice of this marriage, and has these remarkable words; "The women of the family of Drummond, "for charming beauty and complexion, are "beyond all others, in so much that they "have been most delighted in by the kings, " &c." It was certainly so with regard to *Annabella*; and all our historians agree, that the beauties of her mind were superior to

Cambden.

those of her body, and that she was the grace and dignity of that court of which she was queen, according to these words of another author, "*Ab regina incolumis aula dignitas est sustentata.*" By him she was mother of king James I. who, besides his son, king James II. had six daughters, four whereof were married to foreign princes.

Buchanan.

Sir John Drummond's second daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir Colin Campbell, lord of Lochow, ancestor of the duke of Argyll.

3. *Jean*, married to ——— Stewart, lord of Dowallie.

4. *Mary*, married to ——— MacDonald, lord of the Isles.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. Sir MALCOLM DRUMMOND, lord of that ilk. As he was a man of the highest rank and distinguished merit, he obtained in marriage a lady of the first quality, and the greatest fortune in the kingdom, viz. lady Isabel Douglas, only daughter of William first earl of Douglas, by lady Margaret his first lady, daughter of Donald earl of Marr.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et in archiv. familiar. de Perth, et Douglas, &c.

Which lady Isabel, after the death of her brother Thomas, in her own right, became countess of Marr, and sir Malcolm was ever after designed *dominus de Marr*.

In the year 1385, the king of France sent 40,000 franks to be divided amongst his faithful allies the Scots, of which sir Malcolm got 400 l. sterling.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 483.

He was a man of remarkable courage and fortitude. He accompanied his brother-in-law, James earl of Douglas, to the battle of Otterburn in 1388; and sir Malcolm, in recompence of his gallant behaviour on that occasion, got a charter from king Robert III. *dilecto fratri suo Malcolm de Drummond, domino de Marr*, of an annuity of 20 l. out of the customs of Inverness, in satisfaction to him of his third part of the ransom of sir Ralph Percy, he having greatly contributed to the taking of that gentleman prisoner.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et in archiv. familiar. de Perth.

This great man dying without issue, anno 1400, the earldom of Marr remained with his lady, the countess and heiress thereof, but he was succeeded in his own great and opulent estate by his brother,

XII. Sir JOHN DRUMMOND, promiscuously designed of Cargill and Stobhall. He was one of the greatest men of his time, and was justiciar of Scotland, while his elder brother was alive. This appears by his pronouncing sentence in a very remarkable case, viz. sir Alexander Moray of Abercairny and Ogilvie, having accidentally, and without any preme-

Char. archiv.

Inden. ducon. thole.

Charta penes
Jacobum Mo-
ray de Aber-
cairny.

premeditated design, slain a gentleman of the name of Spalding, he pled his privilege of his being nearly allied to the clan MacDuff, and having proven his propinquity, was assailed by sir John Drummond, at a court of justiciary held at Foulis, 10th May 1391.

It does not appear that he meddled in court affairs during the administration of the dukes of Albany; but when the ambassadors for negotiating king James his liberty were appointed, he was one of those delegated to meet his majesty, who was his nephew, at Durham, anno 1423, and became one of the hostages for his ransom in 1424.

He married lady Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of Henry earl of Orkney, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who married Barbara, daughter and heiress of sir John Moubray of Barnboulge, who thereupon was obliged to change his name to Moubray.

3. *John Drummond*, who settled in the Madeiras, and was progenitor of several considerable families, who have flourished with lustre in the dominions both of the kings of Spain and Portugal.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to sir Archibald Kinnaird of that ilk, ancestor of lord Kinnaird.

2. ———, married to John Lockhart of Bar, in the county of Air.

He died anno 1428, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir *WALTER DRUMMOND* of that ilk, lord of Cargill and Stobhall, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James II.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Ruthven of that ilk, heretable sheriff of Perthshire, and ancestor of the earls of Gowrie, and by her had three sons.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.

2. *John Drummond*, who was dean of Dunblain.

3. *Walter* of Liddercreeff, of whom the Drummonds of Blair, Gairdrum, Newton, &c. are descended.

He died anno 1455, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. Sir *MALCOLM DRUMMOND*, lord of that ilk, &c. who, by his charters under the great seal, appears to have had vast possessions in lands in the counties of Perth, Dunbarton and Stirling.

He married Mariota, daughter of sir David Murray, lord of Tullibardin, ancestor of the duke of Athole, by Isabel his wife, daughter

ter of sir John Stewart, lord Innermeath and Lorn, by whom he had six sons.

1. Sir *John*, afterwards lord Drummond.

2. *Walter Drummond*, a man of great parts; who was first rector of St. Andrews, then chancellor of the episcopal see of Dunkeld, dean of Dunblain, and was at last appointed clerk register by king James IV.

3. *James*, ancestor of the Drummonds of Corrievechter, &c.

4. *Thomas*, of whom the Drummonds of Innermay, Cultmalindie, Culdees, &c. are descended.

5. *William Drummond* of Muthil, &c.

6. *Andrew Drummond*, a clergyman.

Sir Malcolm died anno 1470, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir *JOHN DRUMMOND*, lord of that ilk, and Stobhall, a man of extraordinary parts and merit, who made a great figure in the reigns of king James III. and IV. and was concerned in most of the public transactions of his time.

He was appointed one of the lords of session, for the administration of justice, anno 1471.

He purchased from sir Maurice Drummond of Concraig, the stewarty and coronership of the earldom of Strathearn, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, anno 1474.

In August 1484, he was, by king James III. appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England; and in November thereafter, obtained a safe conduct, *ad tractandum cum rege Angliæ*, &c. and a truce was agreed upon to last for three years.

Sir John, having acquitted himself in his negotiations, greatly to the satisfaction of his majesty and the whole nation, was, at the next ensuing parliament, raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Drummond, on the 14th January 1487, according to these words: *Quo die dominus Johannes Drummond de Cargill effectus fuit dominus parliamenti, omni tempore futuro nuncupand. dominus Drummond, &c.*

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Drummond*, of several lands, anno 1488.

This noble lord was unhappily engaged with the discontented party, against king James III. after the coronation of James IV. when the earl of Lennox, in the West, in the North, and other parts of the kingdom, the earl marishal, lords Forbes and Lyle, took arms, and justified their rebellion by the pretence of revenging the late king's death. Lord Drummond was sent to stop Lennox's progress, and prevent him from joining his friends and confederates; and finding him encamped

Chart. in pub.
archiv.
Offic. Senesc.
et coronat. de
Strathearn,
&c.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 230,
and 251.

Records of
parliament.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Crawford.

Rymer, tom.
X. p. 309, &c.

Chart in ar-
chiv fam. de
Perth, and M.
S. hist. of the
fam. by Craw-
ford.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Indent. penes
duces de A-
thole.

encamped at Tillymoss, a few miles above Stirling, with 2000 men, careless of danger, and dreading no surprise, he attacked his camp in the night, with the greatest intrepidity; the advanced guards were killed, or driven back, confusion and discord spread through every quarter, and the whole body in a very short time, were all destroyed, taken prisoners, or dispersed by this spirited enterprise, quashing a formidable insurrection in the beginning, giving nerves and strength to the new established government, and peace and quiet to the whole nation.

The lord Drummond was appointed one of the privy council to king James IV. and justiciar of Scotland, *anno* 1489.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got many charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Drummond, justiciario Scotia, inter 1490 et 1500*, and was afterwards made justice general of all Scotland.

Ibid. et in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Perth.

As he had some time before acquired the lands and barony of Concraig, in Perthshire, from the above designed Maurice Drummond, he obtained a licence, under the great seal, to build a castle and fortalice on these lands, and accordingly built a most noble and stately castle, and gave it the name of Drummond-castle, which hath ever since been one of the chief seats of the family.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 557,
tom. XIII. p.
305, 346, 551,
&c.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1495, and again in 1503, where he is designed *justiciarius totius regni Scotia*. He was also one of the Scotch plenipotentiaries to the court of England, *anno* 1511, and again in 1513; and was one of the Scotch nobility who signs the answer of refusal to the king of England, touching his advice to remove the duke of Albany from the guardianship of the young king, to which his seal is appended, 4th July 1516. This is the last time we find him engaged in any public business.

Records of
parliament.

But we cannot omit here to mention one remarkable occurrence that happened to this great man in his old age, *viz.* He had given some offence to the duke of Albany, then regent, by promoting the marriage of his grandson, the earl of Angus, with Margaret Tudor, the widow of king James IV. The lord Lyon king at arms was therefore sent to apprehend him. It seems the lord Lyon did not treat him with that respect that he thought his quality deserved, he therefore gave him a box o' the ear, which was thought a degree of treason, and was made use of as a handle against him by his enemies. In short, he was tried capitally, found guilty, and forfeited, *anno* 1515; but in the very next parliament, his attainder was repealed, and himself restored to all his estates, honours and dignities, *anno* 1516.

We have many instances of his acts of piety, *viz.* he having acquired the lands of Inchaffrie, *anno* 1508, founded there a collegiate church, which he largely endowed with a revenue sufficient for the maintenance of a provost, and several prebends, &c. &c.

He married lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David earl of Crawford, by whom he had three sons and five daughters.

Writs of the
fam. of Perth,
and Crawford,
S. hist. thereof.

1. *Malcolm*, master of Drummond, who died before his father, unmarried.

2. *William*, master of Drummond, who carried on the line of this family.

3. Sir *John Drummond*, who got from his father the lands of Innerpeffry, of whom the Drummonds of Innerpeffry, Riccarton, &c. are descended.

1st daughter, *Margaret*. She was greatly beloved by king James IV. who was contracted to her, and would have married her, had not his counsellors, and the great men of the state, interposed, and taken her away, to make room for a daughter of England. She bore to his majesty, a daughter, lady Margaret Stewart, married to John lord Gordon, eldest son and apparent heir of Alexander earl of Huntly.

2. *Elizabeth Drummond*, married to George master of Angus, son and apparent heir of Archibald fifth earl of Angus, to whom she had a numerous issue. Her grand-daughter, lady Margaret Douglas, was mother of Henry lord Darnly, father of king James VI. of whom the kings of Britain, France, Spain, Prussia, the emperor of Germany, &c. &c. are descended.

3. *Beatrix Drummond*, married to James lord Hamilton and earl of Arran, nephew of king James III.

4. *Annabella Drummond*, married to William earl of Montrose, ancestor of the duke of Montrose, &c.

5. *Eupheme Drummond*, married to John lord Fleming, ancestor of the earls of Wigton.

They all had issue.

The lord Drummond died in an advanced age, *anno* 1519.

XVI. *WILLIAM* master of Drummond, son and apparent heir of John lord Drummond, married lady Isabel Campbell, daughter of Colin first earl of Argyle, by whom he had two sons.

Writs of the
fam. of Perth.

1. *Walter*, also designed master of Drummond.

2. *Andrew*, ancestor of the Drummonds of Bellyclone.

This William, master of Drummond, was a man of parts and spirit; but being at variance

ance with the Murrays, who had openly defied him, and had actually gone, in a forcible manner, to draw teinds on the Drummonds lands in the parish of Monivaird, he marched with his followers in order to prevent them, and being accidentally joined by Duncan Campbell, captain of Dunstaffnage, who had come down from Argyle-shire with a party of his men to revenge the death of his father-in-law, Drummond of Mevie, whom, with his two sons, some of the Murrays had lately killed; upon their approach, the Murrays fled to the kirk of Monivaird for refuge, whither they were also followed by the Drummonds party. The master being satisfied with driving them off the field, was returning home, when a shot, fired from the kirk, unluckily killed one of the Dunstaffnage men, which so enraged the Highlanders, that they immediately set fire to the kirk, and it being covered with heather, was soon consumed to ashes, and all within it burnt to death.

M. S. hist. of the family, Strathallan's memoirs.

The master of Drummond was immediately apprehended, and sent prisoner to Stirling, where he was tried; and tho' he pled innocence, as having no hand in the burning the church, yet being head of the party, and no favourite at court, he was condemned and executed, *anno* 1511: However, this variance betwixt the Drummonds and the Murrays was made up soon thereafter.

Ibidem.

XVII. WALTER, eldest son of William the master, grandson and apparent heir of John lord Drummond, married lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of William earl of Montrose, and died *anno* 1518, leaving issue a son,

Ibid. et chart. penes ducem de Montrose.

XVIII. DAVID, who succeeded his great-grandfather, *anno* 1519, and was second lord Drummond. He was retoured heir to him, *tanquam legitimus et propinquior heres quondam Johannis domini Drummond, sui proavi*, February 17th 1520.

Retour in archiv. fam. de Perth.

He got no less than eight charters under the great seal, *Davidi domino Drummond*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1530 et 1540.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a new investiture of his whole estate, by a charter under the great seal, in which are particularly narrated all his lands, lordships, and baronies, in several different counties, "to and in favours of David lord Drummond, great-grand-son, and heir of the deceased John lord Drummond, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John Drummond of Innerpeffry, and the heirs-male of his body; then to Andrew Drummond of Bellyclone; then to Henry Drummond of Riccarton; then to Willi-

Ibidem.

"am Drummond of ———, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies; which all failing, to the said lord David his nearest heirs whatsoever," dated in 1542.

He kept himself pretty free of the parties and cabals that were so frequent in the troublesome reign of queen Mary; but when he saw her like to be reduced to great difficulties, he was one of those noble loyalists who entered into a solemn bond of association, to stand by and defend her majesty against all mortals, &c.

In the lawiers library, Edin.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander duke of Albany, second son of king James II. by whom he had only one daughter,

Sibylla Drummond, married to sir Gilbert Ogilvie of that ilk.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

He married, 2dly, Lilius, daughter of William, second lord Ruthven, ancestor of the earl of Gowrie, by whom he had two sons and five daughters.

Writs of the fam. of Perth.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *James Drummond*, created lord Maderity, of whom the viscounts of Strathallan, &c. are descended. *Vide* those titles in this work.

1st daughter, *Jean*, married to John earl of Montrose, chancellor of Scotland. She was grand-mother of the great marquis.

2. *Anne*, married to John seventh earl of Marr, treasurer of Scotland.

3. *Lilius*, married to David lord Lindsay, son and apparent heir of David earl of Crawford.

4. *Catharine*, married to John earl of Tulibardin, ancestor of the duke of Athole.

5. *Mary*, married to sir James Stirling of Keir.

They all had issue.

This worthy lord died *anno* 1571, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. PATRICK, third lord Drummond, who, having been educated in his mother's principles, embraced the reformed religion, and after queen Mary was a prisoner in England, he joined the king's party, and came entirely into the court measures.

Crawford's M.S. hist. of the family, p. 113.

He married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David earl of Crawford, by whom he had two sons, and five daughters.

Writs of the fam. of Perth:

1. *James*, lord Drummond, afterwards earl of Perth.

2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, married to James lord Lesly, whose son, John earl of Rothes, was father of the duke.

2. *Lilius*, married to Alexander earl of Dunfermline, chancellor of Scotland.

3. *Jean*, married to Robert earl of Roxburgh.

4. *Elizabeth*,

4. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander lord Elphinstone.

5. *Anne*, married 1st, to Patrick Barclay of Towie, and, 2dly, to Andrew Frazer of Murthil, ancestor of lord Frazer.

They all had issue.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of John Drummond of Innerpeffry, by whom he had no issue.

He died before the year 1600, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. *JAMES*, fourth lord Drummond, a man of extraordinary natural endowments, improved by a polite and learned education. After having spent a considerable time in France, and acquired the easy manners and address of that elegant nation, he returned to Britain, where he soon distinguished himself at the court of king James VI. by his graceful behaviour, and shining parts. He was sent ambassador to Philip the III. of Spain, together with the earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, in order to settle the ratification of the treaty of peace betwixt the two nations, and to endeavour to reconcile matters betwixt Spain and Holland; and having acquitted himself in that negotiation with dexterity and success, his majesty, immediately upon his return, was pleased to dignify him with the title of earl of Perth, by patent, to him and his heirs-male whatsoever, dated 4th March 1605; and got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo comiti de Perth*, of many lands, *inter 1606 et 1609*: But these promising appearances, that portended such honour to his family and country, were soon blasted by an untimely death, which carried him off in the very bloom of his years, *anno 1611*.

He married lady Isabel Seton, daughter of Robert first earl of Winton, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Jane Drummond*, married to John earl of Sutherland, and had issue.

He having no sons, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XX. *JOHN*, second earl, who got charters under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Perth, domino Drummond et Stobhall*, of many lands and baronies, betwixt the years 1612 and 1616.

He was a man of great learning, probity and integrity, of unshaken loyalty to his prince, of steady attachment to the interest of his country, kind and benevolent to his friends, careful in managing the affairs of his family with prudence and œconomy, and singularly just in all his dealings.

He was one of the peers that sat on the jury when Patrick earl of Orkney was tried for treason and rebellion, who suffered accordingly, *anno 1614*.

Though this noble lord was appointed a privy councillor for life, by the parliament in 1641, yet he was a man of steady loyalty, and a most faithful subject to the king.

He joined the great Montrose, was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh; was, with his son lord Drummond, fined by Oliver Cromwell, in the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, *anno 1654*, and suffered many other hardships on account of his attachment to the royal family.

He married lady Jean Ker, eldest daughter of Robert earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *Henry*, lord Drummond, who died in infancy.

2. *James*, afterwards earl of Perth.

3. Sir *John Drummond* of Logicalmond, grand-father of John Drummond, now of Logicalmond, Esq; and of Dr. Thomas Drummond.

4. Sir *William Drummond*, afterwards earl of Roxburgh, of whom lord Ballenden, &c. *Vide* title duke of Roxburgh.

1st daughter, lady *Jane*, married to John earl of Wigton, and had issue.

2. Lady *Lilias*, married to James earl of Tullibardin.

He died *anno 1662*, and was succeeded by his son,

XXI. *JAMES*, third earl of Perth, who, being young when the unhappy troubles in king Charles I.'s reign began, was at first engaged on the parliament's side, but so soon as Montrose appeared with the king's commission, he joined him at the battle of Tippermuir, and continued steady in his loyalty ever after. He was (with his father) fined by Oliver Cromwell in five thousand pounds sterling, *anno 1654*, as before observed.

He married lady Anne Gordon, eldest daughter of George third marquis of Huntly, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*, afterwards earl of Melfort, of whom more hereafter.

His daughter, lady *Anne Drummond*, married to John earl of Errol, lord high constable of Scotland.

He died *anno 1675*, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXII. *JAMES*, fourth earl of Perth, a man of fine natural parts, great probity and honour; who having got an education suitable to

Diploma in arch. fam. de Perth, hared. mase. quibus-
cunq. Craw-
furd's M. S.
p. 123.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Charta penes
ducem de
Sutherland.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Spotiswood's
history.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

Guthrie's me-
moirs, and
Cromwell's
act of indem-
nity.

Cromwell's
act of indem-
nity.

to his noble birth, became one of the most accomplished men of his time.

Records of council, and commissions in the public register.

He was in great favour with king Charles II. who appointed him one of his privy council, *anno* 1678, lord justice-general, *anno* 1682, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, 23d June 1684.

When the duke of York, (afterwards king James VII.) came to Scotland in 1679, he contracted a more than ordinary friendship for the earl of Perth, which subsisted inviolate to the end of his days.

Commission in the public register.

Upon his royal highness's accession to the throne of great Britain, in 1685, he not only continued the earl of Perth in the chancellor's office, but appointed him high sheriff of Mid-Lothian, and governor of the Bais.

Certain it is no man in Scotland had a greater share of king James's confidence and esteem than this noble lord; and it is as certain his majesty had not one subject in the whole kingdom, that served him with more fidelity and honour.

Balcarras's memoirs.

It is observed by a noble author, that the administration of justice was never carried on with more temper and impartiality than during this period.

He made a resignation in the king's hands, of the earldom of Perth, and his whole other lands, with the heretable offices of the stewarty, coronership and forestry of Strathearn, Glenerty, and Ballwhidder, &c. in favours of James lord Drummond, his eldest son, and the heirs-male procreate, or to be procreate, of his body; which failing, to the said James lord Drummond, and his other heirs-male whatsoever, &c. whereupon he exped a charter under the great seal, in which their whole lands, lying in the stewarty of Strathearn, are particularly enumerated, dated in November 1687.

Writs of the family, and chart. in pub. archiv.

In the same year, when the ancient order of the thistle was revived, the lord chancellor was named the first knight of that order.

Balcarras's memoirs.

At the revolution, when king James went over to France, the mob began to commit great disorders in Scotland. The chancellor being obnoxious to them, on account of his religion, was advised by his friends (and indeed it was his own inclination) to follow his majesty. He accordingly, (with his lady and family) embarked in a small vessel at Burntisland, but was pursued by a long-boat from Kirkcaldy, full of armed men. His lordship, being noways provided for such an attack, was soon forced to surrender. He and his lady were plundered of all they had by the ruffians, and brought back. The chancellor was

Ibidem.

imprisoned in the common tolbooth of Kirkcaldy, and most barbarously used.

He was afterwards carried to the castle of Stirling, where he remained prisoner near four years, and was at last set at liberty upon his promising to transport himself beyond seas, without any reason being given for his being so long confined.

Ibidem.

He went first to Rome, where he staid about two years, when his old master sent for him. He came to him at St. Germain in France, where his majesty heaped all the honours and favours upon him that were in his power to bestow. He created him duke of Perth, (the patent is said to be to his heirs-male,) first lord of the bed-chamber, knight of the garter, and chamberlain to the queen. He also appointed him governor to his son.

Crawford's M. S. hist. of the fam. and lives of the offic. of state, p. 233.

He married, 1st, lady Jane Douglas, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Gordon his second lady, and by her had issue one son,

James, lord Drummond,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to William ninth earl Marishal, and had issue.

2. Lady *Anne*, who died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, Lillas, daughter of sir James Drummond of Machany, countess dowager of Tullibardin, by whom he had two sons.

1. *John*, of whom more hereafter.

2. *Charles*, who died without issue.

He married, 3dly, lady Mary Gordon, daughter of Lewis marquis of Huntly, by whom he had a son,

Edward, commonly called lord Edward, who will be mentioned hereafter,——and a daughter,

Lady *Teresa*.

This noble peer died at St. Germain in May 1716, and was interred in the chapel of the Scotch college at Paris.

XXIII. JAMES, eldest son of the chancellor, commonly designed marquis of Drummond, was educated in France, and improved his education by travelling into all the countries in Europe, where strangers resort to acquire the knowledge of men and things. His acquaintance with the most polite courts, gave him all the easy address and genteel behaviour that distinguish the man of fashion; and an abundant stock of good natural parts made him reap the advantages that men of sense only can acquire from an intercourse with foreign nations. He stuck fast to the principles of his family, and attached himself firmly to the house of Stewart. He attended king James VII. in his expedition to Ireland, and

M. S. history
of the family.

and after the battle of the Boyne, and the total reduction of that kingdom by king William, when there seemed no further appearance of any scheme to bring about his favourite cause, he returned to Scotland.

As he was zealous for the honour and independency of his country, he opposed the union strenuously, as, in his opinion, evidently tending to destroy both.

It is much for the credit, and shows the disinterestedness, of this nobleman, that though he was forward on every occasion, to contribute every thing, to the utmost of his power, to bring back the exiled family, and was educated, and firmly established in the principles of the church of Rome, yet when the plot was carrying on in 1708 to effectuate that restoration, he insists, as a preliminary, to secure to a Protestant people the Protestant religion, as well as their civil liberties.

Hook's negotiations.

Upon the earl of Marr's insurrection in 1715, the marquis of Drummond was a man of great consequence in that cause, by the connections he had with some of the most considerable chieftains of the clans, and the trust they reposed in him. Accordingly he joined the earl with all the force he could raise, and behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Dunblain. After that attempt was disconcerted, and the partizans of the house of Stewart were entirely dispersed, he made his escape to France, where he died, and was buried near his father, in the chapel of the Scotch college of Paris.

He married lady Jane, daughter of George duke of Gordon, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, commonly called lord John Drummond.
- 1st daughter, lady *Mary Drummond*.
2. Lady *Henriet*, died unmarried.

XXIV. JAMES, eldest son of John marquis of Drummond, commonly called duke of Perth, succeeded to the whole estate. He was sent abroad in his infancy, to be educated at the Scotch college of Doway; and, after having gone through the course of studies usually taught in such seminaries, and obtained a competent share of academical learning, for his further improvement he went to Paris, where he acquired those exercises and accomplishments that are necessary for a young nobleman. He was a good mathematician, and drew with the accuracy and taste of a master. About the time of his majority, he returned to Scotland, and applied himself entirely to the management of his pri-

vate affairs, to the encouragement of the liberal as well as the useful arts, to the improvement of husbandry and the manufactures, not only upon his own estate, but through the whole kingdom, wherever his influence extended, and thereby became a most excellent member of civil life. As he had early imbibed all the principles of his family, and devoted himself to the service of the house of Stewart, so soon as Charles, the young pretender, arrived, he was amongst the first of those who joined his standard, with all the force he could raise. He was his first lieutenant-general at the battle of Preston, commanded at the siege of Carlisle and Stirling, and during the whole time of the rebellion, on every occasion acted with the greatest courage and conduct, having no other point in view, but, as far as in him lay, to promote the good of the cause in which he was embarked. In spite of a very delicate constitution, he underwent the greatest of fatigues, and was the first on every occasion of duty, where his head or his hands could be of use, bold as a lion in the field of battle, but ever merciful in the hour of victory. With an heart open to all the delicate feelings of humanity, these mild and gentle affections that peculiarly distinguished the brave, filled his breast with universal benevolence, made him attentive to relieve the miseries and calamities of the distressed, where-ever he found them, and put him always in remembrance, that no distinction of party can blot out the character of MAN.

After the battle of Cullodden he embarked for France; but by this time his constitution being quite exhausted, with the fatigues he had undergone, he died in the passage upon the 13th day of May 1746. His body was kept for some days, in expectation of making the land, but being detained by contrary winds, at last it was obliged to be buried in the sea.

By an act of parliament it was declared, that all persons that were concerned in the rebellion, and did not surrender before the month of July, should be deemed convicts for high treason. But as this James died before the limited time, the attainder did not take place against him: however it fell with all its weight upon his brother and heir lord John, who was embarked in the same cause, and in his person the whole estate of Perth was forfeited to the crown. This John was educated at Doway, where he very soon discovered a strong propensity and forward genius towards a military life, and accordingly the bent of his studies were turned that way.

After

After having acquired some of the accomplishments necessary for a soldier, he entered into the service of the king of France; and when he had passed through several gradations, got the command of a regiment, which he raised himself, and was named the Royal Scotch. He had the same warmth and affection for the interest of the house of Stewart that his brother and father had, and commanded the French piquets that were sent over in 1745, in support of that cause. During the time of the rebellion, he always acted as a good officer, and his corps was of considerable advantage on several occasions to his party. After the defeat at Cullodden, he made his escape to France in the same ship in which his brother embarked, and resumed the command of his own regiment under the conduct of Marshal Saxe in Flanders, where he distinguished himself on many occasions, but in none more than in the care and concern he showed for any of the British subjects that were taken prisoners, or in distress. Here he exerted the generosity of his mind, and displayed that goodness of heart that ever distinguishes true nobility. After the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, he was appointed a major-general, when lying ill of a fever, of which he soon thereafter died, and was buried in the chapel of the English nuns at Antwerp. He also leaving no issue, the representation devolved upon his uncle,

Lord John Drummond, before mentioned, who was eldest son of the chancellor's second marriage. He had a noble and liberal education, having spent a great part of his younger years in foreign parts, particularly at the courts of France and Spain. He was master of a dignity of manners, that claimed the esteem of every body, kind and benevolent to his friends, affable and polite in his behaviour to all men, firm and steady in the principles which he believed right; and though divested of an opulent estate, by the attainder of his nephew, upon an inconsiderable fortune of his own, he maintained the dignity of his family, and always appeared on every occasion in a manner suitable to his rank. He married, 1st, the heiress of Balegarno; 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Charles earl of Traquair, but died without issue at Edinburgh, anno 1757, and was buried in the abbey church of Holyrood-house. The next in succession was his brother,

Lord Edward Drummond, only son of the chancellor's third marriage, born in Stirling castle, during his father's confinement. He went very early abroad to France, where he spent the greatest part of his time, and liv-

ed in a great retirement, being very bookish, and, in a manner, quite devoted to religious duties.

He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of Charles earl of Middleton; but dying without issue at Paris, anno 1760, in him ended the male-line of the chancellor's body, whereby the representation of that most noble and illustrious family devolves upon James Drummond of Lundin, grand-son of John earl of Melfort, to whom we now return.

XXII. JOHN, earl of Melfort, was second son of James third earl of Perth, and brother-german to the chancellor.

To the account we have already given of this noble peer, page 468th of this work, we must here subjoin, that after the revolution, when principle induced him to sacrifice all, and follow the fortunes of king James VII. that same address, that same genius, and acuteness of parts which distinguished him in Britain, made him admired at the court of France, and continued him a first favourite of his unfortunate master. The favourites of princes are always the objects of envy, and the voice of slander, and detraction is ever loud and noisy against them. This Melfort found from the tongues and pens of many, as much beneath the consideration of the publick, as unworthy the nobility and rank of those who propagated the calumny: As we dare venture to challenge any person to shew, from sufficient proof, that he ever betrayed the interest of his master, or deviated from these principles of honour and truth for which his family have always been remarkable.

Clarendon's diary.

Balcarras's memoirs.

He married, 1st, Sophia, daughter and sole heiress of Margaret Lundin of that ilk (heiress of that antient family) by her husband Robert Maitland, second brother of John duke of Lauderdale, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir apparent, who died unmarried.

2. *Robert*, who carried on the line of the family.

1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married to sir John Houstoun of that ilk, baronet, and had issue.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William viscount of Strathallan, and had issue.

3. Lady *Mary*, married, 1st, to Walter Scot of High-Chester; 2dly, to sir James Sharp, Bart. and had issue to both.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of sir Thomas Wallace, &c. &c. &c.

XXIII. ROBERT, son of John earl of Melfort's

fort's first marriage, succeeding to his mother's estate, retained the name of Lundin, as representative of that most antient and illustrious family.

He married Anne, daughter of sir James Inglis of Cramond, Bart. by whom he had two sons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, of whom afterwards.

He died *anno* 1716, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John, who dying unmarried, *anno* 1735, was succeeded by his brother,

XXIV. JAMES, grand-son and heir of John earl of Melfort's first marriage.

Upon the death of lord Edward Drummond, the last male descendant of the chancellor's body, the representation of that most noble family devolved upon this James, as before observed, who now carries the name of Drummond, &c. And it being understood, that the attainder of the lord Drummond, son of the chancellor, affected himself only, the chancellor never having been attainted, and his issue-male being now extinct, this James (as we are informed) is entitled to the dignity of the earl of Perth; and as his claim to the peerage appears to be well founded, he will no doubt take up all the honours his ancestors enjoyed.

He married lady Rachel Bruce, daughter of Thomas seventh earl of Kincardine, by whom he had issue three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, a youth of great hopes and spirit, who died unmarried.

2. *Thomas*.

3. *James*.

His daughter, *Rachel*.

A R M S.

Or, three bars wavy *gules*.

CREST; on a ducal coronet, in place of the wreath standeth a slouth-hound proper, collared and leished *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two savages proper, wreathed about the head and middle with oak leaves, holding batons over their shoulders, standing upon a compartment like to a green hill semée of *galtrops*.

MOTTO; *Gang warily*.

C H I E F S E A T S,

Are at Drummond-castle and Stobhall, in Perth-shire.

FORBES Lord PITSLIGO.

THE immediate ancestor of this great branch of the noble family of Forbes, was,

Sir John Forbes of that ilk, the fifth generation of that antient house, in a direct male-line, who flourished in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and had issue four sons. 1. Sir Alexander his heir, afterwards lord Forbes. 2. Sir William, the first of this family. For the other sons, *vide* page 264th.

I. Sir WILLIAM FORBES, second son of sir John Forbes of that ilk, and brother of Alexander first lord Forbes, was designed sir William of Kinnaldy.

He married Agnes, daughter of sir William Frazer of Philorth, with whom he got the lands and barony of Pitsligo in Aberdeen-shire, which afterwards became the chief seat and title of his family; and they, on account of this marriage, have ever since continued to quarter the arms of Frazer with these of their own.

By her he had a son,

II. Sir ALEXANDER FORBES of Pitsligo, who succeeded him, and married a daughter of the family of Errol, by whom he had three sons, and four daughters.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *George*,

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad an-
num 1424.

Lumfden's
hist. of the fa-
mily of For-
bes, M. S.

2. *George*, ancestor of the *Forbeses* of *Lethinty*.

3. *Sir Arthur*, progenitor of the *Forbeses* of *Rires*.

1st daughter, ———, married to *John Gordon* of *Pitevie*.

2. ———, married to the sheriff of *Cromarty*.

3. ———, married to ———, of *Moncoffer*.

4. ———, married to ——— of *Balquhalie*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. *Sir ALEXANDER*, who got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro Forbes de Pitfligo*, of the lands and barony of *Pitfligo*, &c. anno 1474.

History of the family of Forbes, M. S.

He married *Christian*, daughter of *sir John Ogilvie* of *Lintrethan*, ancestor of the earl of *Airly*, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Sir John*, his heir.

2. *William Forbes* of *Dauch*, afterwards of *New*, who married and had issue, and of whom captain *John Forbes*, now of *New*, is the lineal representative.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. *Sir JOHN*, who got charters under the great seal, *domino Johanni Forbes de Pitfligo*, of the lands of *Pittaloughy*, &c. &c. in 1507.

He married *Margaret*, daughter of *sir Patrick Wemyss* of *Rires*, by whom he had a son,

M. S. hist. of Forbes.

John, his heir, ——— and four daughters.

1. ———, married to ———, laird of *Afloune*.

2. ———, married to *William Woodman* of *Fingask*.

3. ———, married to *William White* in *Aberdeen*.

4. ———, married to *William Lawfon* in *Dyfart*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. *JOHN*, who got charters under the great seal, *Johanni Forbes de Pitfligo*, of the lands of *Argathin*, mill of *Auford*, the lands of *Coubarty*, and several others, betwixt the years 1530 and 1540.

M. S. hist. of the family.

He married *Jean*, daughter of *sir William Keith* of *Innerugy*, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Arthur*, killed at the battle of *Pinkie*, anno 1547, without issue.

3. *William*.

4. *John*.

1st daughter, ———, married to ——— *Straiton* of *Lauriston*.

7 B

2. ———, married to ——— *Forbes* of *Watertoun*.

3. ———, married to ——— *Keith* of *Pittendrum*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. *ALEXANDER*, who got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro Forbes de Pitfligo*, of the lands and barony of *Pitfligo*, with the lands of *Fingask*, mill thereof, &c. betwixt the years 1577 and 1583.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married a daughter of *Alexander* lord *Salton*, by whom he had six sons, and one daughter,

M. S. hist. of the family.

1. *Sir William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of the family.

3. *John Forbes* of *Boynlie*, who married *Agnes Gray*, a daughter of ——— *Shives*, and had issue.

4. *Arthur Forbes*, who married *Margaret Leslie*, a daughter of *Pitcaple*, and had issue.

5. *George*.

6. *Hector*.

His daughter, *Anne*, married to ——— of *Lismore*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. *Sir WILLIAM FORBES* of *Pitfligo*, who married *Catharine Gordon*, a daughter of the laird of *Strathdon*, by whom he had two daughters.

Ibidem.

The eldest married to the laird of *Lethinty*.

The second married to the laird of *Auchinchove*.

Sir William dying without male issue, was succeeded by his brother,

VII. *ALEXANDER FORBES* of *Pitfligo*, who married, 1st, *Elizabeth Anderson*, relict of *William Forbes* of *Tolquhoun*, by whom he had only one daughter.

Elizabeth, married to *George Menzies* of *Pitfoddels*.

He married, 2dly, *Barbara Keith*, daughter of *William* lord *Keith*, son and apparent heir of *William* fourth earl *Marishal*, by whom he had a son,

Chart. penes comitem Marishall.

Sir John, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Marjory, married to *John Forbes* of *Brux*.

He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. *Sir JOHN FORBES* of *Pitfligo*, who got charters under the great seal, of the lands and barony of *Pitfligo*, the town and lands of *Kinnaldy*, &c. &c. in the years 1599 and 1600.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters of some lands in 1618 and 1620, *domino Johanni Forbes de Pitfligo*, &c.

Ibidem.

He

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married Christian, daughter of sir Walter Ogilvie of Finlater and Deskford, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, afterwards lord Pitfligo, — and four daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Alexander tenth lord Forbes.

2. *Jean*, married to — Forbes of Tolquhoun.

3. *Mary*, married to — Ogilvie of Boyne.

4. *Christian*, married to — Frazer of Strichen.

He was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

IX. ALEXANDER FORBES of Pitfligo, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro Forbes filio domini Johannis Forbes de Pitfligo*, of the town and lands of Little Braco, Auchintoun, Bannamone, Keakis, &c. &c. in the years 1617 and 1618.

Diploma in
pub. archiv.

This Alexander being a man of parts and learning, was highly esteemed by king Charles I. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Forbes of Pitfligo, 24th June 1633, by patent, *haredibus masculis quibuscunque, cognomen et arma de Forbes de Pitfligo gerentibus*.

He married lady Jean Keith, daughter of William sixth earl Marishal, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, his heir, — and a daughter,

Mary, married to sir John Gordon of Haddo.

He died anno 1635, and was succeeded by his son,

Crawford's
peerage, p.
407.

X. ALEXANDER, second lord Forbes of Pitfligo, who married lady Mary, daughter of James earl of Buchan, by whom he had a son and successor,

XI. ALEXANDER, third lord Forbes of

Pitfligo, who married lady Sophia Erskine, daughter of John ninth earl of Marr, and dying anno 1691, by her left issue a son, Ibidem.

XII. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Forbes of Pitfligo, who succeeded him. He was a man of good parts, great honour and spirit, and universally beloved and esteemed.

He married, 1st, Rebecca, daughter of John Norton, an eminent merchant in London, by whom he had a son,

John, master of Pitfligo.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Allan, also an English lady, by whom he had no issue.

He had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1745, for which he was attainted by parliament, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He died in an advanced age in December 1762.

XIII. JOHN, master of Pitfligo, only son of the fourth lord, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been fifth lord Pitfligo.

He married Rebecca Ogilvie, a daughter of the family of Auchincrofs, by whom he hath no issue.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, three boar's heads couped *argent*, and muzzled *gules*, for Forbes; 2d and 3d *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Frazer.

CREST; on a wreath, a falcon *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two boars proper, muzzled *gules*.

MOTTO; *Altijs ibunt qui ad summa nituntur*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At Pitfligo, in Aberdeenshire.

S T E W A R T Lord PITTENWEEM.

SIR Alan Stewart of Darnly, ancestor of the duke of Lennox, married Catharine, daughter of sir William Seton of that ilk, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *John*, his successor, who carried on the line of the Stewarts of Darnly and Lennox.

2. *Alexander*, ancestor of lord Pittenweem.

Stewart's history of the
royal family.

I. ALEXANDER, second son of sir Alan of Darnly, got from his father the lands and ba-

rony of Galfstoun, in Airshire, and left issue a son,

II. ROBERT STEWART of Galfstoun, who succeeded him, and was father of,

III. ALEXANDER, who got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Stewart, filio et haredi quondam Roberti Stewart de Galfstoun*, of the lands and barony of Galfstoun, &c. 1511.

He left issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

1. *Thomas*, of Galfstoun.

Stewart's hist.

2. *Alan Stewart* of Threapwood, who was provost of Edinburgh in the reign of king James V. and captain of his majesty's guards.

Nisbet's append. p. 19.

His daughter, *Margaret Stewart*, married to James Chalmers of Gadgirth.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Stewart's hist. &c.

IV. THOMAS STEWART of Galfstoun, who, by Isabel Henderson his wife, had issue two sons.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. Colonel *William Stewart* of Houston, progenitor of lord Pittenweem, of whom afterwards.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

V. THOMAS STEWART of Galfstoun, who left issue a son and successor,

Ibidem.

VI. WILLIAM STEWART of Galfstoun, who left issue a son,

Ibidem.

VII. LUDOVICK STEWART of Galfstoun, who succeeded him, and died without issue,

anno 1650. We therefore return to,

V. Colonel WILLIAM STEWART of Houston, second son of Thomas Stewart of Galfstoun, before mentioned. He was appointed commendator of Pittenween, anno 1567.

Keith's bi-shops.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Stewart coronatori ad prioratum de Pittenweem, cum terris, dominiis, redditibus, &c. ad dictum prioratum spectant. &c.* anno 1583.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was captain of the guards to king James VI. and married Isabel, daughter of sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, knight, by Margaret his wife, sister of William Lundin of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

Ibidem.

VI. FREDERICK STEWART, a man of great parts and learning, and highly esteemed by king James VI. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Pittenween, by patent, to the heirs male of his body, dated anno 1609.

Chart. in cancellaria.

But he dying without male issue, the honours became extinct.

COLLIER Earl of PORTMORE.

THOUGH the surname of the earls of Portmore is Collier, yet they are originally sprung from the ancient family of Robertson of Strowan, the chief or head of that great and numerous clan in Scotland.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

Scotch comp. and Salmon's abridg.

I. Sir ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, a cadet of the said honourable house of Strowan, who being a man of distinguished merit, was created a baronet by king Charles II. on 26th February 1676. He settled in the province of Holland, where he made a considerable figure. He assumed the surname of Collier, and was afterwards designed sir Alexander Robertson *alias* Collier.

He left issue a son and successor,

II. Sir DAVID, who dropped the name of Robertson altogether, and retained only that of Collier.

He was a man of a rare military genius. He, on many occasions, remarkably distinguished himself by his courage and conduct, and deservedly rose to the highest rank in the army.

He was in great favour with king William, was very instrumental in reducing Ireland to his majesty's obedience, anno 1691;

and for his good and faithful services, was raised to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, with the title of lord Portmore, by patent, dated 1st June 1699.

Chart. in cancellaria.

In the first year of queen Anne, he was made a major-general, and was by her majesty further dignified with the titles of earl of Portmore, viscount Milfington, in the county of Roxburgh, lord Collier, &c. by patent, to the heirs male of his body, dated 13th April 1703.

Ibid. hered. mafe. ex ejus corpore.

In 1710, he was appointed commander in chief of her majesty's forces in Scotland; and in January thereafter, he was made a general of foot.

In 1712, he commanded part of the army in Flanders, under the duke of Ormond; and that same year was constituted one of the privy council to her majesty, and a knight of the most ancient order of the thistle.

In August 1713, he was appointed governor of Gibraltar. In October thereafter, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the fourth British parliament; and in April 1714, he got the command of the royal regiment of Scotch dragoons.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir Charles Sidley of Great Chart, in the county of Kent, baronet, who was by king James

VII.

VII. created countess of Dorchester for life.

By her he had two sons.

1. *David*, lord Milfington.

2. *Charles Collier*, Esq; who became his father's heir.

David, lord Milfington, eldest son and apparent heir of David earl of Portmore, married Bridget, daughter of John Noel of Walcot, in the county of Northampton, Esq; a son of the viscount Campden, by whom he had several children, who all died in infancy. He also died before his father, without any surviving issue.

The old earl died *anno* 1729, and was succeeded by his son,

III. CHARLES, second earl of Portmore, who, in his father's lifetime, was chosen member of parliament for Andover, in Hampshire, and after his father's death, was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the eighth and ninth British parliaments, in the years 1734 and

1741, and is also a knight of the most noble order of the thistle.

He married Juliana, dutchess dowager of Leeds, daughter of Roger Hele, in the county of Devon, Esq; by whom he had several children, whose names have not come to our knowledge.

Collin's peerage of Engl. vol. I. p. 254.

A R M S.

Gules, a cheveron between three wolve's heads coupéd *argent*, three trees *argent*, fructed, of the first.

CREST; an unicorn's head rampant *argent*, horned and unguled *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two wolves *argent*.

MOTTO; *Avance*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At Weybridge, a beautiful seat on the river Thames, in the county of Surry.

G R A H A M Viscount PRESTON.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

Sir John Graham of Kilbride, second son of Malise earl of Strathearn and Menteith; a branch of the most illustrious house of Montrose.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This sir John got the lands of Kilbride, Port Coldon, &c. from Malise earl of Menteith, his father, which are confirmed to him by two charters under the great seal, the one in 1464, the other in 1485.

Crawford's peerage.

He married ——— Campbell, a daughter of the family of Argyle, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Thomas*, his heir, ancestor of the Grahams of Gartmore, &c.

2. *John*, progenitor of this noble family.

3. ———, of whom the Grahams of Oibb in Argyleshire are descended.

Ib. Salmon's abridg. Scotch comp. &c.

John, second son of sir John Graham of Kilbride, in the beginning of the reign of king James V. settled in the north of England, where he acquired a considerable estate, and of him was lineally descended,

I. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM, who was proprietor of the lands of Norton in Yorkshire, Netherby and Plump, &c. in Cumberland.

Ibidem.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Charles I. who created him a baronet, 1629.

He was a faithful and loyal subject and servant to his majesty, during all the time of the

civil war, on which account he suffered many hardships.

He married Catharine, daughter and co-heiress of sir Thomas Musgrave of Cumeath, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

Salmon's abridg.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.

2. Sir *Richard Graham* of Norton Conyers, in Yorkshire, who was created a baronet, *anno* 1662, of whom is lineally descended sir Reginald Graham, the present baronet.

Ibidem.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, died unmarried.

2. *Mary*, married to sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton, in Cumberland, baronet.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to sir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase, in Northumberland, baronet.

4. *Susan*, married to Reginald Carnaby of Hulton, in Northumberland, Esq;.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir GEORGE GRAHAM, designed of Netherby and Esk, who married lady Mary Johnston, daughter of James earl of Annandale, by whom he had two sons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Richard*.

2. *James Graham*, Esq; who was elected member of parliament for Appleby, in 1702 and 1705, and for the county of Westmoreland in the five succeeding parliaments.

Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM of Netherby and Esk, who was a man of great honour and merit,

merit, and highly esteemed by king Charles II. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, by the titles of lord Graham of Esk, and viscount Preston, in Haddingtonshire, by patent, wherein he is designed sir Richard Graham of Esk, grandson of sir Richard of Norton, &c. to him and his heirs-male for ever, dated 12th May 1681.

In the patent are particularly narrated the great fidelity, faithful services, and sufferings of his grandfather for his attachment to the royal family, and his own constant loyalty, &c.

He was one of the commissioners of excise, one of the council to her majesty queen Catharine, and member of parliament for Windsor, anno 1685.

He was appointed one of the secretaries of state for England, in the room of Robert Spencer earl of Sunderland, anno 1688, but was deprived of that office at the revolution.

He was, by king James VII. created a peer of England, by the title of baron Esk, in the county of Cumberland, but the patent being dated at Versailles, after the king's abdication, was rejected by the house of lords.

In 1690, he and his brother James, together with John Ashton, William Pen the quaker, doctor Turner bishop of Ely, and Henry Hyde earl of Clarendon, were apprehended for

a conspiracy to restore king James. Lord Preston and Mr. Ashton were tried and condemned; the latter was executed, but the former had his life granted him.

He married lady Anne Howard, daughter of Charles earl of Carlyle, by whom he had a son,

Colin's peerage of Engl. vol. II. p. 408.

IV. CHARLES, who, had it not been for his father's sentence, would have been second viscount Preston.

He married a daughter of John Cox, Esq; sister of the countess of Peterborough, and died in February 1739, leaving issue a son,

V. WILLIAM GRAHAM, a clergyman of the church of England, &c.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *or*, on a chief *sable*, three escallop shells of the field; 2d and 3d *or*, a fesse *argent* and *azure*, on a chief a cheveron *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath *argent* and *azure*, two wings conjoined.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter an eagle; on the sinister, a lion, both *ermine*, and ducally crowned *or*.

MOTTO; *Reason contents me.*

PRIMROSE Viscount PRIMROSE.

AS the descent of this noble family is fully deduced under the title, earl of Roseberry, page 574th, to that we refer our readers.

DOUGLAS Duke of QUEENSBERRY.

AS the grandeur and antiquity of the noble and illustrious name of Douglas is fully set forth under the title, duke of Douglas, we shall deduce the descent of this great branch of that illustrious house, from their immediate ancestor, viz.

WILLIAM, first earl of Douglas, who, about the year 1340, married lady Margaret, daughter of Donald, sister, and at last sole heiress of Thomas earl of Marr, by whom he got the lands and barony of Drumlanrig, (the original patrimony of this noble family,) and several other considerable possessions in the south of Scotland, of which there are many documents.

He dying anno 1384, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, second earl of Douglas, who commanded the Scotch army at Otterburn, where he gained a victory over the English, but lost his life in the battle, anno 1388.

I. Sir WILLIAM, the first of this family, was son of the said James. He got from his father the lands and barony of Drumlanrig, &c. by a charter, in these words: *Jacobus comes de Douglas, &c. noveritis nos dedisse, &c. Willielmo de Douglas, filio nostro, omnes terras nostras totius baronia nostra de Drumlanrig, &c. infra vicecom. de Dumfries, tenend. et habend.*

[7 C]

Chart. in archivis Caroli II. hæredibus masc. in perpetuum.

Salmon's abridgement.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. arch. Rymer's fed. Angliæ, Chartulary of Melrose, and chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

habend. omnes dictas terras prefate baronia, cum pertinen. eidem Willielmo et heredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreandis, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, &c. faciendo servitium unius militis, nomine albe firme. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi, testibus domino Archibaldo de Douglas domino Galovidia, Jacobo de Douglas domino de Dalkeith, Jacobo de Lindsay domino de Craufurd, Willielmo de Lindsay, Roberto Colville, Willielmo de Borthwick, Adamo Forrester, Adamo de Hope-Pringle, Alano de Laudre, cum multis aliis. The charter is without date; but appears to have been granted about the year 1387.

Charta penes
ducem de
Queensberry.

Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 77.

It may be here observed, that this noble family hath always carried the arms of the earls of Marr quartered with their own, which denotes their descent from Margaret heiress and countess of Marr, as before-mentioned.

This sir William was a man of fine natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education; and he always appeared like a man of the first rank.

Rymer's fœd.
Angliæ, tom.
VIII. p. 25.

He obtained a safe conduct from king Richard II. for himself, with twenty persons in his retinue, to go into England, *anno* 1397.

Ibid. p. 421.
429.

He got another from king Henry IV. to travel through England, *anno* 1405, in which he is designed *Willielmus dominus de Drumlanrig*. Also one, *anno* 1406.

He, like many of his brave ancestors, was a great warrior, and signalized himself upon several occasions against the enemies of his country.

Extract ex
chron. Scot.
& Scotch
comp. p. 87.

Anno 1411, he and Gavin Dunbar, son of the earl of March, with remarkable conduct and resolution, attacked, retook, and plundered the town of Roxburgh, then in the hands of the English.

He being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field, was concerned in all the public state-transactions of his time.

Rymer's fœd.
Angliæ, tom.
VIII. p. 703.
& ib. p. 735.

In 1412, the duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, sent him ambassador to the court of England, to negotiate the release of king James I. then their prisoner, where he acquitted himself with honour and reputation, tho' his negotiation at that time was not attended with the desired success: however he obtained from his majesty a charter, all fairly writ with his own hand, which, for the sake of the curious, we have here inserted, and is as follows:

"James, through the grace of God, kynge
"of Scottis, till all that this lettre heiris or
"feis, sendis gretynge. Wit ze, that we
"have grantit, and by this present lettre
"grantis, a special confirmatione in the maist
"forme, till our trusty and well belofit cosyng
"sir William of Douglas of Drumlanrig, of

"all the landis that he is possessit and charte-
"rit of, within the kyngdome of Scotland;
"that is to saye, the landis of Drumlanrig, of
"Hawike, and of Selkirk; the which charter
"and possessionns, by this lettre we confirm.
"In witness of the quhilke thes present let-
"tres we wrate with our proper hande, un-
"der the signet ussit in feyling of our lettres,
"as now at Croydon, the last day of No-
"vember, the zeire of our Lord 1412."

Charta penes
ducem de
Queensberry.

In 1416, a treaty was set on foot for relieving the king, which proceeded so far, that the king of England consented to his coming to Scotland, provided he should return against a certain time, or pay the sum of 100,000 merks sterling, and give hostages for the performance.

Rymer's fœd.
Angliæ, tom.
IX. p. 417.

This sir William of Drumlanrig, with the earls of Fife, Athole, Buchan, Marr, Douglas, Craufurd, the bishops of St. Andrews, Glasgow, &c. were named the hostages as well as commissioners to bring the treaty to a conclusion; but for reasons of state even this treaty did not take effect.

Ibidem.

In 1420, the English carried king James to France, in hopes of drawing the Scotch auxiliaries over to their interest, by their king's presence in their army.

Sir William, at this time, intending to wait on the king in France, obtained a safe conduct from king Henry V. of England, for himself and twenty of his retinue. He arrived in France, and waited on the king accordingly; but it does not appear that he or any of the Scots could be prevailed on to desert their old allies the French, tho' their king was in the army against them; well knowing, that if their royal master had not been a prisoner, he would not have been there on that side.

Ibid. tom. X.
p. 9.

This great man, being in high favour with king James I. had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the solemnity of his majesty's coronation, *anno* 1424; and having afterwards joined the Scotch auxiliaries in France, lost his life in the service of that crown, *anno* 1427, having married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Stewart of Durisdeer and Rosythe, by whom he had a son,

Abercrombie,
vol. I. p. 254.

Simson's ac-
count of the
family of
Queensberry.

II. WILLIAM, second baron of Drumlanrig, who succeeded him, and that same year was sent an hostage to England (in exchange of another lord) for payment of the remainder of king James's ransom, but was releived soon afterwards.

Charta penes
ducem de
Queensberry.
et Rymer's
fœd.

He was a great patriot, and a gallant officer, having remarkably signalized himself at the battle of Sark, where the Scotch army obtained an important victory over the English, under the command of his cousin the brave earl

earl of Ormond, brother of James earl of Douglas, anno 1448.

He married Janet, daughter of sir Herbert Maxwell, lord of Carclaverock, ancestor of the earl of Nithsdale, by whom he had

William, his son and successor, and died anno 1458.

Simfon's account, &c.

III. WILLIAM, third baron of Drumlanrig, eminently displayed his great knowledge in the military art at the siege of Roxburgh, where his royal master, king James II. lost his life, anno 1460.

Ibidem.

He was likewise engaged in the bold attempt of the earl of Angus in 1462, where he relieved and brought off Mr. Brysack with the French forces, then closely besieged by the English in the castle of Alnwick: this was done in fight of the whole English army, which was more than double the number of the Scotch.

Ibid. Vide title Douglas.

He married Margaret Carlyle, daughter of William lord Torthorald, by whom he had two sons.

Chartulary of Arbroath, p. 332. penes Walter. MacFarlane de eodem.

1. Sir *William*.

2. Mr. *John Douglas*, bred to the church.

He died anno 1464, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. WILLIAM, fourth baron of Drumlanrig, who was a man of great loyalty, worth, and honour, and a faithful subject to king James III.

In the unnatural rebellion of Alexander duke of Albany, against his brother the king, this William joined the royal army, and was killed at the battle of Kirkconnel near Sanquhar, 22d July 1484, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, a daughter of sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earl of Dumfries, four sons, and three daughters.

Thomson's historical col.

1. *James*, of Drumlanrig.

2. *Archibald*, ancestor of the Douglasses of Cathogle and Dalony.

3. *George*, ancestor of the Douglasses of Penziere.

4. *John*, vicar of Kirkconnel.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1st, to John lord Cathcart; 2dly, to sir Robert Dalziel, ancestor of the earl of Carnwath.

2. *Janet*, married, 1st, to William lord Somerville; 2dly, to Alexander Gordon, son and apparent heir of John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of viscount Kenmure.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to John Campbell, son and heir apparent of James of Loudoun, ancestor of the earl of Loudoun.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. JAMES, fifth baron of Drumlanrig,

who, upon his own resignation, got a new grant from the crown of his whole estate, to himself and his heirs, 19th May 1492.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

He married Janet, daughter of David Scot of Buccleuch, ancestor of the duke of Buccleuch, by whom he had a son,

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

Sir *William*, of Drumlanrig, — and a daughter,

Janet, married to Roger Grierson of Lag.

And dying in 1498, was succeeded by his only son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM, sixth baron, who got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Douglas de Drumlanrig, terrarum baronia de Hawick, &c.* 15th June 1511.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He being a man of good parts, and great spirit, was in high favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, and the flower of the nobility of Scotland, anno 1513. He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of viscount Kenmure, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *James*, of Drumlanrig.

2. *Robert*, ancestor of the family of Lincluden, of whom the Douglasses of Burford are descended.

Chart. in archiv. ad ann. 1512.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married to Robert lord Maxwell.

2. *Agnes*, married to Andrew Cunningham of Kirkshaw.

3. *Margaret*, married to John lord Cathcart.

VII. Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, seventh baron of Drumlanrig, succeeded his father. He was a man of great worth, probity, and honour, and a faithful subject both to king James V. and queen Mary.

In 1526, he was one of the loyalists that attempted to deliver king James V. from the earl of Angus, and others of the nobility, who, it's said, kept his majesty in the condition of a prisoner; but their attempt was not attended with success at that time, which obliged him to take a remission.

He continued faithful and steady to the interest of queen Mary, for which the duke of Chattelherault, then regent, conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; and in 1553, the queen and the regent were pleased to constitute him warden and justiciary of the west marches of Scotland over against England, which office he discharged with great fidelity, conduct, and resolution for many years, till old age obliged him to resign it.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ. Chart. penes ducem de Queensberry.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Douglas de Drumlanrig, militi, terrarum*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

de

de Moswald, &c. in Annandale, 8th June 1562.

Charta penes
ducem de
Queensberry,
ad ann. 1513.

He married, 1st, Margaret Douglas, daughter of George master of Angus, son and heir apparent of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Janet*, married, 1st, to sir William Douglas of Cashogle; 2dly, to John Charteris of Amisfield.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Jardine of Applegirth.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Sir James having divorced his first lady, married, 2dly, (by a dispensation from the pope's legate,) Christian Montgomery, daughter of John master of Eglington, and got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Douglas de Drumlanrig, et Christiana Montgomery ejus sponse*, of several lands in Drumfries-shire, 30th October 1545. By her he had a son,

Sir *William Douglas*, designed of Hawick, — and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Edward lord Sanquhar; 2dly, to William Graham fifth earl of Menteith; and, 3dly, to Mr. Wauchop of Niddery.

Ibidem.

2. *Helen*, married to — Grierison of Lag.

Ibidem.

3. *Janet*, married, 1st, to James Tweedie of Drumelzier; 2dly, to sir William Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the duke of Roxburgh.

4. *Christian*, married to Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, ancestor of the earl of Galloway.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1578.

VIII. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Hawick, only son of sir James of Drumlanrig, was a man of great valour and magnanimity. He suppressed several incursions on the borders with singular prudence and conduct.

When the civil wars broke out in queen Mary's time, he joined the king's party, whose interest he always adhered to with great fidelity.

Ibidem.

In his father's lifetime he got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Douglas de Drumlanrig, juniore, terrarum de Chaplaine, Carrogbane, Lincluden, &c.* 28th July 1565.

Charta penes
ducem de
Queensberry,
and chart. in
pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of viscount Kenmure, by whom he had a son,

Sir *James* of Drumlanrig, — and three daughters.

Charta penes
ducem de
Queensberry.

Ibidem.

1. *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, Bart.

2. *Janet*, married to sir James Murray of Cockpool.

Ibidem.

3. *Christian*, married, 1st, to Robert, second earl of Carnwath; 2dly, to sir Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, father of the first earl of Galloway. — They all had issue.

Sir William of Hawick died before his father in 1572, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. Sir JAMES DOUGLAS of Drumlanrig, who succeeded also to his grand-father, anno 1578.

He obtained a charter of a great many lands from king James VI. anno 1586.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was a man of great judgment and prudence, and was very instrumental in reconciling the differences amongst the contending parties, which gave great trouble and uneasiness to king James VI. before his accession to the crown of England.

He was also very active in suppressing the insurrections on the borders, which were too frequent in those days; for all which, and his steady adherence to the king's interest, he was in great favour, and highly esteemed by his majesty.

He married Mary, daughter of John lord Fleming, and sister of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters.

Charta penes
ducem de
Queensberry.

1. Sir *William*, afterwards earl of Queensberry.

2. Sir *James Douglas* of Moswald.

3. *David Douglas* of Airdoch.

4. *George Douglas* of Penziere.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married to William Livingston of Jarviswood, ancestor of viscount Teviot.

2. *Helen*, married to John Menzies of Castlehill.

He died in August 1615, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Drumlanrig, who, being a man of eminent parts and learning, was a great favourite of king James VI. whom he had the honour of entertaining at his house of Drumlanrig, in 1617, and to whom he continued a faithful, dutiful, and loyal subject all his reign; and being in no less favour with king Charles I. he was by that prince raised to the honour of the peerage, by the titles of viscount Drumlanrig, lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, &c. 1st April 1628.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

When the king came to Scotland, he was pleased further to dignify him with the titles and honours of earl of Queensberry, viscount Drumlanrig, lord Douglas of Hawick, Tibbers, &c. by patent to him and his issue-male, 13th June 1633.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo comiti de Queensberry*, of the lands of Sanquhar, Cumnock, &c. 13th June 1638.

Ibidem.

He married lady Isabel Ker, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *James*, earl of Queensberry.

2. Sir *William Douglas* of Kelhead, created

ed baronet by king Charles II. in 1668, great grand-father of sir John Douglas now of Kelhead, baronet.

3. *Archibald Douglas* of Dornock.

4. *Robert*, who died unmarried.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Hartfield, grand-father of the first marquis of Annandale.

2. Lady *F Janet*, married to Thomas lord Kirkcudbright.

And dying in 1639, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JAMES, second earl of Queensberry, a man of singular merit, honour and probity, a firm and steady friend of the royal family during all the time of the civil war.

In 1645, he was amerced by the parliament in 100,000 merks for siding with Montrose.

After the battle of Kilsyth, he thought to have joined Montrose; but the leading men of Glencairn, who had raised a great force for the defence of their country, as they pretended, surprised him in the mean time, carried him prisoner to Carlyle, and there delivered him to the governor, who closely confined him for some time.

After he obtained his liberty, thinking to be even with the Glencairn men, he obtained from the king a grant of jurisdiction over their country, the amplest that could be bestowed, but that grant was taken from him by the parliament 1649.

In 1654. He was again condemned by Oliver Cromwell to pay 4000*l.* sterling, as a new mulct, for his malignancy and rottenness of heart, according to the language of these times.

He married, 1st, lady Mary, daughter of James marquis of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John earl of Traquair, lord high treasurer of Scotland, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *James*, who was a lieutenant-general in the army, married, and had issue, which are now extinct. He died in 1691.

3. *John*, who was killed at the siege of Treves, anno 1673.

4. *Robert*, slain at the siege of Maestricht, anno 1676.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Alexander earl of Galloway.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to sir James Douglas of Kelhead, baronet.

3. Lady *Henriet*, married to sir Robert Grierson of Lag, baronet.

[7 D]

4. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth; 2dly, to sir David Thoires.

5. Lady *Isabel*, married to sir William Lockhart of Carstairs.

He died anno 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. WILLIAM, third earl of Queensberry, who was a man of fine accomplishments, and great abilities, was highly esteemed by his majesty king Charles II. who constituted him one of the lords of his privy council, anno 1667; and in 1680, by a commission under the great seal, he was made justice-general of Scotland.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

In his father's lifetime he got two charters under the great seal, *Willielmo domino de Drumlanrig, domino de Sanquhar, officiorum vicecomitis de Dumfries, et coronatoris ejusd.* &c. in 1664 and 1667.

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

In February 1682, he was created lord Douglas of Kinmont, Middlebie and Dornock, viscount of Nith, Torthorald and Ross, earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and marquis of Queensberry, &c. as a mark of the royal favour, on account of his own, and the unshaken loyalty of his noble progenitors.

In April 1682, he obtained the king's manue, to the lord lyon king at arms, ordering the double tressure to be superadded to his armorial bearings, as it is in the royal achievement.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 77.

In May thereafter, he was constituted lord high treasurer of Scotland.

In September, he was made constable and governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and one of the extraordinary lords of session, holding at the same time divers military commissions besides: and indeed there were few great offices in Scotland, whether sacred, civil, or military, that, upon every vacancy, were not left to his disposal during the latter part of this reign; the king, and his brother the duke of Albany and York, having delegated to him almost all their authority in that kingdom. This is fully instructed by a vast number of letters from the duke of Albany to this noble duke, still preserved in the family.

Penes ducem de Queensberry.

And that no honour might be wanting which his prince could bestow, he was created marquis of Dumfries-shire, and duke of Queensberry, by letters patent, to him and his male issue, dated 3d November 1684, and was afterwards made one of the lords of the privy council in both kingdoms.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Upon king James's accession to the crown, he was not only continued in his former posts by that prince, but was appointed high commissioner to represent his majesty's royal person

son

Minutes of parliament.

ibidem.

ibidem, and Cromwell's & of indem.

pub.

son in the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1685; and he and his son, the earl of Drumlanrig, were at the same time constituted the king's lieutenants in the county of Dumfries, &c.

In 1686, he was made president of the council; but as he did not altogether comply with the measures of these times, but opposed the project of taking away the penal laws and test, he was soon after laid entirely aside.

He then retired to his seat at Drumlanrig, where he lived to the end of his days, in great splendor and magnificence: he rebuilt his fine castle there, which, with its gardens, now highly improved and finished, yields to none in Scotland for stateliness and elegance.

He also greatly improved his estate, which had been much impaired by the loyalty and sufferings of his father and grand-father, and the iniquities of these unhappy times.

He married lady Isabel, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*, created earl of March, to whom he gave a considerable estate in Tweeddale. *Vide* title Douglas earl of March, p. 443.
3. Lord *George*, a youth of great hopes, who died unmarried, *anno* 1693.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to David earl of Wemyss, and had issue.

The duke dying in 1695, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JAMES, second duke of Queensberry, a man of great abilities, and fine accomplishments, both natural and acquired.

After he had finished the course of his travels, king Charles II. immediately upon his return home, made him one of his privy council for Scotland, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of horse commanded by general Graham, afterwards viscount of Dundee, *anno* 1684: which offices he enjoyed till the year 1688, that he was laid aside for not complying with the measures of the court.

He came early into the revolution, and was made colonel of the Scotch horse-guards by the prince of Orange.

After that prince was declared king, his commission was renewed, and he was made one of the lords of the privy-council and exchequer, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

In 1690, king William sent him to command a body of troops in Scotland under general Mackay.

In 1692, he was made one of the lords of the treasury, and in 1693, he had a patent to sit and vote in parliament as a peer, being then lord high treasurer of Scotland, and an officer of state, his father being then alive.

In 1695, he gave up all his military employments, was made lord privy seal, and one of the extraordinary lords of session.

In 1700, he was appointed lord high commissioner, to represent his majesty's royal person for two sessions of parliament in Scotland. When he returned to court in 1701, he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the garter, and was installed at Windsor on the 10th July following.

Queen Anne, being sensible that the duke had served king William with great fidelity, immediately upon her accession to the throne, made him secretary of state for Scotland; and having a great opinion of his abilities and good conduct, did also constitute him her high commissioner in 1702, to represent her majesty in the Scotch parliament; and then being appointed first commissioner, on the part of Scotland, to treat of an union between the two nations, he set out for London accordingly.

The commissioners met at the Cockpit on 22d October; but things not being ripe for accomplishing the intended union, her majesty again honoured the duke with the office of high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1703.

At first matters went on pretty smoothly; but after the act of security for the kingdom of Scotland came to be strongly insisted on, nothing could be brought to a conclusion that session, tho' the disputes (which run very high) were managed with great dexterity by the commissioner; and having passed some useful bills, he put an end to that session the 6th September.

In 1704, upon a change of some measures at court, he was removed from all his public employments; but in July 1705, he was again made first commissioner of the treasury, and lord privy seal, and also restored to his places in the privy council and exchequer.

In November following, her majesty was pleased to direct a commission to him to represent her person as sovereign of the noble order of St. Andrew; by virtue whereof, he, with the usual solemnity, did invest William Ker, marquis of Lothian, with the said order.

The English ministry, on account of the forementioned act of security, thought themselves under a necessity of endeavouring to effectuate an union betwixt the two crowns; and her majesty being impowered, by the parliament 1705, to nominate commissioners to treat with those of England, for that purpose, the duke of Queensberry, now lord privy seal, was one of the number.

The commissioners of both kingdoms met accordingly at London in April 1706, and against the 22d day of July thereafter, every article thereof was by them agreed to.

In

Penes ducem
de Queens-
berry.

In June the same year, upon his own resignation, he obtained a new diploma, extending the titles of duke of Queensberry, &c. to the heirs of entail of his family, whether male or female, with rank and precedence according to the former diploma in 1684.

The parliament of Scotland being to meet at Edinburgh on the 3d of September following, his grace the duke of Queensberry was again appointed her majesty's high commissioner, being judged the fittest person in the kingdom to bring about that great and important work of the union, which was accordingly brought to a conclusion (though not without great opposition) on 10th January 1707. After which, the duke was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers, in the first British parliament.

Before he arrived at London, he was met at some miles distance from that great metropolis, by many noblemen and gentlemen in their coaches, and on horseback; and next morning waited on the queen at Kensington, where he found that gracious reception which his great services had merited.

Her majesty immediately settled on him a pension of 3000 *l.* sterling *per annum* out of the post office; and, as a further mark of her royal favour, in May 1708, created him a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of baron of Rippon, marquis of Beverly, and duke of Dover; which honours were to descend to Charles earl of Solway, then his second son.

In 1710, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state for both kingdoms: which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. He was also made joint keeper of the signet with William lord Dartmouth.

He married Mary Boyle, second daughter of Charles lord Clifford, eldest son to Richard earl of Burlington and Cork, by lady Jean Seymour, daughter to William duke of Somerset, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. *William*, earl of Drumlanrig, born in 1696, who died an infant.

2. *James*, who also died young.

3. *Charles*, earl of Solway, now duke of Queensberry.

4. Lord *George*, a youth of great hopes, who died at Paris, in the 24th year of his age.

1st daughter, lady *Isabel*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Francis earl of Dalkeith, and had issue.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to the honourable William Finch, Esq; brother to the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, his majesty's ambassador at the Hague, without issue.

The duke died at London on the 6th July 1711, and was succeeded by his son,

XIV. CHARLES, third duke of Queensber-

ry and Dover, who, on account of the great services done to the crown by his father and ancestors, was created earl of Solway, *anno* 1706, when very young, his elder brother being then alive.

When he came to be of age, he claimed his seat in the house of peers, as duke of Dover; but as, by the articles of the union, 'tis alledged that no Scotch peer can be made a British peer, the house of lords therefore set aside his claim at that time.

This duke was made lord of the bed-chamber to king George I. was one of the privy council both to kings George I. and II. and was appointed vice admiral of Scotland by the latter. He was also lord of the bed-chamber to his late royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, was appointed lord keeper of the great seal for Scotland; one of the lords of the privy council to his present majesty; and, upon the death of the marquis of Tweeddale, in 1762, was constituted lord justice general of Scotland.

He married lady Catharine Hyde, daughter of Henry earl of Clarendon and Rochester, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Henry*, earl of Drumlanrig, who, after finishing his studies at Oxford, betook himself to a military life, and served two campaigns in the last war, under the earl of Stair, and three campaigns under the king of Sardinia, where he gave singular proofs of his military genius, particularly at the siege of Coni, for which his Sardinian majesty ordered his ambassador at the court of Britain to wait on the duke of Queensberry, and return him thanks for the services his son had done in the course of that war. He afterwards got the commission of a regiment in the service of the states of Holland, consisting of two battalions. He married lady Elizabeth Hope, daughter of John earl of Hope-ton, but died soon afterwards, without issue.

The duke's second son, lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Drumlanrig, was chosen member of parliament for the county of Dumfries, *anno* 1747. Being of a delicate constitution, he went to Lisbon for his health, and narrowly escaped in the dreadful earthquake 1755; but soon thereafter paid the common debt to nature on his return to Great Britain, dying unmarried in the 30th year of his age, *anno* 1756.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *argent*, a heart *gules*, imperially crowned, proper, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the first, for Douglas; 2d and 3d, *azure*, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy *or*, for the earldom of Marr; the whole within a border *or*, charged with a double tressure of Scotland, being an augmentation; as is also the heart in the 1st and 4th

4th quarters, being used in memory of the pilgrimage made by sir James Douglas, ancestor of his grace, to the holy land, with the heart of king Robert Bruce, &c. The double tressure *gules*, was added by king Charles II. when he honoured the family with the marquissate of Queensberry; before which the border was only plain.

CREST; on a wreath, a heart, as in the coat, between two wings expanded *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two pegasuses or flying horses *argent*, their manes, wings, tails, and hoofs *or*.

MOTTO; *Forward.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Drumlanrig, in the county of Dumfries, a stately palace, with noble gardens, terraces, &c. At Middleton-stoney, in Oxfordshire, and at Amesbury, in the county of Wilts.

MACKAY Lord REAY.

THE progenitors of the house of MacKay were settled, and had considerable possessions in the northern counties of Scotland, as early as the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1214.

Nisbet, vol. I. and Scotch compend. &c.

A learned author, who wrote the history of the earls of Sutherland, in a very elegant manner, says, that before they had the surname of MacKay, they were called the clan Wic-Worgan.

Sir Rob. Gordon's history, penes com. de Sutherland, p. 35, et 214.

Other authors are of opinion, that one Alexander, son of Ochonacker, came from Ireland to Scotland, about the end of the 12th century, settled in the northern parts, and was progenitor of the clan MacKay.

Scotch comp. and Salmon's abridgement.

The traditional account of the family is, that Alexander, a younger son of John, first of the family of Forbes, was the immediate ancestor of this noble family. This seems probable, as in many authentic writs they are designed MacKay *alias* Forbes, and sometimes there are Forbeses *alias* MacKay.

Writs of the family, &c.

We therefore proceed to deduce their descent from,

I. ALEXANDER, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander II. and was father of,

II. MAGNUS, who left issue a son and successor, called,

III. MORGAN, whose descendants were generally called the clan Wic-Worgan. He left issue a son,

IV. DONALD, who succeeded him, and was designed son of Morgan, son of Magnus, &c.

Sir Rob. Gordon's hist. of Sutherland.

He lived in the reign of king David Bruce, and married the daughter of Jye MacNeil-Ghika, by whom he had a son and successor,

V. JYE MORE, whose son Donald was called Mack-Jye, (that is the son of Jye)

and from hence he and his posterity assumed the surname of MackJye, afterwards called Mackie, MacKay, or Macky. *Ibidem.*

This Jye More made a great figure in the reign of Robert II. He was proprietor of the lands of Farre, and several others, in Strathnaver, and had many vassals and followers.

This appears from the history of the earls of Sutherland, wherein are these words: "Nicholas earl of Sutherland had great controversy with the house and family of Mackie, chief of the clan Wic-Worgan, in "Strathnaver." &c. &c. *Ibid. p. 35.*

These families, it seems, had been at variance for some time; and in the beginning of the reign of king Robert III. there was a meeting appointed at Dingwall, to accommodate and make up matters betwixt them. The earl of Sutherland, Jye More, and Donald MackJye, his son, met at the time appointed, but instead of a reconciliation, a scuffle ensued, wherein both Jye More, and his son Donald, lost their lives, *anno* 1395. However, this sufficiently shows, that the house of Mackie, or the clan Wic-Worgan, were very considerable in the reign of king Robert III. *Ibidem.*

VI. DONALD MACK'Y, or MACKIE, son and apparent heir of Jye More, married a daughter of — MacLeod of Lewes, by whom he had four sons. *Ibid. p. 215.*

1. Angus, his heir.

2. Hutcheon Dow Mackie, who married, and had issue.

3. — Martin, of whom it is said the Mackies in Galloway are descended.

4. Neil Mackie, &c.

And it may be observed, that all these brothers were brave and gallant men, and often fought with remarkable courage and intrepidity against their enemies. *Ibidem.*

VII. ANGUS MACKIE, eldest son of Donald, succeeded his father in the lands and barony

rony of Farre, and many others in Strathnaver, *anno* 1395.

In the beginning of the 15th century, Donald, lord of the Isles, having been disappointed of the earldom of Ross, to which he thought he had a good title in right of his wife, raised a great body of men, and laid waste all Sutherland, Ross, &c. Angus Mackie of Farre raised his Strathnaver men to oppose him. They came to an engagement near Dingwall, and a bloody conflict ensued, but at last Mackie, being overpowered with numbers, was taken prisoner, *anno* 1410.

The lord of the Isles kept him confined for some time; but at last, he not only gave him his liberty, but bestowed his daughter upon him in marriage. He brought her home with him to Strathnaver, and by her he had a son,

Neil, his heir.

Some time thereafter Angus raised a considerable body of his vassals and followers, and invaded Caithness, where he committed vast outrages, and ravaged and spoiled the whole country, *anno* 1425.

But king James coming to the north country in person, *anno* 1426, Mackie threw himself at his majesty's feet, and implored his mercy, who, out of his innate lenity and goodness, granted him pardon, but took his son, Neil, an hostage for the father's good behaviour. He confined him in the Bais for some months, but set him at liberty *anno* 1427.

Angus died in 1428, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. NEIL MACKIE of Farre, who was no sooner in possession of his estate, than he raised his men, invaded Caithness, spoiled the country, had several skirmishes with the inhabitants, in which he generally had the better, and then returned home.

He married a daughter of the family of Monro, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Angus Dou*, his heir.

2. *John Roy MacKay*, of whom John More Mack Yaukeanigh, and several families in that country, are descended.

He had also another son, who was ancestor of the MacKays in Fife.

Neil died about the year 1436 or 1437, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ANGUS DOU MACKAY of Farre, a brave soldier.

In the beginning of the reign of king James II. there happened some variance between the Keiths and the inhabitants of Caithness. The Keiths desired the assistance of the MacKays, which was readily granted. Angus and his

brother John Roy, joined them with a considerable body of men, and they invaded Caithness. The Caithness men were apprised of their coming, and were prepared for them. The two armies met at a place called Blair-Tannie, where a cruel fight followed, and the Caithness men were overthrown, chiefly by the bravery and conduct of Angus, *anno* 1438.

He married a daughter of the family of MacKenzie, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Jye Roy*, or *Odo MacKay*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *Neil Navaragh MacKay*.

His daughter, — married to — Sutherland of Dalred.

In the end of the year 1442, or beginning of 1443, Angus was burnt to death in the church of Tarbet, by the Ross men, whom he had often molested, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. JOHN MACKAY of Farre, who, in revenge of his father's death, attacked the Ross men, but they being apprised of his coming, were prepared for him, overcame him, and he was slain on the spot, *anno* 1479, and having no issue, his estate devolved upon his brother,

X. JYE ROY, or ODO MACKAY of Farre, who got a charter under the great seal from king James IV. for his good and faithful services, Odoni MacKay in Strathnaver, of the lands of Farre, Golspey, Catach, Croyn, Kilchallum, Chile, &c. in Inverness shire, dated 4th of November 1499.

He got another charter under the great seal from the same prince, of the lands of Asfiter, Ledchoigack, &c. 6th of March 1507.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1512, leaving issue a son,

XI. DONALD MACKAY of Farre, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, Donald Mackay in Strathnaver, of the lands of Farre, Armadale, Strathy, Rinovie, &c. &c. *anno* 1539.

He married Helen Sinclair, but of what family we know not, by whom he had a son and successor.

XII. HUTCHEON MACKAY of Farre, who married lady Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of George fourth earl of Caithness, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *William MacKay* of Bighouse.

3. *Donald*

Ibidem.

Ibid. p. 216.

Ibid. p. 47.

Charta in archivis Jacobi IV.

Ibidem.

Ibid. ad ann. 1545.

Writs of the family of Sutherland.

Ibidem, and
Crawford's
peerage.

3. *Donald MacKay* of Scaury, ancestor of general Hugh MacKay commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, *anno* 1689.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibid Gordon,
p. 213 & 214.

Minutes of
parliament.

XIII. HUGH, or HUTCHEON MACKAY of Farre, a man of great parts, and universally esteemed. He was at much pains to have all the differences, that had long subsisted between the family of Sutherland and his, taken away and buried in oblivion, which, by his prudence and sagacity, he in a great measure effectuated.—He was also designed Hugh MacKay Forbes, *anno* 1610.

He married lady Jean, daughter of Alexander earl of Sutherland, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Donald*, his heir, afterwards lord Reay.
2. *John MacKay* of Strathy, who married a daughter of James Sinclair of Murthil, *ad annum* 1619.

His daughter, *Annas*, married to Alexander Sinclair of Brimms.

He died *anno* 1614, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XIV. DONALD MACKAY of Farre, who got a charter under the great seal, *officii coronatoris insule de North Kintyre*; also of the lands of Armadall, and many others, 28th December 1615.

He was a man of great honour and spirit, and had a wonderful military genius.

He raised a regiment of his own name and followers, consisting of 1500 men, which he carried over to Germany, to the assistance of the king of Bohemia.

History of Su-
therl. Craw-
ford, Scotch
compend. &c.

He afterwards went into the service of the king of Sweden, and had some considerable commands under that great general. He always behaved with such intrepidity and conduct, that he acquired the reputation of a brave and experienced officer.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He returned to England in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. to whom he was a most faithful and loyal subject, and highly esteemed by his majesty, who first conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *domino Donaldo MacKay de Strathnaver, militi*, of the lands of Sandside, Reay, &c. &c. all united into one free barony, to him, his heirs male or assignees whatsoever, dated 19th February 1628.

Ibid. hared.
mafc. omni
temp. futuro.

Soon thereafter his majesty was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Reay, by patent, to him and his heirs male for ever, they carrying the name and arms of MacKay, dated 20th June 1628.

He went into the king's service upon the

first breaking out of the civil war, and was taken prisoner when Newcastle surrendered to the Scots. He was sent to Edinburgh, in order to be tried, and continued close confined in the tolbooth there, till Montrose set him at liberty after the battle of Kilsyth, and he was afterwards excepted from pardon by the then parliament.

Minutes of
parliam. and
Guthrie's me-
moirs.

He suffered many other hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family. At last, when he could do them no more service, he retired to Sweden, *anno* 1649, was made governor of Bergen, and died there soon afterwards.

He married, 1st, Barbara MacKenzie, daughter of Kenneth lord Kintail, by whom he had a son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

John, his heir,—and a daughter,

Mary, married to Hector Monro of Clynes, only brother of sir Robert Monro of Foulis.

He married, 2dly, dame Rachel Harrison, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Robert*.
2. *Hugh*, both designed MacKay Forbes.

This appears by a petition and complaint entered into parliament, or the committee of estates, by dame Rachel Harrison, lady Reay, for an order for the payment of 2000 l. sterling, resting her for the maintenance of her and her sons Robert and Hugh MacKay Forbes, &c. for which she obtained a decret, *anno* 1641.

Minutes of
parliament, &
rescinded acts.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. JOHN, second lord Reay, who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni MacKay, filio et heredi apparenti Donaldi MacKay de Farre*, of the lands of Strathnaver, and several others, in the shires of Inverness and Caithness, dated 1st February 1621.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

This lord was also a great loyalist, and after the murder of the king, he retired to his own country, where he lived privately all the rest of his days.

He married Barbara, daughter of Donald MacKay of Scaury, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Donald*, master of Reay.
2. Brigadier general *Æneas MacKay*.
3. Colonel *Robert MacKay*.

XVI. DONALD, master of Reay, eldest son and apparent heir of John second lord Reay, died before his father, having married Anna, daughter of sir George Monro of Culcairn, by whom he had a son,

XVII. GEORGE, who succeeded his grandfather, and was third lord Reay.

He

He was a man of parts and learning, and a fellow of the royal society at London.

He was most sincerely attached to the interest of the present establishment, and embraced every opportunity of manifesting his loyalty, particularly in the years 1715, 1719, and 1745, when he raised his vassals and followers for the government's service, against the rebels, &c.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of general Hugh MacKay of Scaury, by whom he had one son,

Donald, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbster, by whom he had another son,

Colonel *Hugh MacKay* of Bighouse, who married, and hath issue.

Also a daughter, *Anne*, married to John Watson of Muirhouse, Esq; and hath issue.

He married, 3dly, Mary, daughter of John Dowel, Esq; by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. *George MacKay* of Skibo, Esq;.

2. Colonel *Alexander MacKay*.

1st daughter, *Mary*.

2. *Harriot*.

3. *Christian*, married to John Erskine, younger of Carnock.

4. *Marian*.

He died anno 1748, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. DONALD, fourth lord Reay, who married, 1st, Marian, daughter of sir Robert

Dalrymple of North Berwick, by whom he had one son,

George, now lord Reay.

He married, 2dly, Christian, daughter of — Sutherland of Pronsy, by whom he had one daughter,

Mary.

He died anno 1761, and was succeeded by his only son,

XIX. GEORGE, fifth lord Reay, who married, 1st, Marian, daughter of colonel Hugh MacKay of Bighouse, by whom he had no surviving issue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of — Fairly of that ilk, an antient family in the county of Air, by whom he hath one daughter, *Jean*.

A R M S.

Azure, on a cheveron or, between three baar's heads coupé *argent*, and muzzled *gules*, a roebuck's head erased of the last, between two hands holding daggers, all proper.

CREST; on a wreath, a right hand coupé and erect, grasping a dagger, as those in the arms.

SUPPORTERS; two men in a military dress, with muskets, in a centinel's posture, all proper.

MOTTO; *Manu forti*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At Tong in Strathnaver, in the county of Sutherland.

ROLLO Lord ROLLO.

THE surname of Rollo is of very great antiquity, and appears to be originally from Denmark, from thence to France, and from France to Britain.

Fordun, that learned historian, mentions one Rollo, a Dane, a man of rank and figure, in the reign of king Gregory the Great, who was crowned at Scoon in the year 875.

Fordun, vol. I. p. 195.

The same author afterwards says, that king Charles III. of France, son-in-law to Edward the elder, king of England, about the year 900 converted to the Christian faith one Rollo, a famous general of Normandy (afterwards called Robert Rollo.) To him he gave his daughter Gilla in marriage, and with her the whole dukedom of Normandy, to be held of the kings of France, according to the words of that celebrated author: *Normaniam ei dedit cum Gilla filia sua, &c.* afterwards, *et ipse*

Ibid. p. 401, and 402.

Rollo teneret Normaniam de rege Francorum sicut de domino suo, &c. and he was the first duke of Normandy.

He was succeeded in that dukedom by his eldest son William, who was father of Richard, father of a second Richard, father of the famous Robert duke of Normandy, whose natural son William conquered and became king of England, anno 1066.

Ibidem.

Puffendorf, in his introduction to the history of Europe, says, "That William the Conqueror was son of Robert duke of Normandy, descended from Rollo, who was of Danish extraction, &c. &c."

Puffendorf, p. 88.

Robert Rollo, the first duke of Normandy, besides his successor William, had several other sons who settled in Normandy, and they and their posterity retained the surname of Rollo.

Some

Some of their descendents came over to England with William the Conqueror, and being nearly related to that great prince, had considerable commands in his army.

Richard de Rollo, a son or grand-son of one of these, came to Scotland in the reign of king David I. settled in Perth-shire, and was progenitor of all the Rollos in Scotland.

Extracts from the Cotton library, penes MacFarlane, p. 98.

In a charter to Robert de Bruis, of the manor of Elwick, or Ailewick, *Ricardus de Rollo, Walterus Espec, Petrus de Bruis, &c.* are witnesses. The charter is without date; but must have been granted in or before 1141, in which year Robert de Bruis died.

Of this Richard was lineally descended

I. JOHN ROLLO, the undoubted ancestor of this noble family.

He flourished in the reign of king David II. who succeeded to the crown, *anno* 1329, and obtained a charter from that prince, *dicto et fidei suo, Johanni Rollo, &c.* of a tenement in Edinburgh, dated 23d July 1369, to which William bishop of St. Andrews, Patrick bishop of Dunkeld, chancellor, Robert high steward of Scotland, earl of Strathearn, the king's nephew, William earl of Douglas, and many others, are witnesses.

Charta penes dom. Rollo.

The original instrument in the lower parliamenthouse, Edinburgh.

This John de Rollo was clerk of council when the instrument was taken by king Robert II. in his first parliament, when John, his eldest son's title, as apparent heir to the crown, was ascertained, to which the seals of the bishops and nobility are appended, *anno* 1371.

In a charter to Laurence de la Haya, dated in the year 1376, John de Rollo is a witness.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son,

II. JOHN ROLLO of Duncrub, who succeeded him. He is the first we have found so designed; and that hath ever since been one of the chief titles of the family.

He got a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. confirming to him the lands of Duncrub, Fyndony, Pitenclethy, Lidcathy, Pitmedie, &c. in the earldom of Strathearn, and shire of Perth, "to the said John, " and Duncan Rollo, his eldest son, and the " heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten; " which failing, to the said John Rollo his " nearest heirs whatsoever." The confirmation is dated at Methven, the 13th day of February, the tenth year of the king's reign, 1381.

Chart.inpub. archiv.

Charta penes dom. Rollo.

This John was clerk and secretary to king Robert III. from whom he got a grant of ten pounds sterling *per annum*, out of the customs of Innerkeithing, for his good and faithful services, dated 20th August 1400; to which

the bishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, Robert earl of Fife and Menteith, Archibald earl of Douglas, &c. are witnesses.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James I. and was succeeded by his son,

III. DUNCAN ROLLO of Duncrub, designed son and heir apparent of John, in the charter 1381, above narrated.

He is witness in a charter by Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to John earl of Buchan, his son, *anno* 1413.

Chartulary of Newbottle, in the lawyers library, Edin.

He died before the year 1437, leaving issue a son,

IV. ROBERT ROLLO of Duncrub, who succeeded him.

In the first parliament held by king James II. at Edinburgh, this Robert Rollo is mentioned as one of the lords of the articles and judges of causes, together with lord Graham, lord Borthwick, lord Gray, &c. they being in all nine in number, in October 1437.

Records of parliament, and creations of the nobil.

Ibidem.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James III. and was succeeded by his son,

V. ROBERT, who got a charter from king James III. *Roberto Rollo de Duncrub*, of the lands of Petty, &c. *anno* 1464.

Books of original charters in the lawyers library.

He afterwards got a charter, under the great seal, of several other lands, dated 25th December 1466.

Chart.inpub. archiv.

He died before the year 1500, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. WILLIAM, who got a charter under the great seal, *Wilhelmo Rollo de Duncrub*, of the lands of Duncrub, and many others, in Perth-shire, all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Duncrub, in all time coming, dated 26th August 1511.

Ibidem.

He died before the year 1538, having married a daughter of the family of Oliphant, by whom he had a son,

VII. ROBERT ROLLO, his apparent heir, who married Janet, daughter of William lord Graham; but died before his father, leaving issue a son,

Ibid. ad ann. 1504.

VIII. ANDREW, who succeeded his grandfather, and got a charter under the great seal from king James V. *Andrea Rollo de Duncrub, et Mariota Rollo sponsa sua, et Georgio eorum filio*, of the lands of Bello, Bokello, Petty, and many others in Perth-shire, dated 21st March 1540.

Ibidem.

Also a charter under the great seal from queen Mary, of the lands and barony of E-dendoning, &c. dated 18th July 1547.

Ibidem.

He

Crawford's
peerage.

He married Marjory, daughter and co-
heirefs of fir David Rollo of Ballachie, by
whom he had four fons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *James Rollo* of Thanesland, who carried
on the line of this family.

3. *William* of Ballogrie.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

4. Sir *Walter*, who got a charter under
the great feal, *Waltero Rollo militi, et domi-
nae Jeanæ Stewart, ejus sponse, terrarum baro-
nie de Gardin, &c.* 19th September 1601.

1st daughter, *Marjory*, married, 1st, to
George Graham of Inchbraco; 2dly, to *John*
Graham of Balgowan.

2. *Mary*, married to *Laurence Oliphant*
of Gask.

He died anno 1560, and was succeeded by
his eldest fon,

Ibidem.

IX. *GEORGE*, who got a charter under
the great feal, *Georgio Rollo de Duncrub*, of
of the lands of Pitmedie, &c. 22d December
1574.

Ibidem.

And another charter of the lands of Blac-
berry-hill, Fairnyknows, &c. to him and
Walter Rollo his brother, dated 23d March
1576.

Ibidem.

He got also a confirmation of a charter,
formerly granted *quondam Andrea Rollo de*
Duncrub, of the lands of Easter-Rossie, &c.
The confirmation is dated 4th November
1579.

But he dying without issue on 6th May
1581, was succeeded by his brother,

Chara penes
dom. Rollo.

IX. *JAMES ROLLO* of Duncrub, who
married *Agnes*, daughter of *Robert Collice*
of Balnamoon, by whom he had a fon,

Sir *Andrew*, afterwards lord Rollo, and
two daughters.

1. *Marian*, married to *James Bruce* of
Pitfouls, Esq;.

2. *Jean*, married to *Alexander Blair* of
Rossiehall.

He died before the year 1590, and was
succeeded by his fon,

X. Sir *ANDREW ROLLO* of Duncrub,
who, being a man of fine parts, and great in-
tegrity, was much in favour with king *James*
VI. who conferred upon him the honour of
kighthood.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He then got a charter under the great feal,
domino Andrea Rollo de Duncrub, militi, of the
lands and barony of Rossie, &c. &c. dated
26th June 1621.

Commission
penes dom.
Rollo.

And being in no less favour with king
Charles I. he obtained from that prince a com-
mission under the great feal, *dilecto et fidei*
suo domino Andrea Rollo de Duncrub, to be she-

riff-principal of the county of Perth, &c. dat-
ed at Holyroodhouse, 25th September 1633.

He afterwards got a charter under the great
feal from the same prince, of the lands of
Kippans, &c. dated 5th February 1639.

And another charter of the lands and ba-
rony of Tillycultry, in the shire of Clackman-
nan, dated 11th March 1644.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady
friend of the royal family, and never desert-
ed their interest, whereby he suffered many
hardships.

King *Charles II.* in consideration of the
many good, faithful, and free services, done and
performed to his majesty and his progenitors,
by the said fir *Andrew* and his predecessors,
&c. was pleased to raise him to the dignity of
the peerage, by the title of lord *Rollo* of
Duncrub, by patent to him and his heirs-male
whatsoever, dated 10th January 1651.

The lord *Rollo* was afterwards fined by
Oliver Cromwell, in the sum of one thousand
pounds sterling, for his adherence and attach-
ment to the royal family, anno 1654.

He married *Catharine Drummond*, daugh-
ter of *James lord Maderty*, by whom he had
five fons, and four daughters.

1. Sir *James*, afterwards lord Rollo.

2. Sir *John*, who got a charter under the
great feal, *Johanni Rollo, militi, filio legitimo*
*secundo genito domini Andrea de Duncrub, ter-
rarum baronia de Bannockburn, &c.* dated 25th
July 1636.

3. Mr. *Laurence Rollo* of Rossie.

4. Mr. *Andrew Rollo*, who, being bred to
the church, was parson of Dunning.

5. Sir *William Rollo*, a youth of great
honour and spirit, who joined the great Mon-
trose as soon as he declared for his majesty,
was taken prisoner at the unfortunate battle
of Philiphaugh, condemned and executed at
Glasgow, in October 1645.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to fir *John*
Drummond of Carnock, and had issue.

2. *Jean*, married, 1st, to *John Rollo* of
Powhouse, Esq; 2dly, to *John Drummond* of
Pitkellony.

3. *Anne*, married to *William Mercer* of
Clevedge, and had issue.

4. *Isabel*, married to *William Haliday* of
Tillibole, and had issue.

He died in an advanced age, anno 1659,
and was succeeded by his eldest fon,

XI. *JAMES*, second lord Rollo, a staunch
loyalist, and a man of great worth and merit.

He had the honour of kighthood confer-
red upon him, when a young man, by king
Charles I. and, upon his father's resignation,
obtained from that prince a charter under the
great

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Diploma pe-
nes dominum
Rollo, hære-
dibus mascu-
lis quibusc.

Cromwell's
act of indem-
nity.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Guthry's me-
moirs.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

great seal, *domino Jacobo Rollo juniore de Duncrub, militi*, of the barony of Duncrub, &c. dated 18th March 1642.

He married, 1st, lady Dorothea Graham, daughter of John fourth earl of Montrose, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald seventh earl of Argyle, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. Major *Archibald Rollo*.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir George Oliphant of Newton.

He died *anno* 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. *ANDREW*, third lord Rollo, who married *Margaret Balfour*, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, master of Rollo, a young man of fine parts, and great hopes; but was unfortunately killed in a private quarrel by—
Graham younger of Inchbraco, 29th May 1691, without issue.

2. *Robert*, afterwards lord Rollo.

1st daughter, *Emilia*, married to William Irvine of Bonshaw, Esq; and had issue.

2. *Isabella*, married to Robert Johnston of Wamphray, Esq; and had issue.

3. *Susan*, married to Robert Gillespie of Cherryvalley, Esq; in the kingdom of Ireland, and had issue.

4. *Jean*, who died unmarried.

He died 1st March 1700, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. *ROBERT*, fourth lord Rollo, a man of singular merit and great integrity.

He married *Mary*, eldest daughter of sir Harry Rollo of Woodside, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters.

1. *Andrew*, now lord Rollo.

2. *Harry*, who was an officer in the army, and married *Anne*, sister of James lord Ruthven; but died without issue.

3. *John*, who married *Cicily*, daughter of James Johnston merchant in Edinburgh, and hath issue.

4. *Clement*, married to *Maria-Æmelia Irvine*, eldest daughter of John Irvine of Bonshaw, Esq; and hath issue.

1st daughter, *Mary*, married to David Drummond of Pirkellony, Esq; and hath issue.

2. *Jean*, married to captain Robert Johnston of Wamphray, and hath issue.

3. *Isabel*, married to John Aytoun of Inchdairny, Esq; and hath issue.

He died *anno* 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. *ANDREW*, fifth lord Rollo, who betaking himself to a military life, served in the army with great reputation, and rose to the rank of a colonel.

In America, where he acted as a brigadier-general, he gave many signal proofs of his military capacity in the service of his king and country.

He married *Catharine*, daughter and co-heiress of lord James Murray of Dowally, third son of John marquis of Athole, by whom he had a son,

John, master of Rollo, also an officer in the army, a youth of great hopes and spirit; but died at Martinico, in the flower of his age, much regreted.

He had several other children, who all died young.

A R M S.

Or, a cheveron between three boar's heads erazed azure.

CREST; on a wreath, a stag's head coupéd proper.

SUPPORTERS; two stags of the last.

MOTTO; *La fortune passe par tout.*

C H I E F S E A T,

At Duncrub in Perth-shire.

PRIMROSE Viscount PRIMROSE, and Earl of ROSEBERRY.

AS the present earl of Roseberry is the male representative of the peerages of Primrose and Roseberry, we shall deduce the descent of both under this title.

The surname of Primrose is of great antiquity, and local, and was first assumed from the lands and village of Primrose, lying near the town of Innerkeithing, in Fife-shire.

And though there were a great number of that surname both in Fife and Perth-shire in very early times, yet as we cannot connect them with this noble family by authentic vouchers, we shall proceed to deduce their descent from the first of their ancestors that we find documented by undoubted authority.

I. DUNCAN

Crawford's
Peerage.
Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 380.
Scots com-
pend.

I. DUNCAN PRIMROSE, descended of the Primroses of that ilk, settled and fixed his residence near Culrofs in Perth-shire, in the reign of queen Mary.

He acquired the lands of Burnbrae, which continued in the possession of this family till within these few years.

He married Mary, daughter of ——— Main of Auchterhouse, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Gilbert*.

2. *Archibald*, ancestor of the present earl of Roseberry, of whom afterwards.

II. GILBERT PRIMROSE, in a charter under the great seal of king James VI. of a renement and some lands about Culrofs, is designed surgeon burges of Edinburgh, son and heir of Duncan Primrose burges of Culrofs, &c. dated anno 1576.

He was father of

III. GILBERT PRIMROSE, a man of parts and learning, who applied himself chiefly to the study of theology, in which he became a great proficient: he was a doctor of divinity, and wrote several treatises on that subject, very much esteemed.

He was minister of the Protestant church at Bourdeaux in France, where he married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had a son,

IV. DAVID PRIMROSE, who was educated in England, studied at Oxford, where he got the degree of a bachelor in divinity. He also wrote some treatises on divinity, and was an author of good repute.

He went to France, where he became minister of the Protestant church at Roan: but we can trace him no further; and whether he had any succession or not, we cannot determine; we therefore return to his grand-uncle,

II. ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE, second son of Duncan, appears to have got from his father the lands of Burnbrae, which were afterwards confirmed to him.

He was likewise a man of good parts, and was very assisting to Mr. Colvil, abbot of Culrofs, in settling the feus, and managing the revenue of that abbacy.

He married Janet, daughter of ——— Bleau of Castlehill, in the shire of Perth, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, his successor.

2. *James*, who carried on the line of this family.

His daughter, *Eupheme*, married to sir

George Bruce of Carnock, ancestor of the earl of Kincardin.

III. DAVID PRIMROSE, first son of Archibald of Burnbrae, was designed by the title of Whitehouse.

He left issue a son,

James, ——— and a daughter,

———, married to Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts.

IV. JAMES PRIMROSE, Esq; only son of David, dying without succession, the descent of this family was carried on by

III. JAMES PRIMROSE, second son of Archibald of Burnbrae, who was bred to the law, and being a man of great abilities, was highly esteemed by king James VI. who appointed him clerk to the privy council, anno 1602, which office he enjoyed near forty years, and discharged his duty with great fidelity and reputation.

He married Catharine, daughter of Richard Lawson of Boghall, in *vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. *Gilbert Primrose*.

2. Sir *Archibald*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *James*, who was one of the clerks of council, and married Christian, daughter of ——— Mercer of Aldie, by whom he had a son, who died young, and a daughter, Christian, his sole heiress, married to Walter lord Torphichen.

1st daughter, ———, married to George Heriot, jeweller to king James VI. the founder of that great and itately edifice in Edinburgh, called Heriot's hospital, which he endowed with vast revenues.

2. *Margaret*, married to Thomas Young of Lainie, Esq;.

He died in 1641, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. GILBERT PRIMROSE, who was appointed one of the clerks of council by king Charles I. and, in his father's lifetime, married a daughter of ——— Foulis of Ravelston, by whom he had a son,

James, who died before him, without issue.

And he dying soon after his father, was succeeded by his brother,

IV. Sir ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE, who having got a liberal education, was a man of great accomplishments, both natural and acquired, and of singular loyalty, honour and integrity.

He

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Crawford's
Peerage, and
Nisbet.

Ibidem.

Records of
council, and
charta penes
comitem de
Roseberry.

Charta in ar-
chivis fam.
de Primrose.

Crawford's
Peerage, p.
408.

Crawford's
Peerage, and
Nisbet.

Ibidem.

Records of
council, and
charta penes
comitem de
Roseberry.

Ibidem.

He applied himself chiefly to the study of the laws, in which he became a great proficient, and being highly esteemed by king Charles I. for his many eminent qualities, was, by his majesty, with the approbation of his whole council, appointed chief clerk of the privy council, 2d September 1641; and, by a letter under the king's own hand, was ordered to transmit to court weekly all the transactions of the council, as his father had done; in which he acquitted himself entirely to his majesty's satisfaction, till the troubles in the country rose to such a height, that a correspondence of that kind was absolutely impracticable.

As he was a most sincere loyalist, he joined the marquis of Montrose immediately after the battle of Kilsyth, and continued with him till the unfortunate battle of Philiphaugh, where he was taken prisoner.

He was afterwards tried by the parliament of St. Andrews for high treason, and was found guilty, *anno* 1646; but by the intercession of the marquis of Argyle, and his other friends, his life was spared, though he remained in prison till the marquis of Montrose's capitulation with the committee of estates, whereby the marquis was obliged to depart the kingdom, and sir Archibald, with some others, obtained their liberty.

When the king was a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, none was more forward in raising an army for his relief than sir Archibald; and after the murder of his royal master, he still persisted in his loyalty, and accompanied king Charles II. into England, where he was created a baronet by a royal patent, dated at the camp of Woodhouse, 1st August 1651; the preamble whereof runs thus: "In considera-

Charta penes
comitem de
Roseberry.

"tion of the many good and faithful services
"performed to us, and our royal father of
"blessed memory, in our most special affairs,
"by sir Archibald Primrose, clerk to our
"privy council; and being desirous to grati-
"fy the deservings of so faithful a servant
"with some special mark of our royal fa-
"vour, &c. Therefore, &c."

After the unfortunate battle of Worcester, sir Archibald's estate was sequestrated, and he suffered many other hardships during the usurpation, all which he bore with great firmness and constancy.

Ibidem.

King Charles II. was not forgetful of his faithful services; but, immediately after the restoration, begun to reward him according to his great merit. He was made lord register for Scotland in August 1660, and one of the senators of the college of justice, under the title of lord Carrington, in which office he acquitted himself with great probity, judg-

ment, and candour, for a considerable number of years.

And as he was a true patriot, and had nothing so much at heart as the interest of his country, he often opposed the measures of the court, when he thought they were acting contrary to it, and joined those lords who were for the redress of grievances; for which he, with the duke of Hamilton, the earls of Dumfries and Kincardin, the lord Cochran, &c. were turned out of the council.

But the king was so much convinced of his loyalty and fidelity, that for a long time he could not be prevailed upon to deprive him of the register's place; till at last, sir Archibald being old and infirm, the king appointed sir George MacKenzie of Tarbet lord register; and at the same time to shew the real esteem and regard he had for sir Archibald, made him justice-general in October 1678.

Charta penes
comitem de
Roseberry.

I shall conclude the memoirs of this great man, with a letter written to him by the earl of Clarendon, when chancellor of England, in these words:

"I cannot, my lord, but congratulate you
"for the meritorious part you had in restor-
"ing his majesty, and the kingdom of Scot-
"land, to its primitive honour and interest.
"I wish the same good spirit may possess you
"to the end, and with the same success,
"while we here shall endeavour to follow
"your example, which indeed hath already
"been of great use to us, &c."

Ibidem, and
Scots comp.
P. 339.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of James Keith of Benholm, son of George earl Marischal, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

Crawford's
peerage.

1. Sir *James Primrose* of Barnbogle, who died before his father, having married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, by whom he had only one daughter, —, married to George Hume of Kimmergham.

2. Sir *William Primrose* of Carrington, who succeeded his father.

3. General *Gilbert Primrose*, who, being bred to the army, rose to the degree of a major-general in the British service, and died without issue.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir John Foulis of Ravelston, to whom he gave the estate of Dunipace, on condition his heir should carry the name and arms of Primrose, which accordingly his son sir John did, and was grand-father of the late sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace.

2. *Catharine*, married to sir John Carnegie of Pittarrow.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of sir William Gray of Pittendrum, sister of Willi-

am

am master of Gray, by whom he had a son, *Archibald Primrose* of Dalmenie, ancestor of the present earl of Roseberry, of whom afterwards,—and a daughter,

Grizel, married to Francis lord Semple.

The lord register died 27th November 1679, and was succeeded by his son,

Charta penes
comitem de
Roseberry.

V. Sir WILLIAM PRIMROSE of Carrington, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Scot of Thirlestane, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. Sir *James*, his successor.

2. Captain *William Primrose*, who was killed in the wars abroad, without issue.

1st daughter, *Mary*, married to William Hamilton of Bargenie.

2. *Jean*, to Hugh Montgomery of Coalsfield.

3. *Elizabeth*, to Charles master of Elphinston, son and apparent heir of John lord Elphinston.

And dying on 23d September 1687, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub.
archivis.

VI. Sir JAMES PRIMROSE of Carrington, who was chosen one of the commissioners for the shire of Edinburgh, to the first parliament of queen Anne, who raised him to the honour of the peerage, by the title of viscount Primrose, lord Primrose of Cattlefield, &c. to him and his heirs-male, by letters patent, bearing date 30th November 1703.

Crawford's
peerage.

He married lady Eleanor Campbell, daughter of James earl of Loudoun, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Archibald*, his successor.

2. *Hugh*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *William*, died in 1724, without issue.

His daughter, *Margaret Primrose*.

He died in 1706.

VII. ARCHIBALD, second viscount Primrose, was a youth of fine spirit and great hopes: but dying unmarried, anno 1716, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VII. HUGH, third viscount Primrose, a man of undaunted courage and resolution, and was a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

He served as a volunteer in the war between the emperor and France, under the imperial general, prince Eugene, and received a dangerous wound under his ear, in 173—.

In 1740, he married miss Drelincourt, daughter of the dean of Armagh in Ireland, and died in 1741, without issue, in the 39th year of his age, which ended the male-line of sir William of Carrington, son of the first marriage of the lord register. And as the present earl of Roseberry is the next heir-

[7 G]

male, who is descended of Archibald of Dalmenie, before mentioned, to him we return.

V. ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE of Dalmenie, only son of the second marriage of sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, lord register of Scotland, was a man of good natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education, and travelling.

He served a campaign or two in Hungary; and, after his return home, lived a retired life till 1695, that he was chosen member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh, where he soon displayed his extraordinary talents; and being highly esteemed by king William, was raised to the honour of the peerage, by the title of lord viscount Roseberry, by letters patent, dated 1st April 1700.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

And being in no less favour with her majesty queen Anne, he was made one of the lords of her privy council immediately upon her accession to the throne; and was further dignified with the titles of earl of Roseberry, viscount Innerkeithing, lord Dalmenie and Primrose, by letters patent to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-female, &c. bearing date 10th April 1703.

Diploma in
cancel.hæred:
masculis ex
ejus corpore,
quibus defici-
en. hæred.
fæmellis.

He was also one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to prince George of Denmark, with whom he was in great favour, and was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of union betwixt Scotland and England, which was concluded anno 1707.

After which he was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the first four parliaments of Great Britain.

He married Dorothea, daughter and heiress of Everingham Cressy of Birkin, of Yorkshire, Esq; representative of four antient surnames, viz. Birkin, Everingham, Normanville, and Cressy, whose arms the earl of Roseberry was impowered to bear, by a warrant from the lion-office in England, in due form.

Penes comi-
tam de Rose-
berry.

It is most certain that both the families of Cressy and Everingham were peers of England, were summoned, and sat in parliament as such.

Dugdale, &c.

And as Dorothea countess of Roseberry, grandmother to the present earl, was representative of these two noble families, that representation is now devolved upon him.

The earl, by the said Dorothea, had issue three sons and four daughters.

1. *James*, earl of Roseberry.

2. *Richard*, who died unmarried.

3. *John*, who died also without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, married to sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, and had issue one son and seven daughters.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander earl

earl of Caithness, to whom she had a daughter, lady Dorothea Sinclair, married to James viscount MacDuff, now earl Fife.

3. Lady *Dorothea*.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, died young.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. JAMES, second earl of Roseberry, who married miss Mary Campbell, eldest daughter of John Campbell of Mamore, and sister of the present duke of Argyle, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *Archibald*, lord Dalmenie, who died before his father, without issue.

2. *John* lord Dalmenie, a man of singular worth and merit, who very early discovered a great attention to business, and was remarkable for his morals and generosity. Upon his becoming of age, and being informed that no provision had been made for his mother at her marriage, and that by the entail of his estate, no provision could be made out of it for younger children of the family, he applied to parliament, and by his interest obtained an edict to enable him to provide his mother in a jointure suitable to her quality, and to make handsome provisions for his brother and sister, which he immediately executed. He died before his

father, unmarried, much regreted by all who had the honour of his acquaintance.

The earl's third son, *James*, died young.

4. *Neil*, now earl of Roseberry.

1st daughter, lady *Mary*, died young.

2. Lady *Dorothea*.

James, second earl of Roseberry, died *anno* 1755, and was succeeded by his fourth son,

VII. NEIL, third earl of Roseberry, who is also representative of the families of Cressy and Everingham, as before observed.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *or*, a lion rampant *vert*, for the title of Roseberry; 2d and 3d *vert*, three primroses in a double tressure, counterflowered *or*, for the name of Primrose.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-lion *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a primrose, as in the arms.

SUPPORTERS; two lions *vert*.

MOTTO; *Fide et Fiducia*.

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Barnbogle and Dalmenie in the county of Linlithgow; and Roseberry in the county of Edinburgh.

R O S S Earl of R O S S.

THE dignity of earl of Ross was enjoyed by the progenitors of this noble family as early as the reign of king Malcolm IV. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1153.

I. MALCOLM earl of Ross, was a man of the highest rank and distinction. This appears by a precept from the said king Malcolm, directed to Malcolm earl of Ross, desiring him to protect and defend the monks of Dunfermline, in their lawful privileges, possessions, &c. to which Arnold bishop of St. Andrews, is a witness. The precept has no date, but must have been in or before 1162, in which year the bishop died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 186.

This Malcolm made also a considerable figure in the reign of king William, who succeeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

He left issue a son,

II. FERQUHARD earl of Ross, who succeeded him, and flourished in the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded William, 1214.

Chartulary of Murray, page 314.

He grants a charter of several lands in Ross-shire, to Walter, son of the deceased Hugh de Moravia, to which Andrew bishop of Murray, William the chancellor, and William, son

and heir of the said Ferquhard, are witnesses, in or before 1231, in which year the chancellor died.

When the differences betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England were accommodated, Ferquhard earl of Ross was one of the guarantees on the part of king Alexander, *anno* 1237.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377.

He founded, and largely endowed the abbacy of Ferne, in Ross-shire, in the reign of king Alexander II.

Keith's bishops, p. 245.

He died in the end of that prince's reign, leaving issue a son and successor,

III. WILLIAM earl of Ross, who made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander III.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who engaged and bound themselves not to conclude a peace with the king of England, without the consent of the prince and nobles of Wales, *anno* 1258.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 763.

He confirmed his father's donations to the abbacy of Ferne, *anno* 1258, and made a donation himself to the religious in Murray, to which Robert bishop of Ross is a witness, in or before 1270, being the year in which the bishop died.

Chartulary of Murray, pages 312 and 317.

He

He afterwards, with several others of the Scotch nobility, bound and obliged themselves to maintain and defend princess Margaret's title to the crown of Scotland, in case of king Alexander III's. dying without issue-male, *anno* 1284.

He died before the year 1290, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. WILLIAM earl of Ross, who was one of the *magnates Scotiae*, that wrote to king Edward I. of England, concerning a marriage betwixt Margaret queen of Scotland and Edward prince of Wales, *anno* 1290.

He was afterwards one of the arbiters chosen on the part of John Baliol, in his competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, *anno* 1292.

Though this earl, with many of his countrymen, swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1294, yet he was carried prisoner to London, where he remained confined for some years, and his wife, the countess of Ross, obtained a safe conduct to come up to England and visit him, for which she had 100*l.* allowed her to bear her charges, *anno* 1296: however, he afterwards obtained his liberty, was a steady friend of king Robert Bruce, and signed that famous letter to the Pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320, and died soon thereafter, leaving issue two sons.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *John Ross*, who got from his father a considerable estate, but he dying without issue, it returned to the family.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. HUGH, earl of Ross, a great patriot, and a firm friend both of king Robert Bruce, and his son king David.

He married Jean, daughter of the first marriage of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Hugh Ross* of Rarichies, who was named one of the hostages for king David's liberty, *anno* 1351, and is then designed *frater comitis de Ross*. He was ancestor of the Rosses of Balnagowan, of whom Monro Ross of Pitcalny is the male representative.

1st daughter, Lady *Eupheme*, married, 1st, to John Randolph earl of Murray; 2dly, to king Robert II.

2. Lady *Janet*, married, 1st, to ——— Monimusk of that ilk; 2dly, to sir Alexander Murray of Abercairny.

He was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, fighting valiantly in defence of the liberties of

his country, *anno* 1333, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. WILLIAM, earl of Ross, a man of great parts, worth, and honour. He joined Robert the high steward of Scotland, and governor of the kingdom, was always steady in his interest, and behaved gallantly on every opportunity against the enemies of his country, and was appointed justiciar of Scotland benorth the river Forth, *anno* 1344.

He made a donation to the church of Aberdeen, *anno* 1349.

He was one of the hostages for king David's ransom, *anno* 1357.

He married, 1st, lady Isabel, daughter of John earl of Caithness, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Eupheme*, afterwards countess of Ross.

2. Lady *Johanna*, married to sir Alexander Frazer of Philorth.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of sir David Graham of Montrose, by whom he had another daughter,

Lady ———, married to sir Walter Hamilton, ancestor of the family of Innerwick.

He got a charter, under the great seal, *totius forestae de la Plat, &c.* to him and his heirs, 6th May 1369.

He got another charter under the great seal, upon his own resignation, of the whole earldom of Ross, and lordship of Skye. (excepting some lands belonging to the said earl, in the shires of Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Wigton,) to and in favours of William earl of Ross, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten; which failing, to sir Walter Lesly, knight, and Eupheme his spouse, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs-male of the said Eupheme her body, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; which failing, to the heirs female of the said Eupheme her body, the eldest always succeeding to the whole earldom and lordship above mentioned, without division, failing heirs of the said Eupheme her body, to Johanna, second daughter of the said earl, &c. &c. This charter is dated at Perth the 3d day of October 1370.

The earl dying soon thereafter without male issue, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his eldest daughter,

VII. EUPHEME, countess of Ross, who married sir Walter Lesly, second son of sir Andrew Lesly of that ilk, who, in right of his wife, and in virtue of the above resignation, and charter under the great seal to William earl of Ross, became possessed of that whole earldom, and was afterwards designed both lord and earl of Ross.

He

Ibid. p. 330.

Haddington's collections.

Ibid. p. 86.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 35.

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 266.

Ibid. p. 471.

Ibid. p. 553.

Ibid. p. 644, and 728.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Haddington's collections.

Hist. of the royal family, p. 54.

Rymer tom. V. p. 124.

History of the royal family, p. 57.

Charta penes dom. de Abercairny.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

Rymer, tom.
VII. p. 53.

He obtained a safe conduct to go up to England, with forty horsemen in his retinue, *anno* 1375, and is then designed *Walterus de Lesly dominus de Ross, &c.*

Ibid. p. 215.

He got another safe conduct from king Richard II. of England, *anno* 1379, and is then designed *Walterus de Lesly, comes de Ross, &c.*

They had issue a son,

Alexander, afterwards earl of Ross,—and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret Lesly*, married to Donald lord of the Isles, of whom more afterwards.

After the death of sir Walter Lesly, the countess married, 2dly, Alexander earl of Buchan, son to king Robert II. but to him she had no issue, and was succeeded in her estate and honours by her son,

History of the
Stewarts, p.
115.

VIII. ALEXANDER LESLY earl of Ross, who married lady Isabel Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had only one child,

IX. EUPHEME, countess of Ross, who became a religious, and died without issue; but having made a resignation of the earldom of Ross in favours of her uncle John earl of Buchan, he thereupon added that of earl of Ross to his other titles.

Donald, lord of the Isles, whose wife was really heir to the earldom of Ross, thought the above resignation in favours of the earl of Buchan, both unjust and injurious; he therefore highly resented it, and claimed that earldom as his wife's right, even by force of arms. In consequence whereof, the bloody battle of Harlaw ensued; but it did not entirely decide the controversy as to the titles of Ross: however, Alexander lord of the Isles, son of this Donald, afterwards enjoyed the earldom of Ross, as is fully set forth under the title of MacDonald lord of the Isles, page 357, &c. of this work, to which we refer our readers.

R O S S Lord Ross.

THE surname of Ross is of great antiquity in this country. There were several considerable families of that name in the south, north, and west parts of Scotland, in very early times, and are said to be descended from the Rosses of Werk or Hamleck in Yorkshire, who settled in England in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Sir James
Dalrymple's
hist. collect.

The Rosses of Sanquhar in Dumfries-shire, of Tarbat in Cunningham, and of Halkhead in Renfrew-shire, were all considerable families before the reign of king Robert Bruce.

Also the Rosses of Kilravock, an ancient and flourishing family in the north of Scotland, appears to be from the same stock, as their armorial bearings were originally the same.

Stewart's history of the
royal family,
p. 17.

In the reign of king William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1165, king John of England sent one Robert de Ross to Scotland, who was well received by king William, and married a daughter of that prince, of whom was descended William de Ross, competitor for the crown.

Dalrymple's
collect. p. 420.

Sir James Dalrymple, that learned antiquary, mentions one Godfridus de Ross, witness in a charter of Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland, to the church of Glasgow, *anno* 1170.

Book of orig.
writs, penes
MacFarlane.

Also one Petrus de Ross is witness in a composition between the monks of Melrose and the said Richard de Morville, who died *anno* 1189.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family, was,

I. Sir JAMES ROSS, who, in the reign of the said king William, was proprietor of several lands in the shire of Renfrew; in which county the family have had their chief residence ever since.

He made a donation to the monastery of Paisley, of some lands in his village of Stewarton in that county, *pro salute anime sue, &c.*

Chartulary of
Paisley, penes
com de Dun-
donald.

He was father of,

II. ROBERT de ROSS, who is witness in a charter in the first year of the reign of king Alexander II. *anno* 1214; and being in great favour with that prince, accompanied him to England, when he went to have a conference with king Richard III. *anno* 1217.

Chartulary of
Lennox, penes
MacFarlane, p. 163.

Rymer, tom.
I. p. 224.

This Robert, together with William de Ross, are witnesses to the confirmation charter of the earldom of Lennox to Maldwin earl thereof, *anno* 1238.

Chartulary of
Lennox, p. 15.

The same Robert is witness also in the confirmation charter of king Alexander III. to the religious at Perth, *anno* 1250.

Book of charters
penes M^r.
Farlane, page
110.

In a charter of confirmation of Clement bishop of Dunblain, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, Robert de Ross, with several others, are witnesses, *anno* 1253.

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
penes eund.
p. 220.

He died about the year 1254, leaving issue a son,

III. Sir

III. Sir GODFRIDE de ROSS, who succeeded him in all his lands in the shire of Renfrew, and did not long survive his father, but dying about the year 1260, was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir GODFRIDE de ROSS, who confirmed the donation of his predecessor to the monastery of Paisley, in these words: *dominus Godfridus de Ross, miles, filius et heres domini Godfridi de Ross, confirmasse, &c. illam terram in villa de Stewardton, quam ex collatione, bone memorie, domini Jacobi de Ross, tenend. et possidend. &c.* The confirmation is dated anno 1281, before these witnesses, William de Ross, John de Knock, William his son, Thomas de Fulton, John de Schaw, &c. &c.

When king Edward I. of England had overrun Scotland, *dominus Godfredus de Ross* was one of those who were compelled to swear allegiance to him, anno 1296.

The Rosses, by this time, were become very numerous in Scotland. Besides this Godfride, and his son Andrew, hereafter mentioned, we find Walter de Ross a great patriot, (afterwards killed at Bannockburn) William de Ross, Robert de Ross, James de Ross, &c. all swearing allegiance to king Edward I. for lands lying in different counties, anno 1296.

Sir Godfride was succeeded by his son,

V. ANDREW de ROSS, who also swore allegiance to king Edward I. of England, and is designed *filius et heres domini Godfridi de Ross, &c.*

This Andrew flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce; in whose time there appears to have been many considerable men of the name of Ross, though we do not pretend to connect them with this family, viz.

Dominus Godfridus de Ross was *vicecomes* of Lanark, anno 1316.

Hugo de Ross was one of the guarantees of a treaty concluded between king Robert Bruce and the English, anno 1323.

Godfridus de Ross, was sheriff of Air, anno 1335, &c. &c.

Andrew died in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir GODFRIDE de ROSS, who obtained a safe conduct from king Edward III. to go up to England, anno 1335.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, to treat *super negotiis David de Bruce, &c.* anno 1358, and is then designed *dominus Godfridus de Ross, miles, &c.*

He died about the year 1360, leaving issue a son,

VII. JOHN de ROSS, who succeeded him in all his lands in the shire of Renfrew, and is the first we have found designed by the title of Halkhead.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat with the English, anno 1362. Ibid. p. 395.

The year thereafter he was named one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English, and obtained a safe conduct to go up to that court, anno 1363. Ibid. p. 408.

He died before the year 1392, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Sir JOHN, who, in a donation of Adam Fullerton of Crosby to the monastery of Paisley, is designed *Johannes Ross, dominus de Halkhead, anno 1392.* Chartulary of Paisley. page 228.

In a donation of sir John Blair of Adamston to the same monastery, *dominus Johannes de Ross, miles, dominus de Halkhead*, is a witness, anno 1397. Ibid. p. 238.

He married Agnes, daughter and sole heiress of sir John Melville of that ilk, by whom he got a great accession to his estate, particularly the lands, barony, and castle of Melville, in Mid Lothian, &c.

By her he had a son,

IX. Sir JOHN ROSS of Halkhead, who succeeded him, and was appointed heretable constable of the castle of Renfrew, with power to uplift the customs at the principal fairs of the burgh; which office continued long in the family. Hist. of Renfrew, p. 44.

He got a charter under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Melville, as heir to his mother, anno 1401; and the family, in consequence of this marriage, have continued to quarter the arms of Melville with those of Ross ever since. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James II. and was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir JOHN ROSS of Halkhead, who having acquired the lands of Tarbat and Auchensbath from Robert Ross of Tarbat, upon his resignation, he got a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, of these lands, anno 1450. Ibidem.

He accompanied William earl of Douglas into England, anno 1451; for which he got a safe conduct from king Henry VI. Rymer, tom. XI. p. 285.

He being a man of parts, was appointed one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with the English, anno 1459, and is then designed *dominus Johannes Ross, dominus de Halkhead, &c.* Ibid. p. 420.

He

Chart.in pub. archiv. He got charters under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Melville, and several others, and was appointed high sheriff of the county of Linlithgow for life, *anno* 1472.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 774. He was again sent one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England in 1473; and dying soon thereafter, left issue a son,

Sir *John*, afterwards lord Rofs,—and one daughter,

Chart.in pub. archiv. —, married to sir John Auchinleck of that ilk, in the shire of Air, as appears by a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1481.

He was succeeded by his son,

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 241. XI. Sir JOHN ROSS of Halkhead, who was one of the ambassadors extraordinary at the court of England, when a peace was concluded, *anno* 1484.

He was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Rofs of Halkhead, in the beginning of the reign of king James IV. and sat as a lord of parliament in the years 1489, 1491, and 1494.

Creations of the nobility, in the lawyers library, Edin. and records of parliament. He got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Rofs*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1501 et 1508.

Chart.in pub. archiv. He was a man of great courage and intrepidity, and accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, *anno* 1513. Having married Christian, daughter of Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath, by her he had two sons and one daughter.

Ibidem. 1. *John*, who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Rofs de Melville, militi, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis domini Rofs de Halkhead, &c.* of the lands and barony of Waterston, in Linlithgowshire, dated 31st May 1499; but he died before his father, without issue.

2. *Ninian*, who succeeded his father in the estate and honours.

Records of parliament. His daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to sir Thomas Semple of Elliotston, ancestor of lord Semple.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 509. XII. NINIAN, second lord Rofs of Halkhead, who, in the minority of king James V. was, by the estates of the nation, nominated one of the ambassadors to the court of France, to endeavour to get Scotland included in their treaty of peace with the English, *anno* 1515.

He was also one of the Scotch commissioners at the court of England, when a peace was concluded, *anno* 1534.

Ib. tom. XIV. p. 540. He married, 1st, lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John earl of Lennox, by whom he had a son,

Robert, master of Rofs, who was slain at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, his father

being then alive, leaving issue a daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Fleming; he had also another daughter *Agnes*, married to John Boyle of Kelburn, ancestor of the earl of Glasgow.

Crawford's peerage.

He married, 2dly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of William lord Ruthven, widow of William fifth earl of Errol, by whom he had a son,

XIII. JAMES, who succeeded to his father's estate and honours, and was third lord Rofs of Halkhead.

He got charters under the great seal, of the lands of Melville, and others, *anno* 1548.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was a great loyalist, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary, and never deserted her interest.

He was one of the peers that sat on the trial of James earl of Bothwell, when he was acquitted, for having been concerned in the murder of king Henry, *anno* 1567.

Spotiswood's history.

He married Jean, daughter of Robert third lord Semple, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. Sir *William Rofs* of Muiriston, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Alan, son and apparent heir of Mungo Lockhart of Cleghorn. This appears by a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1582.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. ROBERT, fourth lord Rofs of Halkhead, who married Jean, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, by whom he had a son,

Crawford's peerage.

James, his heir,—and a daughter,

Grizel, married to sir Archibald Stirling of Keir.

He died *anno* 1596, and was succeeded by his son,

XV. JAMES, fifth lord Rofs of Halkhead, who got several charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1610 et 1621.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He married Mary, daughter of sir Walter Scot of Buccleugh, by whom he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *James*.

2. *William*.

3. *Robert*.—All successively lords Rofs.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir George Stirling of Keir.

2. *Jean*, married to John Hepburn of Waughton.

3. *Mary*, married to sir Robert Innes of that ilk.

He died in 1633, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JAMES,

XVI. JAMES, sixth lord Rofs, who got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Rofs*, of the lands of Easter-Stanly, in the barony of Renfrew, the lands and barony of Halkhead, &c. in 1634 and 1635.

He died unmarried anno 1636, and was succeeded by his brother,

XVI. WILLIAM, seventh lord Rofs, who dying also a minor, anno 1640, was succeeded by his brother,

XVI. ROBERT, eighth lord Rofs, third son of the fifth lord, who dying also without issue about the year 1645, the estate and honours devolved upon sir William Rofs of Muiriston, the next heir-male, being son of his grand-uncle sir William Rofs of Muiriston, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XIV. Sir WILLIAM ROSS of Muiriston, second son of James third lord Rofs, married —, daughter of —, by whom he had a son and successor,

XV. Sir WILLIAM, who got a charter under the great seal, *domino Willielmo Rofs de Muiriston, militi*, of the lands of Torehead, Torewoodhead, Kingside-muir, &c. in 1636.

Upon the death of Robert eighth lord Rofs, without issue, he succeeded to the estate and honours, being next heir-male, as before-observed, and was ninth lord Rofs.

He was a man of parts and learning, and was made sheriff-principal of the county of Renfrew, anno 1646.

He was appointed colonel of foot in the counties of Air and Renfrew, anno 1648, and one of the committee of estates in 1649.

Though this noble lord was employed by the parliament, yet he was a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on that account.

He was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, anno 1654, and died in an advanced age, in 1656.

He married Helen, daughter of George lord Forrester, by whom he had a son,

XVI. GEORGE, tenth lord Rofs, who, immediately upon the restoration of king Charles II. was by his majesty appointed one of the lords of his privy council, and lieutenant-colonel to the royal regiment of guards.

He married, 1st, lady Grizel Cochran, daughter of William earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir, — and a daughter, *Grizel*, married to sir Alexander Gilmour of Craigmiller.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean Ramsay,

daughter of George earl of Dalhousie, by whom he had a son,

General *Charles Rofs* of Balnagowan, who betaking himself to a military life, served with great reputation, and rose to the highest rank in the army.

George lord Rofs died anno 1682, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. WILLIAM, eleventh lord Rofs, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo magistro de Rofs*, of the lands, lordship, and barony of Melville, Halkhead, &c. 10th August 1669.

He came early into the revolution, and was one of the lords of the privy council, both to king William and queen Anne. He was appointed her majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland, anno 1704, and one of the commissioners of the treasury.

He was also nominated one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, anno 1706, of which he was a zealous promoter.

Upon the accession of king George I. to the throne, he was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the British parliament, to meet in March 1715; which year he was appointed lord lieutenant of the shire of Renfrew.

He married, 1st, Agnes, daughter and heirs of sir John Wilkie of Foulden, by whom he had a son,

George, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. *Eupheme*, married to William earl of Kilmarnock.

2. *Mary*, married to John duke of Athole.

3. *Grizel*, married to sir James Lockhart of Carstairs — They all had issue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of Philip lord Wharton; but by her he had no issue.

He married, 3dly, lady Anne Hay, daughter of John marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had a daughter,

Anne.

He lived to a great age, died in 1738, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. GEORGE, twelfth lord Rofs, who was one of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, and married lady Elizabeth Ker, daughter of William marquis of Lothian, by whom he had issue a son,

William, master of Rofs, a youth of great hopes and spirit; but died before his father unmarried, — and three daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to John Rofs Mackie of Palgowan, Esq;.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to John third earl of Glasgow, and hath issue.

3. *Mary*, died without issue.

A R M S,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Crawford's peerage.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Minutes of parliament.

Ibidem, and rescinded acts

Cromwell's printed act.

Hist. of Renfrew, p. 36.

Chart in pub. archiv.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a cheveron cheque *argent* and *sable*, between three water budgets of the latter, for Ross; 2d and 3d *gules*, three crescents, and a border *argent*, the latter charged with eight roses of the first, barbed and seeded proper, for Melville.

CREST; on a wreath, a hawk's head erased proper.

SUPPORTERS; two goss hawks of the last, armed, the bells and chesses *or*.

MOTTO; *Think on.*

C H I E F S E A T S,

Were at Halkhead and Stanly in the shire of Renfrew, and Melville-Castle in Mid-Lothian.

L E S L I E Earl of R O T H E S.

THE traditional accounts of the origin of this most noble and antient family are various. Some authors are of opinion, that the surname is local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Leslyn, in Aberdeen-shire, as soon as surnames began to be used in this country.

Others alledge, that one Bartholomew de Leslyn, a noble Hungarian, came to Scotland with queen Margaret about the year 1067: that he was the son of Walter de Leslyn, who had assumed his surname from the castle of Leslyn in Hungary, where he was born, &c.

Sir Robert Sibbald, Mr. Martin of Clermont, and other learned antiquaries, deduce their descent from that

Bartholomew, who, being in great favour with king Malcolm Canmore, obtained from that prince grants of several lands in Aberdeen-shire, which he called Leslyn, after his own surname: that he died in the beginning of the reign of king David I. leaving issue a son,

Malcolm de Leslyn, who succeeded him, and was progenitor of all the Leslies in Scotland.

No Scotch surname has made a greater figure in Europe than that of Leslie. We have now subsisting in Scotland four peers of that name. There were at one time three general officers of this name to three several crowned heads, *viz.* Count Walter Leslie to the emperor of Germany, Alexander earl of Leven to king Charles I. of Britain, and David (afterwards lord Newark) to Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden.

There are at this time several counts of this name in Germany, besides many considerable families in France, Muscovy, Poland; and one of the same name governed the kingdom of Hungary as the emperor's vice-roy, whose daughter he had the honour to marry.

We now proceed to deduce the descent of this illustrious family by unquestionable authority.

I. BARTHOLF, or BARTHOLOMEW de LESLYN, was proprietor of the lands and barony of Leslyn, in Aberdeen-shire, in the reign of king William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died in 1214.

He was father of

II. MALCOLM de LESLYN, who obtained from David earl of Huntington, the king's brother, a new grant of the lands of Leslyn in Garioch, which belonged to his father Bartholf, *sicut perambulata fuerunt coram A. episcopo Aberdonensi, per suas rectas divisiones, &c.*

Charta penes comitem de Rothies.

This deed is without date; but as A. or Adam became bishop of Aberdeen, *anno* 1207, and David earl of Huntington died in 1219, it must have been granted betwixt the years 1207 and 1219.

Malcolm left issue a son,

III. NORMANNUS de LESLY, *dominus ejusdem*, who succeeded him.

He got a charter from John earl of Huntington and Chester, confirming his father's grant, *Normanno filio Malcolmi, de terris de Leslyn, sicut charta patris sui inde testatur.* It contains also a new gift of the lands of Caskieben, *propter servitium unius militis*, reserving a donation of the church of Leslyn to the abbacy of Lindores, &c.

Ibidem.

This charter is also without date; but as John earl of Huntington died *anno* 1237, it must have been granted in or before that year.

The armorial bearing of this family was *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*.

This Norman, according to Sir Robert Sibbald, married a daughter of the lord Lorn, by whom he had a son and successor,

IV. Sir LEONARD de LESLYN, *dominus ejusdem*, who made a considerable figure in the reign of king Alexander III. and is said by several authors to have been a valiant knight.

Sibbald, Martin, &c.

He

He is witness in a charter granted by Isabel de Bruce, daughter of David earl of Hunting-ton, wherein he is designed *filius Normanni*, &c. confirmed by king Alexander III. the 24th year of his reign, *anno* 1273.

Charta penes comitem de Rothas.

He married Catharine Møre, heiress of Taces in Fife, which barony continued long in the possession of this family. By her he had a son,

Sir Robert Sibbald, &c.

V. Sir NORMAN LESLYN, *dominus ejusdem* who succeeded him, and being in great favour with king Alexander III. obtained from that prince a grant of the woods and lands of Fetekill in Fife, (now called Lesly) the 34th year of his reign, *anno* 1283.

Charta penes comitem de Rothas.

He appears to have had considerable possessions both in Fife and the north; for we find him swearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, for many lands lying in different counties, and is designed *Normannus de Lesly, chevalier*, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 651. 657, &c.

He is one of the Scotch nobles, who, to oblige the king of England, renounced the old league with the king of France, and is then designed *Normannus dominus de Leslyn*, *anno* 1297.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 720.

He was afterwards appointed *vicecomes* (sheriff) of Aberdeen, *anno* 1305.

Ibid. p. 1055.

By Elizabeth Leith his wife, he left issue a son,

Sir Andrew, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. Margaret, married to sir John Innes of that ilk.

2. Anne, married to sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir ANDREW LESLYN, *dominus ejusdem*, who married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of sir Alexander Abernethy, lord of that ilk, by whom he got a great accession to his estate, *viz.* the lands and barony of Ballinbreich in the county of Fife, the lands of Cairny in the shire of Perth, and Rothas, &c. in the north; and in consequence of this marriage the family have ever since continued to quarter the arms of Abernethy with their own.

Charta penes comitem de Rothas.

There is an agreement, by way of indenture, between Andrew Lesly, son and heir of sir Norman Lesly, with consent and assent of Mary his spouse, daughter and one of the heirs of umquhil sir Alexander Abernethy, knight, on the one part, and sir William Lindsay, rector of the church of Air, and chamberlain of Scotland, on the other part; whereby the said Andrew obliges himself to infest the said

sir William in a twenty-four merk land in the tenement of Cairny in Perth-shire, to be holden of the granter, dated 19th June 1312.

Indenture in archiv. fami- liae de Dou- glas.

Note, This sir William Lindsay was brother of sir David Lindsay, who married Helen, another of these heiresses of lord Abernethy.

Sir Andrew Lesly was one of the *magnates Scotiae* who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

By the said Mary Abernethy he had issue four sons.

1. Norman, his heir:

2. Sir Walter, who married Eupheme countess of Ross, and was afterwards designed both *dominus* and *comes de Ross*. He got several charters, *domino Waltero de Leslyne, et Euphemie comitissae de Ross, sponsa sua, &c.* but their only son, Alexander earl of Ross, died without male issue.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Fordun, Ry- mer, &c. Walterus de Lesly, frater Normanni, &c.

3. Andrew, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

4. George, ancestor of the Leslies of Balquhain.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. NORMAN de LESLY, *dominus de eodem*, a man of great parts, who was concerned in all the public transactions of his time.

He was named one of the Scotch commis- sioners to treat with the English, *super nego- tiis David de Bruis, &c.* *anno* 1358; and, that same year, was appointed one of the ambassa- dors extraordinary to the court of Rome, to petition the pope for a grant of the tythes of Scotland to help to pay king David's ransom.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 82.

He was also appointed one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with the English in 1361 and 1362; and was again sent one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1363, and is then designed *frater Walteri, &c.*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 362.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 361.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 369.

He made a resignation in the hands of king Robert II. containing an entail of his lands of Ballinbreich, &c. in the county of Fife, in favours of himself and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to George Lesly of Fetekill, knight, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten; which failing, to his own lawful heirs-male whatever. The resig- nation was made at the last council held by king Robert II. at Linlithgow, confirmed by a charter under the great seal from king Ro- bert III. dated *anno* 1390.

Charta in ar- chiv. Roberti III.

He married Margaret Lamberton, heir to her uncle Alexander de Lamberton, with whom he got a considerable fortune, and by her had a son,

Charta penes comitem de Rothas.

VIII. DAVID, who succeeded him, and

Rymer, tom.
X. p. 308.

Ibid. p. 509.

Charta penes
comitem de
Rothés.

M. S. hist. of
the family.

Charta penes
comitem de
Rothés.

Ibidem.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 435.

was one of the Scotch nobles that were appointed hostages for king James I.'s ransom, *anno* 1424, and is then designed *David dominus de Lesly*.

He remained in England seven years, and at last obtained a safe conduct to return to Scotland, *anno* 1431.

He confirmed his father's entail in favours of the above-mentioned sir George his cousin and heir-male, *anno* 1438, and died soon thereafter, leaving issue only one daughter, who got from her father the barony of Leslyn, in Garioch, and married one of her own name, whose posterity were designed by the title of Leslies of that ilk.

This David dying without male issue, the lands and barony of Ballinbreich, &c. according to the above entail, devolved upon his cousin and heir-male,

Norman Lesly, grand-son of Andrew, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

VII. ANDREW LESLY, third son of sir Andrew, by Mary Abernethy, obtained in patrimony the barony of Rothés, being a part of his mother's estate; and dying before his father, left issue a son,

Sir George of Fetekill——and a daughter, Mary, married to —— Elphingston.

VIII. Sir GEORGE LESLY of Fetekill, only son of Andrew, in a contract of marriage between his said sister Mary and—— Elphingston, is designed *dominus de Rothés*, in 1392, which hath continued to be one of the chief titles of the family ever since.

He afterwards got a charter from king Robert III. confirming a grant by Alexander earl of Ross, *dilecto consanguineo suo Georgio de Lesly, domino de Rothés, &c.* of the lands of Woodfield, Pitnamoon, the mills of Kincardin, Fettercairn, *de Esly, et de Romuin, infra vicecomitatum de Mernes, &c.* The onerous cause is, that he had advanced the earl two hundred merks to relieve the earldom of Ross out of the king's hands, *et pro bono consilio et servitiis, &c.* The confirmation is dated *anno* 1400.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and is then designed *Georgius Lesly de Rothés, miles, &c.*

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Thomas Hay of Errol, lord high constable of Scotland, by lady Elizabeth Stewart his spouse, daughter of king Robert II.

By her he had a son,

IX. NORMAN, lord Lesly of Rothés. There is a sasine given by Robert Graham of Kynpounte, as bailie of Norman of Lesly of

Rothés, to Lucas of Strevline of Retherne, of the lands of the Kere, wadset by Norman to Lucas. The sasine proceeds on a precept dated 18th December 1433, and is dated 22d January thereafter.

This Norman, upon the death of David *dominus de Lesly*, without male issue, succeeded him, as before-observed, and was accordingly served heir-male and of entail to him, on 19th May 1439.

He married Christian, daughter of John lord Seton, ancestor of the earls of Winton, for which he got a dispensation from the pope, as being within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity, he being great grand-son of king Robert II. and lord Seton being descended of king Robert I.'s sister lady Christian, married to sir Christopher Seton, also of his sister lady Isabel, married to Thomas earl of Murray.

They had issue a son,

X. GEORGE, afterwards earl of Rothés, who, by his father and mother, is descended of both the royal families of Bruce and Stewart.

There is a procuratory by this George for resigning, in the king's hands, the half of the lands of Keir in favours of Lucas of Stirling, dated at Lesly, 7th May 1448.

There is a renunciation by George, designed *dominus de Lesly super Leven*, son of Norman, son of sir George Lesly, knight, of the lands of Balvaird, &c. *anno* 1450.

The same George gets a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Taces in Fife, *anno* 1455, and is then designed *dominus de Lesly*.

He afterwards got another charter from king James II. of the lands of Ballinbreich and Taces in Fife, the lands of Cairny in the county of Perth, the lands of Lower-Taveret, and Fithes in Forfar-shire, the lands of Cushnie, Fowlis, Mowat, and Rothie-Norman, in Aberdeen-shire, and Rothés in the county of Elgin, *Georgio comiti Rothés, domino Lesly, &c.* dated 20th March, *anno regni* 22d, which is 1459.

On the 21st of March that same year, he got another charter, *Georgio comiti de Rothés, domino Lesly*, erecting the town of Lesly-Green into a free burgh of barony, with a weekly market on Thursday, and a yearly fair at Michaelmas.

There is also produced in parliament, an instrument of sasine, bearing, "that king James II. gave to Andrew Lesly, son to George earl of Rothés, the lands of Taces in the shire of Fife, November 16th 1459."

By all which it is evident, he was created earl

Penes magist.
Stirling de
Keir.

Retour penes
comitem de
Rothés.

Dispensation
penes comit.
de Rothés.

Penes magist.
Stirling de
Keir.

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
in the lawiers
library, Edin.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Rothés.

Ibidem.

Records of
parliament.

earl of Rothes by king James II. *inter* 1455 et 1459.

Chart.in pub. archiv. He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Georgio comiti de Rothes*, of several lands and baronies, *inter* 1465 et 1470.

Chart. penes comitem de Rothes. He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of ——— Lundin of that ilk, an antient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had a daughter,

Ibidem. Lady Margaret, married to George Lesly of that ilk in Garioch, which is instructed by his obligation to George earl of Rothes, dated 20th May 1478, to which his seal is appended, and still entire, viz. three buckles on a fess, &c.

He married, 2dly, *Christian*, daughter of sir Walter Halyburton, lord of Dirleton, by whom he had a son,

Andrew, his apparent heir, — and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to William lord Sinclair; and, 2dly, to William third earl of Errol.

Ibidem. XI. ANDREW, designed lord Lesly and master of Rothes, only son and apparent heir of George first earl of Rothes, married lady Marjory Sinclair, daughter of William earl of Orkney, and dying before his father, by the said lady Marjory he left issue three sons.

1. *John*, master of Rothes, who married lady Janet Keith, daughter of William earl Marishal; but died without issue.

2. *George*, who became his grand-father's heir.

3. *William*, who succeeded his brother. The old earl was a man of great worth and merit, and highly esteemed by king James II. III. and IV.

He lived to a great age, died in 1501 or 1502, and was succeeded by his grand-son,

XII. GEORGE, second earl of Rothes, second son of Andrew lord Lesly, dying without issue, *anno* 1512, the estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Chart.in pub. archiv. XII. WILLIAM, third earl of Rothes, third son of Andrew lord Lesly, who, in his brother's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo, fratri germano Georgii comitis de Rothes*, of the lands of Easter-Feths, in the barony of Fethens in Forfarshire, dated 7th August 1511.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Michael Balfour of Montquhanie, by whom he had two sons.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *John Lesly* of Parkhill, who married a daughter of the laird of Moncrief, by whom

he had two daughters. He was taken prisoner at Solway-mofs; but was released for a ransom of two hundred merks sterling, *anno* 1543. He was afterwards engaged with his nephew in the slaughter of cardinal Bethune, and died without male issue.

Earl William was a man of great spirit and resolution. He accompanied king James IV. to the unfortunate battle of Flowdon, and there lost his life with his royal master, *anno* 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. GEORGE, fourth earl of Rothes, a man of great parts, fine accomplishments, and highly esteemed by king James V. who, in the year 1537, took him to France, together with the earl of Mar, &c. when he went to espouse princess Magdalene, a daughter of that crown.

He was afterwards sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of Denmark, upon a negotiation of importance, and acquitted himself with great fidelity and honour.

He was made heretable sheriff of the county of Fife, and got no less than ten charters under the great seal from king James V. and queen Mary, *Georgio comiti de Rothes*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1530 et 1550, by which it appears he was possessed of an immense estate.

In 1517 he was betrothed, but not canonically married, to Margaret, daughter of William third lord Crichton; for in a charter under the great seal, she is designed his *sponsa affidata*. By her he had a son,

Norman, designed master of Rothes, to whom his father gave several lands, upon which he got several charters under the great seal, *Normanno Lesly, filio Georgii comitis de Rothes, &c.* *inter* 1540 et 1545. This Norman married Isabel, daughter of John sixth lord Lindsay of Byres; but having been concerned in the murder of cardinal Bethune, was outlawed and forfeited. He went into the service of the king of France, and at a battle in Picardy he received a mortal wound, of which he died, *anno* 1554, without issue. *Vide Melville's memoirs.*

Sometime after the birth of Norman, the earl regularly married Nicholas, daughter of sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, who, in a charter under the great seal, is designed his lawful wife and countess of Rothes, *anno* 1528. By her he had a son,

Andrew, afterwards earl of Rothes, — and two daughters.

1. Lady *Janet*, married to — Crichton, laird of Naughton.

2. Lady *Helen*, married to Mark, commendator of Newbottle.

Nicholas

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 132.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem, ad annum, 1517.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

All Scotch historians.

Chart.in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1528,

M. S. hist. of
the fam.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Nicholas countess of Rothes died in 1539. The earl then canonically married his former betrothed wife, Margaret Crichton, who, in a charter under the great seal, is designed countess of Rothes, *anno* 1542, whereby his son Norman became legitimated. By her he had another son,

Robert Lesly, who got from his father the lands of Finrassie, and is erroneously by some authors said to have been elder brother of Andrew, because he was born of the same mother with Norman, which is plainly a mistake.

By the said Margaret he had also four daughters.

Chart. penes
comitem de
Morton.

1. Lady *Agnes*, married to sir William Douglas of Lochleven, afterwards earl of Morton.

2. Lady *Beatrix*, married to ——— Beaton of Creich.

3. Lady *Eupheme*, married to ——— Learmont of Balcolmie.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to Archibald eighth earl of Angus.

By the manuscript history of the family, this earl is said to have had other two wives, *viz.* 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew third lord Gray, widow of John lord Glamis, and Alexander earl of Huntly; 2dly, Isabel Lundie, widow of David seventh earl of Crawford; but of these there is no succession.

M. S. hist. of
the family,

The earl, after his return from his embassy in Denmark, was tried by his peers, as having been accessory with his friends to the murder of cardinal Bethune, but was honourably acquitted. He then bought back his lands, which had been forfeited in the person of his son Norman; and being a man of great prudence and sagacity, was appointed one of the commissioners to attend her majesty queen Mary to France, when she married the dauphin; but he dying at Dieppe, not without suspicion of poison, *anno* 1558, was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem,

XIV. ANDREW, fifth earl of Rothes, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great seal, *Andrea Lesly*, of the lands and baronies of Ballinbreich, Fethes, Balmane, Rothes, Lesly, &c. *inter* 1546 et 1550.

He afterwards got nine or ten charters under the great seal, *Andrea comiti de Rothes*, of many lands, lordships, and baronies, *inter* 1560 et 1590.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary.

He married, 1st, Jean, daughter of sir John Hamilton of Evandale, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. *James*, his apparent heir.

2. *Patrick*, afterwards lord Lindores.

3. *Andrew*, who died without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Eupheme*, married to James eighth lord Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the earl of Crawford.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to David, son and apparent heir of sir John Wemyss of that ilk; and, 2dly, to James earl of Finlater.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Patrick third lord Ruthven, by whom he had two daughters.

Charta penes
comitem de
Rothes.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir William Cunningham of Caprington.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to Robert lord Melville.

He married, 3dly, Janet, daughter of David Durie of that ilk, an ancient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

1. *George*, who died unmarried.

2. Sir *John Lesly* of Newton, of whom the present lord Lindores is lineally descended. *Vide* page 408th of this work.

3. *Robert*, who died without issue.

His daughter, lady *Isabel*, was married to James master of Sinclair.

XV. JAMES, eldest son and apparent heir of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, was, in his father's lifetime, put in possession of several lands, upon which he got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo magistro de Rothes*, of the baronies of Ballinbreich, &c. &c.

Ibidem.

He got also a charter *officii vicecomitis vicecomitatus de Fife, cum feodis, salariis, proficuis, &c. inter* 1595 et 1599.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Patrick seventh lord Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the earl of Crawford, by whom he had four daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Mr. John Murray, minister of Dunfermline, a son of the family of Abercainry.

2. *Isabel*, married to the laird of Newhall.

3. *Agnes*, married to Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie.

Chart. in archivis
fama.
de Keir,

4. *Grizel*, married to Alexander earl of Dunfermline.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, by whom he had a son,

John, afterwards earl of Rothes, — and a daughter,

Jean, married to Alexander Menzies of Weem.

He died before his father.

XVI. JOHN, only son of James master of Rothes, upon the death of his grand-father Andrew the fifth earl, succeeded to his estate and honours, and was sixth earl of Rothes.

He

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got many charters under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Rothés*, of different lands and baronies, *inter 1620 et 1635*.

He was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity; and though at the first breaking out of the civil war, he joined the covenanters for the redress of grievances, yet he was far from being disloyal to the king. He was first commissioner from the Scots at the treaty of Rippon, and by his prevailing address, a ratification was concluded, to the satisfaction of all well disposed men.

Rescinded
acts of parliament.

He had a pension of 10,000 *l. per annum* settled on him for life by parliament, *anno 1640*, and ratified *anno 1641*; yet the king was perfectly well satisfied of his sincerity and good inclinations. When he was at London, he wrote to the estates at Edinburgh, desiring them to be more moderate in their measures, and to do nothing to irritate the king, who was immediately coming down to Scotland, and would give them all the satisfaction they could in justice require or desire, &c. This letter is written in July 1641, and he died at London, in August thereafter, much regretted by his majesty, who, in his death, sustained an irreparable loss. A noble author says, "It is certain the king expected, by his help and interest, to have found such a party in Scotland, as would have been more tender of his honour than they after expressed themselves, and he did always impute the failing thereof to the absence of the earl, who, being sick at London when the king went for Scotland, within six weeks after died."

Minutes of
parliament.

Lord Clarendon's hist. v.
l. p. 280.

Charta penes
com. de Rothés.

He married, lady Anne Erskine, daughter of John earl of Marr, by lady Mary Stewart his wife, daughter of Esme, duke of Lennox, and by her he had a son,

John, his heir, afterwards duke of Rothés, who succeeded him,

XVII. JOHN, seventh earl of Rothés, who was too young to be engaged on either side, at the breaking out of the civil war; but he soon discovered himself to be a man of good parts, great spirit, and vivacity, and sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 224.

When king Charles II. came over from Breda to Scotland, *anno 1650*, the earl immediately waited on him, was most graciously received, and had the honour to carry the sword of state at his majesty's coronation, 1st January 1651.

When the Scotch parliament at Stirling agreed to raise an army for the king, the earl of Rothés being now of age, and high sheriff of Fife, by his interest in that county, got together a regiment of horse, and charged on their head at the battle of Worcester, in 1651.

7 K

A noble author tells us, that they made a brave resistance, and charged the enemy so vigorously, that they beat back the body that opposed them, but were quickly after overpowered, &c.

Lord Clarendon.

This brave young earl had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, was sent to the tower of London, where he suffered a long and tedious confinement, but at last obtained his liberty, a year or two before the restoration.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

He went over to Breda, and waited on the king, with whom he was in great favour. He returned with him to England at the restoration; and as soon as the ministry for Scotland was settled, he was constituted president of the council, and one of the extraordinary lords of session.

Commission
under the
great seal.

In the year 1663, he was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the parliament which met at Edinburgh, on the 18th of June that year, in which many popular and loyal acts were passed.

They made an offer to the king of 20,000 foot, and 2000 horse, to be ready to march upon the first orders, with forty days provisions, to any part of his majesty's dominions, to oppose invasions, suppress insurrections, or for any other cause in which his authority, power, or greatness was concerned, &c.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 225.

In the same year also, he was made lord high treasurer of Scotland, upon the resignation of his father-in-law, the earl of Crawford, was made captain of the troop of life guards, and general of the forces.

In the year 1664, he was made lord keeper of the great seal: all which employments he enjoyed till the year 1667, when he was made lord high chancellor of the kingdom; in which great office he continued till the day of his death.

And having acquitted himself in every station of life entirely to his majesty's satisfaction, he was pleased further to dignify him with the titles of duke of Rothés, marquis of Balinbreich, earl of Lesly, viscount Lugtoun, lord Auchmoutie and Caskieberry, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated at Windsor, 29th May 1680.

Diploma in
pub. archiv.

By this patent, which contains many clauses very honourable for the family, it is specially provided, that in case of the duke's dying without male-issue of his body, it shall not prejudice his other heirs, or prevent the dignity and titles of earl of Rothés to descend to the heirs of entail and provision, according to the other settlements of the estate, &c.

Ibidem.

He married lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of John earl of Crawford, lord high treasurer of Scotland, by whom he had only two daughters.

1. Lady

1. Lady *Margaret*, afterwards countess of *Roths*.

2. Lady *Christian*, married, 1st, to James third marquis of *Montrose*, father of the first duke; and, 2dly, to sir John Bruce of *Kinross*, baronet.

His grace the chancellor dying without male-issue, in July 1681, the title of duke became extinct, but the honours and earldom of *Roths*; by the settlements of the family, and the duke's appointment, devolved upon his eldest daughter,

XVIII. MARGARET, countess of *Roths*, who married Charles fifth earl of *Haddington*, to whom she had three sons.

1. *John*, afterwards earl of *Roths*.

2. *Thomas*, who succeeded to the estate and honours of *Haddington*. *Vide* page 319th of this work.

3. Mr. *Charles Hamilton*, who died young.

XIX. JOHN, eldest son and heir of *Margaret* countess of *Roths*, succeeded to that earldom in right of his mother, assumed the name and arms of *Lesly*, and was eighth earl of *Roths*.

This noble lord enjoyed many high offices in the state. He was, by her majesty queen *Anne*, appointed lord privy seal, and was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the second, fifth, and sixth British parliaments.

Upon the accession of king *George I.* to the throne, he was made lord high admiral of Scotland in November 1714; and in 1715 he was appointed governour of *Stirling-castle*, and his majesty's commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland; which high dignity he enjoyed for seven years successively. He was also lord lieutenant of the counties of *Fife*, *Kinross*, and *Aberdeen*, of which first he was heretable sheriff.

He married lady *Jean Hay*, second daughter of *John*, second marquis of *Tweeddale*, by whom he had eight sons and four daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of *Roths*.

2. *Charles*, a colonel in the service of the States General.

3. *Thomas*, who is barrack-master-general for Scotland, and was a member of several parliaments of Great Britain.

4. *James*, who was bred to the law, was one of the commissaries of *Edinburgh*, solicitor of exchequer, and depute-sheriff of the county of *Fife*. He died on 24th September 1761, without issue.

5. *David*, who died young.

6. *William*, major commandant of his majesty's invalids in *Ireland*.

7. *Francis*, who also died young.

8. *Andrew*, one of the equerries to her royal highness the princess Dowager of *Wales*.

1st daughter, lady *Jane*.

2. Lady *Mary*, died in infancy.

3. Lady *Margaret*.

4. Lady *Anne*, also died young.

The earl died anno 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. JOHN, ninth earl of *Roths*, who entering early into the military service, was, in the year 1715, appointed to the command of a troop of dragoons.

In 1717, he had a company of the guards.

In 1719, he was lieutenant-colonel of the royal Scotch Fusileers.

Upon the death of his father, in 1722, he was appointed governour of *Stirling-castle*, and chamberlain of the county of *Fife*.

In 1731, he had the command of a regiment of foot, and afterwards, successively, the second troop of grenadier guards, the *Inniskilling* regiment of dragoons, the royal regiment of Scotch Grays, and is now lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the third regiment of guards, governour of *Duncannon* fort, commander in chief in *Ireland*, one of his majesty's privy council in that kingdom, and knight of the most antient order of *St. Andrew*.

He was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the seventh, tenth, eleventh, and the present British parliament, &c. &c.

He married miss *Hannah Howard*, second daughter and co-heiress of *Matthew Howard*, Esq; of *Thrope*, in the county of *Norfolk*, who died in April 1761, and by her he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, Lord *Leslie*.

2. *Charles-Howard Leslie*, who died in April 1762, in the 15th year of his age.

1st daughter, lady *Jane-Elizabeth*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for *Lesly*; 2d and 3d *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, suppressed by a ribband *sable*, for *Abernethy*.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-griffin, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two griffins partee *per fess*, *argent* and *gules*.

MOTTO; *Grip fast*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At *Lesly*, a noble seat, with a park, in the county of *Fife*.

DUKE

DUKE of ROTHSAÿ.

THE first who enjoyed the title of duke in this kingdom, was David, prince of Scotland, eldest son of king Robert III. by queen Annabella Drummond. He was born anno 1378, and created duke of Rothsay, earl of Athole and Carrick, anno 1398.

History of the royal family, p. 162.

He was a youth of great resolution and intrepidity. He held out the castle of Edinburgh against a royal army, commanded by king Henry IV. of England.

He challenged king Henry to fight him, with three or four, or a hundred nobles on each side, to save the blood of his subjects, but the challenge was not accepted.

He married lady Marjory Douglas, daughter of Archibald third earl of Douglas, and lord of Galloway, but by her he had no issue.

Though this prince wanted neither parts nor spirits, yet it is certain he gave himself too much up to a voluptuous life, which gave

his old and virtuous father great vexation. He therefore ordered him to be confined in the palace of Falkland, and narrowly looked after by some particular friends, where according to the best and cotemporary authors, he died of a dysentery, anno 1401.

Winton, extract. e chron. Scotia, &c.

We are sensible it has been alledged, that this prince was starved to death by the duke of Albany's means; but as there is good reason to believe, that that calumny was raised by the earl of Athole, on purpose to asperse the duke of Albany, and as it is certain the earl of Douglas, then one of the greatest men in the kingdom, and brother-in-law to the duke of Rothsay never resented it, we think we have followed the best authority.

Ruddiman's notes on Buchanan.

Ever since this duke's death, the eldest son of the king of Scotland, is born duke of Rothsay, earl of Carrick, and lord of Renfrew, &c.

Ibidem.

K E R Duke of ROXBURGH.

THE surname of Ker or Car is of great antiquity in Scotland, and some are of opinion that they came originally to this island from France, where there were several considerable families, who made a great figure, even before the tenth century, and whose posterity are subsisting in that kingdom to this day.

That one of these, a man of rank and spirit, came over to England with William the Conqueror, anno 1066, had a considerable command in his army, and having remarkably distinguished himself for courage and conduct, got from that great prince a large share of the conquered lands, particularly in the north of England, where his posterity still subsists, and that of him all the Kers in Great Britain are descended.

Certain it is, the armorial bearing of the Kers in England and France are the very same: But at what time the Kers settled first in Scotland, or whether they came from England or France, cannot now be positively ascertained: yet it appears from good authority, that there were several families of that surname in the west of Scotland, in the reign of king Alexander III. who succeeded to the crown anno 1249.

Sir George MacKenzie, that learned anti-

quary, says, that the first of this family, who settled in the southern parts, was,

I. ROBERT de KER, who flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and that of his son king David, who succeeded to the crown anno 1329.

Sir G. MacKenzie's collections in the lawyers library, Edin.

He was father of,

II. JOHN KER, who appears to have had considerable possessions in lands, both in the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, by two original charters, which we have seen, and he was the undoubted progenitor of this illustrious family.

Upon the resignation of John de Cope-land, there is a charter, *Johanni Ker de foresta de Selkirk*, of all his lands and tenements in Auldtounburn, with their pertinents, which formerly belonged to Adam de Rule, &c. The charter is dated the Monday after the purification of the Blessed Virgin, anno 1357.

Charta penes ducem de Roxburgh.

And upon the resignation of William de Blackdene, of part of the lands of Mow and Auldtounburn, in the regality of Sprouston, and shire of Roxburgh, he got another charter, *Johanni Ker de foresta de Selkirk, et Mariota ejus sponsa, terrarum de Molla, Auldtounburn, &c. &c.* dated at Auldtounburn, the Thursday

Ibidem.

Prynne's collect. Rymer's fed. Ang. &c.

day after the feast of St. Michael, *anno* 1358.

As he was soon afterwards proprietor of the whole barony of Auldtounburn, that became one of the chief titles of his family.

By the said Mariota, he had issue a son,

Rymer tom.
V. p. 428.

III. HENRICUS, or HENRY de KER, who succeeded him, and appears to have been a man of considerable rank and distinction, for he obtained letters of safe conduct from king Edward III. for himself, and twelve knights in his retinue, to pass through England, &c. *anno* 1363.

He left issue a son and successor,

Charta penes
ducem de
Roxburgh.

IV. ROBERT, who got a charter from Archibald fourth earl of Douglas, *Roberto Ker de Auldtounburn*, of the lands of Smellholme, and others, holding blench of the earl, dated 20th June 1404.

He had issue two sons.

1. *Richard*, his heir.
2. *Andrew*, who carried on the line of the family.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

V. RICHARD KER of Auldtounburn, who got charters from the earl of Douglas, of several lands, wherein he was designed *filius et haeres Roberti Ker de Auldtounburn*, *anno* 1412; but he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

V. ANDREW KER, the first of the family we have found designed *dominus de Auldtounburn*.

Ibidem.

He was retoured heir to his brother Richard, *anno* 1428, and was armour-bearer to the earl of Douglas.

Ibidem.

He got a charter of the lands and barony of Prymside, upon the resignation of Andrew Rule, *nobili viro Andrea Ker, domino de Auldtounburn, &c. &c.* to which Archibald Douglas of Cavers, James Rutherford of that ilk, Thomas Cranston of that ilk, and others, are witnesses, 20th November 1430.

Ibidem.

He got a charter of confirmation of these lands from Archibald duke of Turenne, earl of Douglas and Longueville, lord of Galloway and Annandale, superior thereof, *Andrea Ker domino de Auldtounburn, scutifero suo, &c.* to which William, abbot of Kelso, James Douglas, lord Balveny, Walter Scot of Buccleugh, &c. are witnesses, 6th August 1432. The earl of Douglas's seal at this charter, which is still entire, is a savage at full length, holding in his dexter a shield, containing, quarterly, 1st, three flowers de lis; 2d, a man's heart, with three mullets in chief; 3d, a saltier; 4th, a spread eagle.

He got another charter from the same duke of Turenne, *dilecto consanguineo suo Andrea Ker de Auldtounburn*, of several other lands in the regality of Sprouston, and shire of Roxburgh, *anno* 1439. Ibidem.

He got likewise a charter, *honorabili viro Andrea Ker de Auldtounburn*, of the lands and barony of Cessford, *anno* 1446, which afterwards became also one of the chief titles of his family. Ibidem.

He got charters of many other lands and baronies, *inter* 1440 *et* 1448, too numerous to be here inserted, which sufficiently shows what a vast estate this family was possessed of, as early as the reign of king James II.

He married a daughter of William Douglas of Cavers, heretable sheriff of the county of Roxburgh, by whom he had three sons. Ibidem.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *Thomas Ker*.

3. *James*.

Thomas and James are both designed brothers-german of Andrew Ker of Auldtounburn in a charter of William earl of Douglas to George Ker, of the lands of Huttonhall, dated 11th January 1451. Ibidem.

He died before the year 1450, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. ANDREW KER, promiscuously designed of Auldtounburn and Cessford, who got a precept from William earl of Douglas, for infecting him in the lands of Prymside, and others, as heir to his father, dated 19th August 1450. Ibidem.

He was a man of great parts, was highly esteemed by king James II. and was concerned in most of the public transactions of his time.

He accompanied William earl of Douglas into England, *anno* 1450, for which he got a safe conduct from king Henry VI. and another in 1451, wherein he is designed *Andreas Ker, dominus de Auldtounburn*. Rymer, tom. XI. p. 277 and 285.

Though he was in strict friendship with the earls of Douglas, who were superiors of many of his lands, yet he does not appear to have been concerned in their rebellion; on the contrary, immediately after their forfeiture, we find him employed in negociations of state, and got all his lands, which formerly held of that family, to hold of the crown, &c.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, *anno* 1457. Ibid. p. 397.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, and warden of the marches, *anno* 1459. In which office he did his country signal service, in suppressing the insurrections on the borders. Ibid. p. 437.

He obtained from king James III. a gift of the

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

the ward of the marriage of Robert de Mow, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *Andrea Ker de Auldtounburn*, anno 1465.

He married Margaret, daughter of —

Tweedie of Drumelzier, an antient family in the county of Peebles, by whom he had four sons.

1. *Walter*, his heir.
2. *Thomas*.
3. *William*.
4. *Radulphus*, or *Ralph Ker*.

He died about the year 1480, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charta penes
ducem de
Roxburgh.

VII. WALTER KER, designed lord of Cessford and Auldtounburn, who, in his father's lifetime, got a precept from William Douglas lord of Cavers, his grand-father, for infefting him in the lands of Borthwick-shiels, as son and apparent heir of Andrew Ker of Cessford, anno 1471.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got two charters, under the great seal, of the lands, barony, and castle of Cessford, the lands of Caverston, &c. anno 1473.

Charta penes
ducem de
Roxburgh.

He obtained also from his father a charter of some lands in the barony of Oxenham, in the county of Roxburgh, in January 1474; all which lands, with several others, were confirmed to him by a charter containing an entail, viz. "To Walter, son and apparent heir of Andrew Ker of Cessford, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Thomas Ker; then to William; then to Ralph, brothers-german of the said Walter, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies; which failing, to the said Andrew his nearest heirs whatsoever, reserving a third part to Margaret Tweedie, his spouse, dated 5th April 1474."

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 246.
469. and 555.

He was named one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with the English, anno 1484.

He was also appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1491, and again in 1494.

He got six charters under the great seal, *Waltero Ker de Cessford*, of the lands and baronies of Cessford, Cockburn, Toderick, Castlestead of Roxburgh, Auldtounburn, Auld-Roxburgh, Caverston, &c. &c. inter 1480 et 1496.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married —, daughter of —, by whom he had a son,

Sir Robert, his apparent heir, — and a daughter,

Contract pe-
nes duces de
Roxburgh.

Elizabeth, married to Philip Rutherford, son and apparent heir of James Rutherford of that ilk, the two fathers being the parties contractors, 12th February 1484.

Ibidem, and
Chartulary of
Kelso.

He made a donation to the monastery of Kelso, *pro salute corporis sui, et pro salute ani-*

ma Roberti Ker, militis, filii sui nuper defuncti, &c. 2d November 1500.

He died anno 1502.

VIII. Sir ROBERT KER, only son and apparent heir of Walter of Cessford, married Christian, daughter of James Rutherford of that ilk, whose contract was signed at the same time with that of his sister, at Roxburgh, 12th February 1484.

Chart. penes
duces de
Roxburgh.

There is a precept for infefting Robert Ker, knight, son and apparent heir of an honourable man, Walter Ker of Cessford, and Christian Rutherford his spouse, in certain lands in the barony of Cessford, anno 1486. Ibidem.

He died in the beginning of the year 1500, leaving issue, by the said Christian Rutherford, a son,

IX. Sir ANDREW KER of Cessford, who succeeded his grandfather, anno 1502, and was retoured heir to him, anno 1511.

He was a man of great parts, was often employed in negotiations of importance, which he managed with dexterity and success.

He was sent one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of France, to endeavour to get Scotland comprehended in their treaty with England, anno 1515. Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 509.

He was afterwards appointed one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with the English, anno 1521. Ibid. p. 735.

He married Agnes, daughter of William, third lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had five sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. *Marc Ker*, commendator of Newbottle, father of Marc, first earl of Lothian. Vide page 420.
3. *Andrew Ker*.
4. *Thomas*, who was abbot of Kelso.
5. *Radulphus*, or *Ralph*, who is often, with his brother, mentioned in the chartulary of Kelso.

1st daughter, *Katharine*, married to sir John Ker of Fernyhirst.

2. *Margaret*, married to sir John Home of Ersilton, ancestor of the earl of Home, as appears from a charter under the great seal, &c. Chart. in pub. archivis.

He died anno 1527, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir WALTER KER of Cessford, who was retoured heir to his father, anno 1528. Retour penes duces de Roxburgh.

He got a charter under the great seal (containing many clauses very honourable for the family) of the lands, barony, and castle of Cessford, Huntly's lands, the barony of Auld-Roxburgh, and castle thereof, the lands and barony of Auldtounburn, with several others, "all

all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Cessford, "to and in favours of sir Walter Ker of Cessford, and the heirs male of his body; which failing to his brother Marc; then to Andrew his next brother-german; then to George Ker of Fawdonside; then to Marc Ker of Dolphington; then to Gilbert Ker of Prymside-Loch; then to James Ker of Mersington; then to George Ker of Linton; then to Lancelot Ker of Gaitshall, and the heirs male of all their respective bodies; which all failing, to the said sir Walter his nearest heirs-male whatsoever," dated at St. Andrews, 21st September 1542.

Chart. penes comitem de Roxburgh.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Records of parl. and Calderwood's church hist.

Ibidem, and M. S. in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh.

He got also charters, under the great seal, of a vast number of lands and baronies, in the years 1542 and 1543.

He was a great promoter of the reformation, and sat in the convention or parliament, when the reformed religion was established, anno 1560.

He was also one amongst the Scotch nobility, who entered into a bond of association to maintain and defend king James's authority and government, after the queen his mother had been forced to resign the kingdom, anno 1567.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Waltero Ker de Cessford, militi, terrarum burgi de Roxburgh, terrarum de Halyden cum manerio de Huntlywood, &c. &c. anno 1569.*

He married Isabel, daughter of sir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirst, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *Waltero Ker de Cessford, et Isabella Ker, filia domini Andrea Ker de Fernyhirst, sue sponse.*

By her he had issue two sons.

1. *Andrew*, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Andrea Ker apparenti de Cessford*, of the lands and barony of Cessford, Auldtounburn, &c. anno 1554; but he died before his father without issue.

2. Sir *William*, who carried on the line of the family.

Sir Walter lived to a great age, died in the year 1584, or 1585, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. Sir WILLIAM, who got charters under the great seal, *Willielmo Ker de Cessford, militi*, of a vast number of lands and baronies, in the years 1587, 1588, and 1591.

He married Janet, daughter of sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *Robert*, afterwards earl of Roxburgh.

2. *Marc*, who got from his father the

lands of Ormiston, by a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Ker de Cessford, et Mar- co, ejus filio secundo genito, anno 1591.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

At last he got a charter, *Willielmo Ker de Cessford*, of the lands and barony of Elisheugh, &c. anno 1595; and dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XII. Sir ROBERT KER of Cessford, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto filio et heredi apparenti Willielmi de Cessford, baronia de Cessford, &c. dated anno 1573.*

Ibidem.

He was a man of great parts and spirit, and much esteemed by king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber; and he was one of the Scotch nobles that assisted at the coronation of queen Anne, anno 1590.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

He was a most loyal subject, joined the king, with a considerable retinue of his own followers, against Bothwell and his associates, then in rebellion, anno 1591.

Ibid. p. 107

He got a charter under the great seal, *domino Roberto Ker, feodotario de Cessford*, of the lands of Sprouston, &c. anno 1591; and being still more and more in favour with king James VI. he was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Roxburgh. He then got two charters under the great seal, *Roberto domino Roxburgh, et heredibus quibuscunque*, of the lands of the abbacy of Kelso, and several others, in 1602; and in these charters there are particularly mentioned the great services he and his ancestors had done their country, as wardens of the marches, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He accompanied his majesty up to England, anno 1603, and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a nearer union betwixt the two nations, anno 1604, which at that time took no effect.

Rymer's fed. Angliæ.

He got charters under the great seal, *Roberto domino Roxburgh, et domina Joanna Drummond sue sponse*, of many lands, anno 1613 et 1614.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the year 1616, he was further dignified with the titles of earl of Roxburgh, lord Ker of Cessford, Caverston, &c. and got a charter under the great seal, containing a *novodamus* of many lands and baronies, to Robert earl of Roxburgh and lady Jean Drummond his spouse in liferent, and Henry their son and apparent heir in fee, and the heirs of his body whatsoever; which failing, to John earl of Perth, and the heirs procreate or to be procreate betwixt him and lady Jean Ker, countess of Perth, his spouse; which failing, to the said earl Robert, his heirs and assignies what-

Ibidem.

whatsoever, they bearing the name and arms of Ker, &c. dated 19th August 1618.

He got afterwards no less than ten charters, under the great seal, of different lands and baronies, three whereof are to him and Henry lord Ker, his son and apparent heir, inter 1630 et 1642.

He was a most faithful and dutiful subject to king Charles I. with whom he was also in great favour, and was by that prince made lord privy seal, anno 1637, which office was confirmed to him by parliament, anno 1641.

And the king being fully convinced of his loyalty, appointed him one of the commissioners he sent to treat with the Scotch rebels, anno 1642.

This earl, with some others of the loyal nobility, joined in a letter to the queen, giving an account of the difficulties the earl of Derby was reduced to, with some other particulars relating to his majesty's affairs, &c. This letter was intercepted by general Fairfax, anno 1643, which brought the earl into great trouble.

He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of sir William Maitland of Leithington, by whom he had one son,

William, who got a charter, *Willielmo magistro de Roxburgh, filio natu maximo Roberti domini Roxburgh, terrarum dominii et baronia de Halyden, &c. anno 1614*; but he died without issue before the year 1625.

Of this marriage he had also three daughters.

1. Lady Jean, married to John second earl of Perth, whose son sir William Drummond succeeded to the estate and honours of Roxburgh, as will be shown hereafter.

2. Lady Mary, married to James Scrymgeour, second lord viscount Dudhope, and had issue.

3. Lady Isabel, married, 1st, to ——— Haliburton of Pitcur, to whom she had no issue; she married, 2dly, James second earl of Southesk, and had issue.

The earl married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Patrick third lord Drummond, by whom he had a son,

Henry, lord Ker, his apparent heir.

XIII. HENRY, only surviving son and apparent heir of Robert earl of Roxburgh, got a charter under the great seal, *Henrico domino Ker, of the lands and barony of Prymside, &c. anno 1625*.

He was also a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal family.

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of William tenth earl of Errol, by whom he had four daughters.

1. Jean, afterwards countess of Roxburgh, who carried on the line of this family.

2. Anne, married to John earl of Wigton.

3. Margaret, married to sir Henry Innes of that ilk.

4. ———.

Henry lord Ker died anno 1643, and his father, earl Robert, dying in 1650, his estate and honours, by entail, devolved upon his grand-son,

XIV. SIR WILLIAM DRUMMOND, son of his eldest daughter lady Jean, before-mentioned; who, by his grand-father's appointment, married his own cousin-german, Jean, eldest daughter of Henry lord Ker, and undoubted heir of line of the family. He was accordingly served heir of entail to his grand-father, anno 1650, was second earl of Roxburgh, and he and his posterity thereby became bound to carry the name and arms of Ker, &c. &c.

Sir William, his genius in his younger years leading him to a military life, went into the service of the States General, where, by his merit, he soon got the command of a regiment, and acquired the reputation of a brave and gallant officer; but upon the breaking out of the civil war in Scotland, he returned home, joined the loyalists, was steady in the interest of the royal family, for which he was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of six thousand pounds sterling.

After the restoration he got a charter under the great seal, containing a *novodamus totius comitatus de Roxburgh, &c. Willielmo comiti de Roxburgh*, dated 10th January 1663.

By the said Jean, countess of Roxburgh, he left issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. John, afterwards lord Ballenden. Vide that title, page 63d.

His daughter, lady Jean, was married to Colin earl of Balcarras.

He died anno 1675, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. ROBERT, third earl of Roxburgh, a man of great worth and honour, and one of the privy council to king Charles II.

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of John marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had three sons.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. John, afterwards duke of Roxburgh.

3. General William Ker.

He accompanied his royal highness the duke of York, (who was coming from London to Scotland by sea,) in the Gloucester frigate, and had the misfortune to be cast away on the Yarmouth

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Charta penes ducem de Roxburgh. and Guthry's memoirs.

Ibidem.

Rescinded acts of parl.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Minutes of parliament, & rescinded acts, &c.

Retour penes ducem de Roxburgh.

Cromwell's act of indemn.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Crawford's peerage, and Scotch comp.

mouth coast, May 1682, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XVI. ROBERT, fourth earl of Roxburgh, a youth of great hopes and spirit; but dying abroad in his travels without issue, in 1696, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Diploma in cancellaria.

XVI. JOHN, fifth earl of Roxburgh, a man of great parts and learning, who, by her majesty queen Anne, was appointed secretary of state for Scotland, *anno* 1704; and having been very faithful in promoting the union of the two crowns, was raised to the honour of duke of Roxburgh, marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, earl of Kelso, viscount Broxmouth, lord Ker of Cessford and Caversham, by patent to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs succeeding to the estate and honours of earl of Roxburgh, &c. dated 27th April 1707.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first British parliament, summoned to meet in October 1707, and was re-elected to the second, fifth, and sixth.

He was one of the regency appointed by king George I. from the queen's death till his arrival at London, and was immediately named one of his privy council, lord lieutenant of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, keeper of the great seal, and was again constituted secretary of state for Scotland, *anno* 1716.

In 1722, he was made one of the knights of the most noble order of the garter; and after the death of king George I. he retired from all public business, and led a private life the remainder of his days. He died 24th February 1741.

He married lady Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel late earl of Winchelsea and Notting-

ham, and widow of William marquis of Halifax, by whom he had a son,

XVII. ROBERT, second duke of Roxburgh, who succeeded him.

He was created a peer of England, by the title of baron and earl Ker of Wakefield, in the county of York, *anno* 1722.

He married his cousin-german, miss Essex Mostyn, eldest daughter of sir Roger Mostyn in Flint-shire, Bart. by lady Essex Finch, eldest daughter of Daniel earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; and by her he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, now duke of Roxburgh.

2. Lord *Robert Ker*.

1st daughter, lady *Essex*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

He died *anno* 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. JOHN, third duke of Roxburgh.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *vert*, on a cheveron between three unicorn's heads creased *argent*, horned and maned *or*, as many mullets *sable*, for the name of Ker; 2d and 3d *gules*, three mascles *or*, for Weepont, as being descended from that family.

CREST; on a wreath, an unicorn's head, as those in the coat.

SUPPORTERS; two savages wreathed about the waist with laurel, each holding a baton over his shoulder, all proper.

MOTTO; *Pro Christo et patria dulce periculum*.

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Floors in Roxburgh-shire; at Friers in the same county; at Broxmouth in the county of Haddington; and at Bray in the county of Bucks.

HAMILTON Earl of RUGLANE.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS earl of Selkirk, eldest son of the second marriage of William marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, married Anne dutchess of Hamilton, was created duke of Hamilton, and by her had issue seven sons, and three daughters.

1. *James* earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton.

2. Lord *William*, who died without issue.

3. Lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Selkirk.

4. Lord *John*, afterwards earl of Ruglane. For the other children, *vide*, page 335th.

Lord John, fourth son of William and Anne duke and dutchess of Hamilton, was created earl of Ruglane by king William, 15th April 1697, by patent under the great seal, *ad habedes masculos de ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, habedes de ejus corpore quoscunque, &c.*

He married, 1st, lady Anne Kennedy, daughter of John seventh earl of Cassilis, by whom he had a son,

William, designed lord Dair and Riccarton,

Diploma in cancellaria.

ton, who died in his father's lifetime, without issue.

He had also two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, of whom afterwards.

2. Lady *Susan*, married to John, eighth earl of Cassilis, but died without issue, in February 1763.

The earl married, 2dly, Elizabeth, relict of John lord Kennedy, eldest son and apparent heir of John seventh earl of Cassilis, by whom he had no issue.

Upon the death of Charles earl of Selkirk, his elder brother, without issue, *anno* 1739;

these honours came to this earl of Ruglane; as his next heir-male, but he dying also without male issue, *anno* 1745, the titles of Selkirk devolved upon Dunbar, the grandson of lord Basil, the next heir-male, who is now earl of Selkirk, (*vide* that title,) but the honours of Ruglane being to heirs-general, went to his eldest daughter, lady Anne, who became countess of Ruglane, and married William Douglas earl of March, &c. &c.

Vide title Douglas earl of March, page 443d of this work.

RUTHERFOORD Lord RUTHERFOORD.

THE traditional account of the origin of this most ancient family is, that a man of distinction, on the borders, having conducted Ruther king of the Scots safely through the river Tweed, in an expedition against the Britons, at a place from that event called Rutherfoord, the king, after the expedition was over, bestowed some lands, contiguous thereto, upon his faithful conductor, from which his posterity assumed the name of Ruther-foord, as soon as surnames became hereditary in Scotland.

Certain it is, the Rutherfoords have always been looked upon amongst the most antient and most powerful families on the borders; were a race of brave and gallant men, who, on many occasions, signalized themselves, and fought valiantly against their enemies, in defence of the liberties of their country.

There were several considerable families of this surname in the south of Scotland, *viz.* the Rutherfoords of that ilk, of Hunthill, of Edzerston, of Hundelie, of Nisbet, of Fairnytoun, of Fernelie, of Capehope, and many others; but the first of them we have found upon record, is,

I. HUGO de RUTHERFOORD, who is witness in a grant by Philip de Valoniis, of the lands of Terpenhow, in Northumberland, to Robert de Stuteville, &c. in or before 1215, in which year Philip de Valoniis died.

He was father of,

II. Sir NICHOL de RUTHERFOORD, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. and is mentioned in a charter of that prince, *anno* 1261.

He is witness also in several donations to the monastery of Kelso, and is designed *Nicholaus de Rutherfoord miles*, in the years 1270 and 1272.

He had issue two sons.

1. Sir *Nichol*, his heir.

2. *Aymer de Rutherfoord*, who, with many of his countrymen, was compelled to swear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 655.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir NICHOL de RUTHERFOORD, who appears to have had considerable possessions; for after king Edward I. had over-run Scotland, we find him swearing fealty to him for lands lying in different counties, and is designed *Nicholaus de Rutherfoord, chevalier, dominus Nicholaus de Rutherfoord. &c. anno* 1296.

Ibid. p. 651, &c.

He was father of,

IV. Sir ROBERT RUTHERFOORD, designed *dominus de eodem*, a great patriot, and steady friend of king Robert Bruce. He is particularly mentioned as a brave and gallant man in Barber's history of that great prince.

Barber, Nisbet and Crawford.

He had issue a son,

V. Sir RICHARD RUTHERFOORD of that ilk, who succeeded him. He is witness in a charter granted to the abbacy of Coupar, and is designed *Ricardus dominus de Rutherfoord, anno* 1328.

Chart. penes MacFarlane.

In a donation to the monastery of Dryburgh, by William de Felton, *Ricardus de Rutherfoord dominus ejusd.* William de Bosvile, Robert de Colvile, &c. are witnesses, *anno* 1338.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, penes magist. Erskine de Carnock.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. WILLIAM, who, in a donation to the monastery of Kelso, is designed *Willielmus de Rutherfoord dominus ejusd. anno* 1354.

Chartulary of Kelso.

It seems he was afterwards forfeited of part of his lands, though for what reason we know

know not ; but there is a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. *Johanni de Allen, clerico regis*, confirming a charter of king David, in which are these words : *omnes terras quæ fuerunt quondam Ricardi de Rutherfoord, infra vicecomitatum de Lanark, quæ nos contingunt ratione forisfactura Willielmi de Rutherfoord, filii et heredis dicti quondam Ricardi, contra pacem et fidem nostram existentis, &c.* the charter is dated in 1357, and the confirmation in 1377.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He had issue a son,

VII. Sir RICHARD RUTHERFOORD of that ilk, who was in possession of all the estates and dignities of the family.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert III. with whom he was a mighty favourite.

Ibidem.

In a confirmation of that prince, of a charter of William Turnbull of Minto, *Willielmo Stewart nepoti suo, Ricardus de Rutherfoord, dominus ejusd.* is a witness, anno 1390.

Rymer, tom.
VIII. p. 54.

This sir Richard being a man of parts, was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1398, and managed his negotiation with dexterity and prudence.

Ibid. p. 162.

Soon thereafter he and his sons were made wardens of the marches, anno 1400, and did their country signal service in repelling the insurrections on the borders.

He married ——— Douglas, by whom he had three sons.

1. *James*, his heir.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

2. *John*, of Chatto, &c. He was ancestor of the Rutherfoords of Hunthill, who at last enjoyed the honours of lord Rutherfoord, as will be shown hereafter.

Ibidem.

3. *Nichol Rutherfoord*, who got charters under the great seal, of the lands of Grubet, Mackerston, and others, in the years 1426 and 1430. He was ancestor of the Rutherfoords of Hundalee, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 254.

VIII. JAMES RUTHERFOORD of that ilk, who, together with his brother Nichol, were appointed guarantees of a treaty with the English, anno 1449.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got charters under the great seal, *Jacobo Rutherfoord de eodem*, of the lands of Leithbert, Leithbertsheils, and many others, in the years 1451 and 1452.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son and successor,

IX. JAMES RUTHERFOORD of that ilk, who, in a gift of the patronage of the kirk of Rutherfoord, which formerly belonged to

the earl of Douglas, is designed *filius et heres, quondam Jacobi Rutherfoord de eodem*, 13th July 1457.

Ibidem, and
Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 219.

He appears to have been in great favour both with king James II. and III.

He was named one of the conservators of a truce with the English, anno 1457.

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 397.

He was afterwards appointed one of the wardens of the marches, anno 1459.

Ibid. p. 434.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Rutherfoord de eodem*, of the lands and barony of Hownam, Capehope, Swinset, &c. 8th August 1471.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got another charter, *de jure patronatus ecclesia de Bethrule, &c.* 13th June 1482.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of several other lands, to him and Margaret Erskine his spouse, dated 17th December 1483.

Ibidem.

He was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the marches on the borders, under the designation of James lord Rutherfoord, anno 1484.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 246.

He afterwards got a charter from king James IV. *terrarum baronia de Edzerston*, 15th January 1492.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Also another charter from the same prince, confirming a charter granted by William Douglas of Cavers, as superior, of the lands of Rutherfoord and Wells, to himself and Richard Rutherfoord, his grandson and apparent heir, and his heirs-male ; which failing, to his second son Thomas Rutherfoord, and Robert his son and apparent heir, and his heirs-male, &c. The confirmation is dated the said 15th day of January 1492.

Ibidem.

He died in the year 1493 ; and by the said Margaret, a daughter of the lord Erskine, he had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *Philip*, his apparent heir.

2. *Thomas*, who, at last, became heir-male of the family, as will be shown hereafter.

His daughter, *Christian*, was married to sir Robert Ker, only son and apparent heir of sir Walter of Cessford, ancestor of the duke of Roxburgh.

Charta penes
ducem de
Roxburgh, ad
annum 1484.

X. PHILIP, eldest son and apparent heir of James Rutherfoord of that ilk, married Elizabeth, daughter of the said sir Walter Ker of Cessford, (the two fathers being the parties contractors) by whom he had a son,

Contract ib.

Richard, who succeeded his grandfather, — and two daughters.

1. *Helen*, married, 1st, to sir John Foreman of Davine, knight ; 2dly, to Andrew Rutherfoord of Hunthill, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *Andrea Rutherfoord de Hunthill, et Helena Rutherfoord ejus sponsa*, of the lands of Kephope, &c. 20th August 1529, but she had no issue to either.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

2. *Ca-*

2. *Catharine*, married to James Stewart of Traquair. She at last became heir of line of the Rutherfoords of that ilk; on which account the family of Traquair have ever since continued to quarter the arms of Rutherfoord with their own.

Philip died before his father, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

XI. RICHARD RUTHERFOORD of that ilk, who was served heir to his grandfather James, on 5th May 1499; but he dying without issue, there happened several disputes, with regard to the succession to the estate, between the heirs-male and the heirs of line.

Ibidem.

Thomas, uncle to Richard, served himself heir-male to him, but Richard's eldest sister, Helen, reduced that service as heir of line; and she dying without issue, as before observed, sir William Stewart of Traquair, grandson of Catharine, served himself heir to the said Helen, his grandmother's sister, and got the lands of Rutherfoord and Wells confirmed to him as heir of line; but the lands and barony of Edzerston remained with the heir-male, viz. Richard, son of the said Thomas, who got a charter under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Edzerston, on 13th January 1559. This family still subsists, and they now design themselves Rutherfoords of that ilk.

Ibidem.

The next great branch of this ancient family, is Rutherfoord of Hunthill, descended from John of Chatto, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Haddington's collections, in the lawyers library, Edin.

VIII. JOHN RUTHERFOORD, second son of sir Richard Rutherfoord of that ilk, got a grant of the lands of Chatto from Archibald earl of Douglas, anno 1424.

He was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. ROBERT RUTHERFOORD of Chatto, who got a charter under the great seal to him and Margaret his wife, *media partis villa de Scaresburgh*, dated 18th January 1466.

He lived after the year 1500, and by the said Margaret, left issue a son,

Ibidem.

X. ANDREW, who got a charter under the great seal, *Andrea Rutherfoord de Hunthill*, of the lands of Kephope, and many others, dated 20th August 1529.

He was the first of the family we have found designed by this title, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

XI. JOHN, who got two charters under the great seal, *Johanni Rutherfoord de Hunthill*, of several lands and baronies, in the years 1535 and 1537.

He left issue a son,

XII. JOHN RUTHERFOORD of Hunthill, who succeeded him, and was designed the Cock of Hunthill.

He left issue three sons.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *John Rutherfoord*, father of John of Bankend, whose male line is extinct.

3. *Richard Rutherfoord* of Littlehaugh, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. THOMAS, who got a charter under the great seal, *Thome Rutherfoord, filio et heredi Johannis Rutherfoord de Hunthill, et sua sponse, &c.* of several lands, 30th June 1612.

Ibidem.

He was father of,

XIV. JOHN RUTHERFOORD of Hunthill, who was served heir to his grandfather John, and left issue three sons.

Retourincan- cellaria.

1. Sir *Thomas*.

2. *Archibald*.

3. *Robert*.

These three brothers were all successively lords Rutherfoord.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. SIR THOMAS RUTHERFOORD of Hunthill, of whom more hereafter.

We now proceed to give an account of the first lord Rutherfoord.

William Rutherfoord of Quarryholes, a cadet of the family of Hunthill, about the year 1600, married Isabel, daughter of James Stewart of Traquair, by whom he had a son,

History of the royal family, p. 176.

Andrew, afterwards lord Rutherfoord,—and a daughter,

Christian, married to Robert Durie of Grange, in the county of Fife, whose descendants claim the peerage, &c. as will be shown hereafter.

This Andrew betaking himself to a military life, went into the French service, where he soon obtained the command of a company of foot. He gave so many testimonies of his valour and conduct, that he quickly rose to the rank of a lieutenant general, and acquired great reputation for his knowledge in the art of war.

He continued in the French service till the restoration of king Charles II. He then came over to England, and having been particularly recommended to his majesty by the king of France, he soon became a favourite, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, by the title of lord Rutherfoord, 19th January 1661.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

The

The patent contains many clauses very honourable for this great man, but we shall here narrate only what concerns the dignity and honours. *Creasse, &c. ipsum Andream Rutherfoord, ejusque heredes masculos, ex corpore suo legitime procreatos seu procreandos; quibus deficientibus, quamcunque aliam personam seu personas, quas sibi, quoad vixerit, quin etiam in articulo mortis, ad eum succedendum, ac fore ejus heredes tallie et provisionis in eadem dignitate, nominare et designare placuerit, secundum nominationem et designationem manu ejus subscribendam; subsque provisionibus, restrictionibus, et conditionibus, a dicto Andrea, pro ejus arbitrio, in dicta designatione exprimendis: ac dedisse, &c. et ejus antedict. dictum titulum, honorem, dignitatem, et gradum domini parliamenti, ut ita tempore futuro vocentur et denominentur, cum potestate sibi suisque antedict. denominandi et designandi semetipsos dominos Rutherfoord, &c. &c.*

This lord continued in great favour with his majesty, and was appointed governour of Dunkirk. He managed the sale of that important place with such dexterity, and so much to the king's satisfaction, that immediately upon his return home, he was created earl of Teviot, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 2d February 1663. *Vide* that title.

Soon thereafter he was appointed governor of Tangier; and according to the power given him by the crown, in his patent of lord Rutherfoord, he, by his deed of settlement, duly signed and executed by him at Portsmouth the 23d December 1663, did nominate and appoint sir Thomas Rutherfoord of Hunthill to succeed him in his whole estate and dignity of lord Rutherfoord, to him and his eldest son; which failing, to his nearest heirs-male, &c.

This noble lord, immediately after executing this deed, went and took possession of his government at Tangier; and having made a sharp and bold sally upon the Moors, they were so well prepared to receive him, that he and his whole party were cut off on the 3d May 1664; and he having no issue, the honours of Rutherfoord, according to the above destination, devolved upon sir Thomas Rutherfoord of Hunthill, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XV. Sir THOMAS RUTHERFOORD of Hunthill, eldest son of John, thus succeeding to the estate and honours of Rutherfoord, anno 1664, was accordingly served and retoured heir of tailzie in general and special to lord Andrew, 16th March 1665, before a jury of two peers, the lord president, six lords of ses-

sion, the lord register, king's advocate, three or four knights, &c. and was second lord Rutherfoord.

He got a charter under the great seal, with a *novo damus*, *Thoma domino Rutherfoord*, and took his seat in parliament accordingly.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

But he dying without male-issue, anno 1668, was succeeded by his brother,

XV. ARCHIBALD, third lord Rutherfoord, who was served heir-male in special to him, in his whole lands, titles, and dignities, on 8th March 1670. *Retour ibid.*

He also sat in parliament as a peer; but dying without male-issue, anno 1685, the estate and honours devolved upon his brother, *Records of parliament.*

XV. ROBERT, fourth lord Rutherfoord, who sat as a peer in the parliaments of Scotland till the union, and thereafter voted at the elections for the sixteen Scotch peers; but he dying also without male-issue, anno 1724, the honours have been since claimed by the next collateral heir-male, *viz.* *Ibidem.*

Captain John Rutherfoord, lineally descended from Richard Rutherfoord of Littlehaugh, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XIII. RICHARD RUTHERFOORD of Littlehaugh, third son of John, called the Cock of Hunthill, and grand uncle of Thomas the second lord, was father of,

XIV. JOHN RUTHERFOORD, designed of Capehope, who had issue two sons.

1. *Walter*, whose male line is extinct.
2. *John*.

XV. JOHN RUTHERFOORD, second son of John of Capehope, was designed of Kirkraw.

He had issue a son,

XVI. Captain JOHN RUTHERFOORD, who claimed the honours of Rutherfoord, as heir-male to Robert the fourth lord, and was accordingly served and retoured heir-male to him, on 2d September 1737. His connexion and descent, as above deduced, being fully and distinctly proven, before a jury of the most considerable gentlemen of the county of Roxburgh, he thereby became fifth lord Rutherfoord.

In like manner his son,

XVII. ALEXANDER, who also claims the same honours, (if his claim is sustained by the house of peers) will be sixth lord Rutherfoord.

But it must here be observed, that the honours of Rutherfoord have also been claimed by

Crawfurd's
peerage.

Retour incan-
cellaria.

by George Durie of Grange, as heir of line to the patentee, being lineally descended from Christian, daughter of William Rutherfoord of Quarryholes, before-mentioned, and sister german of the first lord Rutherfoord. The said George therefore served himself heir of line to the first lord, *anno* 1733: he assumed the titles of lord Rutherfoord; and that year voted at an election of a peer without any objection; but at the next election in 1734, captain John Rutherfoord having claimed the same honours, protested against him, and he, in his turn, protested against the said captain

John, and both voted. At the election in 1738, the two claimants renewed their protests against each other, &c. &c. &c. so that the right to the titles of lord Rutherfoord can only be determined by the house of lords.

A R M S.

Argent, an orle *gules*, and in chief three martlets *sable*.

CREST; on a wreath, a martlet as in the coat.

SUPPORTERS; two horses proper.

MOTTO; *Nec forte nec fato*.

Report of the lords of session to the house of peers

RUTHVEN Lord RUTHVEN.

AS the rise and descent of the great and antient name of Ruthven is to be found under the title of earl of Gowrie, page 303d of this work, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

WILLIAM, second lord Ruthven, the thirteenth generation of the illustrious house of Gowrie, in a direct male line. He married Janet Haliburton, daughter and co-heiress of Patrick lord Haliburton of Dirleton, by whom he had two sons, and seven daughters. 1. Patrick, his successor, who was father of William first earl of Gowrie; 2. Alexander Ruthven, progenitor of this family. For the daughters *vide* title Gowrie.

I. ALEXANDER, second son of William lord Ruthven, got from his father the lands and barony of Freeland in Perth-shire, which hath continued to be one of the chief titles of his family ever since.

He got from his nephew William, earl of Gowrie, a charter, *dilecto patruo suo Alexandro Ruthven de Freeland, et Isabella Fotheringham, sponse sue*, of part of the lands of Fort-Teviot, 1st August 1585.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Ruthven de Freeland*, of some lands and an orchard, lying on the side of the water of Earn, with a fishing on that river, dated *anno* 1598.

By the said Isabel, a daughter of ——— Fotheringham of Powrie, he left issue two sons, and three daughters.

1. William, his heir.

2. Alexander, whose only son, colonel William Ruthven, died in the king's service without issue.

1st daughter, Jean, married to ——— Mercer of Clevidge.

2. Barbara, married to Henry Rattray of that ilk, ancestor of the Rattrays of Craighall.

3. Isabel, married to baron Reid in Strathardale, of whom Alexander Robertson of Straloch, *alias* baron Reid, is now the representative.

He died in the beginning of the year 1600, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. WILLIAM, who got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Ruthven de Freeland*, of the lands of Kirkton-Malar, and a fishing on the water of Earn, *anno* 1607. *Ibidem.*

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Moncrief of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

Sir Thomas, afterwards lord Ruthven, — and two daughters.

1. Mary, married to George Hay of Naughton, and had issue.

2. Elizabeth, married to sir David MacGill of Rankeillor, and had issue.

He died of the plague, *anno* 1608, and was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir THOMAS RUTHVEN of Freeland, a man of great parts and spirit.

He was deeply engaged on the parliament's side during the civil war, and was appointed one of the commissioners to the treaty of Rippon, *anno* 1641. *Rescinded acts of parl.*

He was made colonel of one of the regiments that were sent against the earl of Huntly, *anno* 1644. *Guthrie's memoirs.*

He was one of the committee of estates in the years 1646 and 1647, and was appointed one of the colonels for Perth-shire, for putting the nation in a posture of defence, after the murder of the king, and was made one of the commissioners of exchequer, *anno* 1649. *Rescinded acts of parl.*

However

Chart. penes dominum Ruthven.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rolls of parliament in the public regist.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

However king Charles II. was so much convinced of his attachment to the interest of the royal family, that he was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Ruthven of Freeland, *anno* 1651.

After the restoration he got a charter under the great seal, *Thomæ domino Ruthven*, of the lands of Forgundenny, &c. &c. in 1663.

He married Isabel Balfour, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, by whom he had a son,

David, his heir,——and three daughters.

1. *Anne*, married, 1st, to sir William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead; 2dly, to William Cunningham younger of Craigends; but of her there is now no succession.

2. *Elizabeth*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom more afterwards.

3. *Jean*, died without issue.

This lord Ruthven died in an advanced age, *anno* 1674, and was succeeded by his son,

Mr. Martin's collections, vol. II. p. 127.

IV. DAVID, second lord Ruthven, who was in great favour with king William, and was one of the lords of the treasury, but died without issue, *anno* 1701; and there being no descendants of his eldest sister Anne, as before observed, the representation devolved upon the issue of Elizabeth his second sister, to whom we now return.

IV. ELIZABETH, second daughter of Thomas first lord Ruthven, and sister-german of David the second lord, married sir Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, descended of the house of Gowrie, by whom she had only one surviving daughter,

V. ISABEL, grand-child of Thomas first lord Ruthven, who, upon the death of her uncle David the second lord, and his eldest sister Anne, without succession, became undoubted representative of this noble family.

Penes dom. Ruthven.

She succeeded accordingly, and had letters as a baroness to the coronations of both king George I. and II.

She married colonel James Johnston of Gratney, a cadet of the most noble family of Annandale, to whom she had a son,

James, now lord Ruthven, and a daughter.

Anne, married, 1st, to Henry Rollo, Esq; second son of Robert fourth lord Rollo; 2dly, to Frederick Bruce of Bunzeon, Esq; but hath no issue.

Isabel baroness of Ruthven died *anno* 1732, and was succeeded by her son,

VI. JAMES, who now enjoys the estate and honours of lord Ruthven of Freeland, is the third lord of this family, and hath voted as a peer at several elections.

The patent was accidentally burnt with the house of Freeland some years ago, and is not upon record; but if the honours were to the heirs general of the patentee's body, this lord's title to the peerage is indisputable.

And it must be observed, that in the year 1706, when the roll of the Scotch peers was adjusted for the union parliament, the lord Ruthven was continued on the roll, though the male line of the first lord was extinct some years before. He was ranked, according to his creation, immediately after the lord Colville, and before lord Rutherford; and by the articles of the union this was to be the established and fixed roll *in futuram rei memoriam*, &c.

In the year 1739, when the house of peers gave an order to the lords of session to make a particular enquiry into the titles of the Scotch peerage, the roll of 1706 was their rule; and they found the titles of no less than twenty-five peers of that roll dubious: the lord Ruthven was none of that number; but has continued on the rolls in his proper place uncontraverted to this day.

Report of the lords of session to the H. of peers, printed in 1740.

James, third lord Ruthven, married, 1st, Janet, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, Esq; by whom he had two sons.

1. *James*, master of Ruthven, an officer in the army.

2. *William*, who died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Stewart, daughter of James earl of Bute, by lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald duke of Argyll, by whom he had two sons, and eight daughters.

1. *Stewart*, who died young.

2. *John*, a captain of a ship of war.

1st daughter, *Anne*.

2. *Isabel*, married to captain John MacDougall.

3. *Wortley-Montague*.

4. *Elizabeth*.

5. *Jean*, died young.

6. *Grace*, died young.

7. *Janet*.

8. *Crawford*, died young.

A R M S.

Pallee of six *argent* and *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter a ram, and on the sinister a goat, both proper.

CREST; a ram's head coupee.

MOTTO; *Deed shaw*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Freeland, now Ruthven-house, in Perthshire.

ABERNETHY

ABERNETHY Lord SALTON.

AS the rise and descent of the antient surname of Abernethy, is to be found under the title lord Abernethy, page 9th of this work, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

IV. Sir PATRICK ABERNETHY, knight, the fourth generation of that illustrious house in the male line, who left issue three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Hugh*, his successor, whose male line is extinct.

2. *William*, progenitor of the family of Salton.

For the other two children, *vide* page 10th.

V. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, second son of sir Patrick, flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1249.

He was proprietor of the lands and barony of Salton, &c. which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

He made a donation to the monastery of Dryburgh, of two merks *per annum* out of his mill of Ulkilstone, now Ugiston, in Lauderdale, &c. *anno* 1273.

He was afterwards concerned in the slaughter of Duncan earl of Fife, *anno* 1288, for which he was apprehended and cast into prison, where he died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son,

VI. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, designed *dominus de Salton*, who succeeded him, and in a donation to the monastery of Dryburgh, is designed *filius et haeres domini Willielmi*, &c. *anno* 1294.

This sir William of Salton made a donation to the monastery of Dryburgh, *de uno messuagio in villa sua de Salton, &c. ante annum* 1300.

He afterwards confirmed his father's donations out of the mill of Ulkilston, to the same monastery, *anno* 1318.

And though we find him, with many of his countrymen, submitting and swearing allegiance to king Edward I. *anno* 1296, yet he was one of the Scotch patriots who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

He had issue two sons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *Laurence de Abernethy*, of whom there are many documents. He was a brave and

gallant soldier, but was often on the Baliol's side, and against the interest of his country. He had the better of the brave sir William Douglas, lord of Nithsdale, in five engagements in one day; yet was at last defeated, and taken prisoner by the said sir William before sun-set that same day, *anno* 1338.

Sir William died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, *dominus de Salton*.

In a donation to the monastery of Newbottle by sir William Livingston of Drumry, *dominus Willielmus de Abernethy, Alexander de Seton, David de Wemyss, Johannes de Elphinston, milites, &c.* are witnesses, *anno* 1338.

He left issue a son and successor,

VIII. GEORGE ABERNETHY, lord of Salton, who, in his father's lifetime, is mentioned in a donation-charter of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, of the patronage of the church of Maxton to the monastery of Dryburgh, in or before 1328, in which year Walter the high steward died.

He was a man of great worth and honour, a faithful and steady friend of king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

He obtained from that prince, for his good and faithful services, a grant of the lands of Rothemay, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Abernethy* of Balgony, who got a safe conduct to go up to England, and from thence to return to Scotland, *anno* 1363. He afterwards got two charters under the great seal from king David Bruce, of several lands in the constabulary of Kinghorn and county of Fife, *anno* 1368.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir GEORGE, who, in a charter of king Robert II. confirming the lands of Longformacus to sir James Sinclair, is designed *Georgius de Abernethy dominus de Sawylton, miles*, 22d June 1384.

He left issue a son and successor,

X. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, lord of Salton,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 330.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 63.

Books of original writs, penes eund. vol. I.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

Crawford's peerage.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 428.

King David's book of charters.

Charta penes dom. Johann. Sinclair, and Dalrymple's collections, p. 431.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, penes MacFarlane, p. 109.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 148.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, p. 246.

Ibid. p. 239.

Ibid. p. 218.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 656.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 435.

Salton, who made a great figure under the reign of king Robert III. but had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, anno 1402.

Rymer, tom.
VIII. p. 417.

However he obtained his liberty soon afterwards; for we find *Willielmus de Abernethy dominus de Salton, miles*, got a safe conduct to go up to England, anno 1405.

Stewart's history of the royal family, p. 115.

He married a daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had two sons.

1. *William*, his apparent heir.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

2. *Patrick Abernethy*, who, in a charter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to his son Alexander earl of Buchan, is designed grandson of the governor, &c. anno 1413.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 460.

Sir William, according to Fordun, who calls him *miles magnanimus*, died anno 1420.

XI. WILLIAM, eldest son and apparent heir of sir William Abernethy, lord of Salton, and grandson to the governor of Scotland, was a man of great courage and resolution.

Ibid. p. 445.

He joined the earl of Marr before the battle of Harlaw, and lost his life in that action, according to said author, who says, *Willielmus de Abernethy, filius et haeres domini de Salton, et nepos gubernatoris, apud Harlaw occisus est, &c. anno 1411.*

By Margaret, his wife, a daughter of sir William Borthwick of that ilk, he left issue a son,

XII. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, lord of Salton, who succeeded his grandfather, in 1420.

Rymer, tom.
X. p. 309.

When king James I.'s liberty was negotiating with the English, this sir William was one of the *magnates Scotiae* appointed to meet his majesty at Durham, anno 1423.

Ibid. p. 327.

And when his liberty was concluded, he was one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1424; and his land-possession was then valued at five hundred merks *per annum*, a very considerable estate in those days.

He had issue two sons.

1. *Laurence*, afterwards lord Abernethy.

2. *Oswald Abernethy*, Esq; who will be mentioned hereafter.

He died in the end of the reign of king James I. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. LAURENCE, designed lord of Salton and Rothemay.

Fordun, p.
542.

Records of
parliament.

He was a man of parts, and in great favour with king James II. who created him a lord of parliament, anno 1445. He sat in the parliament called to meet at Edinburgh, anno 1456.

He left issue four sons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *James*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *George Abernethy*, Esq;

4. *Archibald Abernethy*.—These brothers are all mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated.

His daughter, *Christian*, was married to John, son and apparent heir of sir John Wemyss of that ilk, knight.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad an.
num 1468.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James III. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. WILLIAM, second lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Abernethy*, upon his own resignation, containing an entail as follows, viz. "First to himself and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing to James Abernethy; then to George; then to Archibald, his brothers-german, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies; then to his cousin John Abernethy, son of Oswald, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to his own nearest heirs whatsoever, they carrying the name and arms of lord Abernethy; of all and hail the lands of Rothemay, with their pertinents, lying in the shire of Banff; also the lands of Reddy, &c. in Forfar-shire, and the lands of Dalders, &c. in Stirling-shire; also the lands of Glencroft, &c. in Edinburgh-shire, and the lands of Salton, &c. in the constabulary of Haddington, with the lands of Lileston and Ugiftoun, &c. in the lordship of Lauderdale, and shire of Berwick; also the lands of Prenderleith, &c. in Roxburgh-shire, &c. &c." This charter is dated 28th January 1463.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got also a charter of confirmation of all the above lands, dated 5th August 1464.

Ibidem.

He sat in the Scotch parliaments as a peer, in the years 1469, 1475, 1477, and 1482.

Records of
parliament.

He at last got a charter confirming all the above lands in the said shires, with several others, in the county of Fife, &c. to the same persons in the above substitution, only Archibald, being designed *quondam*, was then dead. This confirmation is dated 28th January 1482-3.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He dying soon thereafter, without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIV. JAMES third lord Abernethy of Salton, who was served heir to his brother, in all the above lands, anno 1484.

Writs of the
family of
Strathmore.

He had issue a son,

Alexander, his heir,—and three daughters.

1. *Margaret*,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Stirling of Craigbernard, Esq;.

Ibidem, ad
annum 1509.

2. *Janet*, married to Walter Ogilvie, grandson and heir apparent of sir James Ogilvie of Deskford, knight, ancestor of the earl of Finlater.

Ibidem.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Hay, son and heir apparent of Gilbert Hay of Ardendroch, whose posterity were afterwards designed of Dalgity.

He was succeeded by his son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XV. ALEXANDER, fourth lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro filio et heredi Jacobi domini Abernethy*, of the baronies of Salton, Glencroft, &c. dated 9th March 1491.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, *Alexandro domino Abernethy et Salton*, of the lands of Quorsque, Knockkorth, &c. dated 10th August 1515. Which lands of Quorsque are now the property of John Abernethy, Esq; a cadet of this family.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got four charters from king James V. of the lands of Auchinkerdor, Romoyre, Ardmallie, Torax, Murealehouse, &c. in the year 1516.

He left issue a son,

William, his heir, — and a daughter,

Beatrice, married to Alexander Forbes of Pitligo, ancestor of lord Pitligo.

He was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

XVI. WILLIAM, fifth lord Abernethy, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo, filio et heredi apparenti Alexandri domini Abernethy, et Elizabetha Hay, sponsa ipsius Willielmi*, of the lands of Daldras, &c. dated 25th July 1512.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, *Willielmo domino Salton*, of the lands of Park, Cornearn, &c. to him and his said spouse, dated 27th November 1536.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter of confirmation from king James V. *Willielmo domino Abernethy*, of the lands of Cromby, Corskie, and many others, in the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, dated 11th December 1538.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Quhelplaw, in the shire of Berwick, dated 22d March 1542.

By the said Elizabeth Hay, a daughter of John lord Hay of Yester, and widow of George lord Seton, he had issue a son,

Ibidem.

XVII. ALEXANDER, sixth lord, who succeeded him, and got a charter, *Alexandro domino Salton, terrarum dominicalium de Strathislay*, &c. in the shire of Banff, dated 24th January 1570.

He got other two charters, under the great seal, of the superiority of the lands and barony of Lessendrum, &c. dated in February 1581. Ibidem.

This Alexander, with consent of Elizabeth Hay his mother, and his other curators, married lady Alison Keith, daughter of William earl Marishal, 28th August 1550, and died in April 1587, leaving issue a son, Ibidem.

XVIII. GEORGE, seventh lord Salton, who, in the year 1588, married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had a son, Stewart's hift. of the royal family.

John, his heir, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Alexander Frazer, son of sir Alexander Frazer of Frasersburgh. Chart.in pub. arch. ad ann. 1598.

He died anno 1600, and was succeeded by his son,

XIX. JOHN, eighth lord Salton, who was served heir to his father George, the seventh lord, 29th June 1601, and to his grandfather Alexander, the sixth lord, anno 1603. Retour in chancery.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Jobanni domino Abernethy de Salton*, of the lands and barony of Abernethy in Rothemay, &c. dated 21st February 1603. Chart.in pub. archiv.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Balveny, Bartorphine, Aberlour, &c. &c. all united into one barony, 26th April 1610. Ibidem.

He married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Walter lord Blantyre, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, his heir, — and a daughter,

Jean, who, in 1607, was married to sir John Lindsay of Kinfauns, knight of the bath, and son of — earl of Crawford, who died before his father, without issue. Ibidem.

He died before the year 1617, and was succeeded by his son,

XX. ALEXANDER, ninth lord Abernethy of Salton, who was served heir to his grandfather Alexander, the sixth lord, 6th April 1658. Retour in cancellaria.

But he dying without issue, anno 1669, his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin and heir of line, Alexander Frazer of Philorth, son of Margaret Abernethy, only daughter of his grandfather George, seventh lord Salton, before mentioned, who thereupon succeeded to the honours of the lords Abernethy of Salton. Vide title Frazer lord Salton.

We must here observe, that though the honours of Abernethy lord Salton went to the Frasers, with the heir-female, yet there are some descendents of the male-line subsisting to this day, though we do not hear of their ever having claimed the honours, viz.

viz. Abernethy of Corskie, formerly of Nartardale, elder brother to doctor Abernethy-Drummond of Hawthornden, descended of a younger son of the family, and documented by several charters under the great seal, whose representative now enjoys the lands of Corskie, which were the property of the lords Abernethy in 1515 and 1538, as before observed.

Also the Abernethies of Auchnacloch, now of Mayen, who, according to Mr. Nisbet, vol. I. page 288, are descended of the lords Abernethy, whose arms they bear, &c. &c.

A R M S of lord Abernethy of Salton.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, surmounted of a ribbon *sable*, for Abernethy; 2d and 3d, *argent*, three piles, points, conjoined in base *gules*, for Wishart.

CREST; a parrot feeding on a bush of cherries, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two falcons proper, armed, chased, and belled *or*.

MOTTO; *Salus per Christum*.

FRASER Lord SALTON.

AS the origin of the great and illustrious name of Fraser is fully set forth, page 427th of this work, under the title lord Lovat, we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from,

All Scotch historians.

Sir Alexander Fraser, second son of sir Simon of Oliver-castle, and brother of that hero and patriot sir Simon, who had so great a share of the glory acquired by the Scots near Roslin, where they defeated three English armies in one day, in the year 1303.

This sir Alexander was one of the greatest men of his time, was lord high chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and married lady Mary, sister of that great prince, by whom he had five sons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir, who died without male-issue.

The other four sons were sir *William*, *Simon*, *James* and *Andrew*. *Vide* page 429th.

The undoubted ancestor of this noble family was,

Chart.in pub. archiv.

I. Sir WILLIAM, son of the above sir Alexander, who obtained from his father the thanedom of Cowie, and lands of Affentully, &c. which were confirmed to him by a charter from king David Bruce.

Ibidem.

He also got from the same prince, a confirmation-charter of the lands of Dore, and others, which were the property of his father.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 268, &c.

And though there is a full and elegant historical account of this noble family, published in the lives of the officers of state, to which we refer our readers, yet we shall here, by authentic vouchers, briefly deduce their descent, with the most remarkable occurrences that happened in the family.

This sir William was a man of great honour and loyalty, and performed many brave actions in defence of the liberties of his country, in the minority of his cousin king

David Bruce, with whom he was afterwards in great favour.

He accompanied him in his unfortunate expedition into England, where he lost his life, and his royal master was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346. Fordun, vol. II. p. 343.

By a lady of the family of Douglas, he left issue two sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John*, who got a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. of the lands of Wester Affentully, *Johanni, filio quondam domini Willielmi Fraser, militis, &c.* dated 8th June 1374. Chart.in pub. archiv.

Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, designed thane of Cowie, afterwards of Philorth, who being young at his father's death, we find little mention made of him till after the year 1360.

He first got charters of confirmation from king David Bruce, of the whole thanedom of Cowie. He then got the lands of Dore erected into one free barony, by a charter from the same prince, in which he is designed *dilectus consanguineus suus*, dated the 40th year of his reign, *anno* 1369. Ibidem.

This sir Alexander was also a man of great parts and merit, and highly esteemed by king Robert II. who appointed him high sheriff of Aberdeen. Haddington's collections, p. 120.

He remarkably signalized himself at the battle of Otterburn, where the brave earl of Douglas their general was slain, *anno* 1388. Froissart, and lives of the offic. of state.

He married lady Johanna, second daughter of William earl of Ross, with whom he got the lands and barony of Philorth, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

In a charter of king Robert II. he is designed *dominus Alexander Fraser de Philorth, miles,* Haddington's collections, p. 54.

miles, vicecomes de Aberdeen, &c. anno 1386.

By the said lady Johanna Ross, he had issue two sons.

1. Sir William, his heir.

2. Alexander, ancestor of the Frasers of Dores.

Sir Alexander, for new investment, resigns his lands of Little Drumquhendal, in the hands of James Douglas lord of Abercorn, upon which he got a charter of confirmation from Archibald earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway, the superior, and brother of the lord Abercorn, *dilecto consanguineo suo, domino Alexandro Fraser, militi, &c. anno 1408.*

He dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir WILLIAM FRASER, designed *dominus de Philorth*, who, upon his father's resignation in his favours, got a charter of confirmation from Archibald earl of Douglas, of the lands of Over and Nether Pittullie, and many others, *charissimo consanguineo suo, domino Willielmo Fraser, &c. quæ terra fuerunt domini Alexandri Fraser, militis, patris sui.*

He married lady Eleanor Douglas, or, according to Mr. Simson's essay on that family, published in Collier's dictionary, lady Mary, daughter of Archibald third earl of Douglas, and lord of Galloway, by whom he had a son,

Sir Alexander, his heir,—and a daughter, Agnes Fraser, married to sir William Forbes of Kinnaldie, who got with her the lands and barony of Pitfargo, and was ancestor of the lords Forbes of Pitfargo.

He died before the year 1441, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, baron of Philorth, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James II.

He, with a great many other persons of distinction, accompanied James earl of Douglas to the jubilee at Rome, *anno 1450.*

Some time after his return home, he was served and retoured heir to sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie and Dores, his grandfather, *anno 1461.*

He married Marjory, daughter of Gilbert Menzies of Findon, ancestor of the Menzies's of Pitfoddils, by whom he had two sons.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. James, who got from his father the lands of Memfey, which, as we are informed, continues in the possession of his posterity to this day.

He died in April 1482, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ALEXANDER FRASER, baron of Phi-

lorth, who was served and retoured heir to his father, 8th May 1482.

He was a man of great honour and loyalty, and was bringing up his friends and followers to the assistance of king James III. against his rebellious subjects, but his majesty was slain near Stirling or Bannockburn, before Mr. Fraser arrived, *anno 1488.*

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of William earl of Errol, by whom he had two sons.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. Sir William, who succeeded his brother.

VI. ALEXANDER, eldest son of Alexander Fraser of Philorth, by lady Margaret Hay, succeeded his father in all his lands, but dying without issue, *anno 1499*, his estate devolved upon his brother,

VI. Sir WILLIAM FRASER of Philorth, who was served and retoured heir to him, 10th December 1501.

He got a charter under the great seal from king James IV. *Willielmo Fraser de Philorth, militi*, of the lands of Skallarty, in his barony of Kynnedward in Aberdeenshire, dated 17th December 1505.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Gilbert Keith of Innerugie, knight, and died at Paris, 5th September 1513, leaving issue by the said Elizabeth, a son,

VII. ALEXANDER FRASER of Philorth, who succeeded him, and in his retour is designed *filius et haeres domini Willielmi Fraser de Philorth, militis*, 6th May 1516.

He got charters under the great seal of the lands and barony of Philorth, and several others, in the years 1534 and 1535.

He got another charter, *de piscaria infra maris fluxum*, dated 4th December 1542.

He afterwards got four charters from queen Mary, of many lands and baronies, one whereof erected his village of Faithley, now called Frasersburgh, into a burgh of barony, &c. These charters are dated in the years 1546, 1549, and 1553.

He married, 1st, Catharine Berkely, a daughter of the house of Gairntully, an ancient family in Aberdeenshire, by whom he had four sons.

1. Alexander, his apparent heir.

2. William, ancestor of the Frasers of Techmurray.

3. Thomas Fraser of Strichen, who left issue only two daughters, Catharine and Violette, his co-heiresses.

4. John Fraser, a man of great learning and

Retour penes dom. Salton.

Lives of the offic. of state.

Ibidem.

Retour penes dom. Salton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Retour penes dom. Salton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Lives of the offic. of state.

Lives of the offic. of state.

Ibid. et chart. penes dom. Salton.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

Service and retour, penes dom. Salton.

Lives of the offic. of state.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

and knowledge, who wrote several treatises of philosophy, that were well esteemed. He was rector of the university at Paris, where he died in an advanced age, *anno* 1609.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married, 2dly, Catharine Menzies, which appears by two charters under the great seal, to him and Catharine Menzies his spouse, of the lands of Kinglassie, &c. dated in 1556 and 1562; but by her he had no issue, and died 12th April 1569.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

VIII. ALEXANDER, eldest son and apparent heir of Alexander Fraser of Philorth, married lady Beatrix Keith, daughter of William third earl Marishal, and died before his father, on 30th November 1564, leaving issue, by the said lady Beatrix, a son,

Retour penes
dom. Salton.

IX. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER of Philorth, who succeeded his grandfather, on 12th April 1569, to whom he was served and retoured heir, on 28th March 1570.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was a man of good parts, great integrity, and highly esteemed by king James VI. from whom he got several charters under the great seal, containing many clauses very honourable for his family, in the years 1583, 1588, and 1592.

He lent the king several sums of money, about the time of his marriage with the princess of Denmark, which appears by his majesty's letters, still extant in the family's possession.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the solemnity of prince Henry's baptism, *anno* 1594.

He got his town of Frasersburgh erected into a burgh of regality, with many ample privileges, and with power to erect an university there, &c.

Ibidem.

He built a noble house, called the castle of Frasersburgh, which hath ever since been one of the chief seats and titles of the family.

Ibidem.

He married Magdalene, daughter of sir Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas, ancestor of lord Banff, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Walter*, who died unmarried.
3. *James*, ancestor of the Frasers of Tyrie.
4. *Thomas*, an ingenious antiquary, who wrote memoirs of this family, &c. which are much esteemed.

1st daughter, *Isabel*, married to Patrick Cheyne, of Ellemont.

2. *Margaret*, married to ——— Hay of Urie.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to William Crawford of Federet.

They all had issue.

He got a charter under the great seal, *domino Alexandro Fraser de Philorth et Frasersburgh, militi*, of several lands, united to the barony of Philorth, dated 4th April 1601.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He died at his castle of Frasersburgh in an advanced age, 12th April 1623, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER of Philorth, who, in his father's lifetime, married Margaret Abernethy, daughter, and at last sole heiress of George lord Abernethy of Salton, by lady Mary Stewart, his wife, daughter of John fourth earl of Athole, and got charters under the great seal, *Alexandro Fraser apparenti de Frasersburgh, et Margareta Abernethy sua sponsa*, of the lands of Over and Nether Pittullie, &c. in the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, dated 23d March 1598.

Ibidem.

By the said Margaret Abernethy, he had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Alexander*, afterwards lord Salton.

2. *John*, who got from his father the lands of Pittullie; but he dying without issue, that barony returned to the family.

1st daughter, ———, married to ——— Forbes of Blacktoun.

2. ———, married to ——— Baird of Auchmeddin.

He died soon after his father, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, born in March 1604, who got an education suitable to his rank and quality, both at home and abroad.

After he returned from his travels, he got a charter under the great seal from king Charles I. *Alexandro Fraser, nepoti quondam domini Alexandri Fraser de Frasersburgh, militis*, of the lands and barony of Philorth, and many others, dated 15th March 1628.

Ibidem.

He was a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family.

In 1647, he went into the engagement for the king's relief with great zeal, and had the command of a regiment in that service.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

In 1650, he raised a regiment upon his own charge, for the service of king Charles II. with which he accompanied his majesty to the battle of Worcester, where he narrowly escaped being made prisoner.

Ibidem.

While the king continued in Scotland, he lent him several considerable sums, for which his majesty's letters and receipts are still preserved in the family.

He married, 1st, a daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhoun, by whom he had one daughter,

———, mar.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

—, married to Alexander Frazer of
Techmurray.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and
heirefs of Alexander Seton of Meldrum, by
whom he had a son,

Alexander, his apparent heir.

After the restoration of king Charles II.
he got a charter under the great seal, *domino*
Alexandro Frazer de Philorth, et Frasersburgh,
militi, et Alexandro suo filio, of the lands of
Boghead, and others in Aberdeen-shire, dated
5th October 1663.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Also charters of several other lands and ba-
ronies, wherein he is designed *Alexander se-*
nior de Philorth, in the years 1663 and 1667.

Ibidem.

His cousin, Alexander lord Salton, dying
without issue, anno 1669, as observed under
the preceeding title, he thereupon served him-
self heir of line to George lord Abernethy of
Salton, his grandfather, and assumed the title
and dignity of lord Salton, which honours, as
heir of line of that family, he got confirmed
to him by act of parliament, anno 1670. He
died the 11th of August 1693, in the 90th
year of his age.

Records of
parliament.

XII. ALEXANDER, only son and apparent
heir of Alexander Frazer lord Salton, got a
charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Frazer*
juniori de Philorth, terrarum baronia de Balveny,
&c. &c. 17th September 1669. After his
father succeeded to the honours, he was de-
signed master of Salton.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Ker, daughter
of William earl of Lothian, by whom he had
two sons.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

1. *Alexander*, who died unmarried, anno
1673.

2. *William*, who became his grandfather's
heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Marian Cunning-
ham, daughter of William eighth earl of Glen-
cairn, and countess dowager of Finlater.

He married, 3dly, lady Sophia Erskine,
daughter of Alexander third earl of Kelly;
but by these two last he had no issue; and
dying in November 1682, was succeeded by
his son,

XIII. WILLIAM, who succeeding also to
his grandfather in 1693, was second lord Sal-
ton, of the name of Frazer.

He had a liberal education, and was a man
of great probity and honour; and as his geni-
us seemed to incline him to a military life,
king Charles II. bestowed upon him a compa-
ny of foot, when but a young man.

But upon the death of his father in 1682,
he quitted the army, and betook himself to a
country life, where he lived in splendor and

7 P

magnificence, yet greatly improved his estate.

He was a mighty promoter of the project
of Darien, and opposed the union with all his
interest.

He married Margaret, daughter of doctor
James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, by
whom he had three sons, and four daughters:

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Mr. *William Frazer* of Fraserfield, ad-
vocate, who married lady Catharine Erskine,
daughter of David earl of Buchan, by whom
he had one son, William, now of Fraserfield.

3. Mr. *James Frazer* of Lonmay, married
to lady Eleanor Lindsay, daughter of Colin
third earl of Balcarras, and had one son, who
died young.

1st daughter, *Helen*, married to sir James
Gordon of Park, Bart.

2. *Henriet*, married to John Gordon of
Kinnedder, Esq;.

3. *Mary*, married to William Dalmahoy
of Ravelrig, Esq; They all had issue.

4. *Isabel*.

He died anno 1716, and was succeeded by
his eldest son,

XIV. ALEXANDER lord Salton, who mar-
ried lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George
earl of Aberdeen, lord high chancellor of Scot-
land, by whom he had three sons, and two
daughters.

1. *Alexander*, who succeeded his father,
but died without issue.

2. *William*, who died also without issue.

3. *George*, now lord Salton.

1st daughter, *Anne*.

2. *Sophia*.

XV. GEORGE, lord Salton, third son of
lord Alexander, married his cousin-german,
Helen, daughter of John Gordon of Kinned-
der, Esq; by whom he has two sons, and two
daughters.

1. *Alexander*, master of Salton.

2. *John Frazer*, Esq;.

1st daughter, *Henriet*.

2. *Mary*.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st, *azure*, three cinquefoils *ar-*
gent for Frazer; 2d, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*,
debruised with a ribbon *fable* for Abernethy;
3d *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*; 4th as the 1st.

CREST; on a wreath, an ostrich, with a
horse shoe on it's beak.

SUPPORTERS; two angels.

MOTTO; *In God is all.*

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Philorth and Frasersburgh, in Aber-
deen-shire.

M A C K E N Z I E

MACKENZIE Earl of SEAFORTH.

ALL our historians agree, that the immediate ancestor of this illustrious family was from Ireland, being a son of the Gerald or Fitzgerald, earls of Desmond, Kildare, &c. one of the most considerable and powerful families in that kingdom.

He was called Calinus, and, upon some discontent, having left his own country, came to Scotland about the year 1261, with a considerable number of his friends and followers.

Doctor Mac-Kenzie, Abercrombie, Crawford, &c.

He and his retinue were kindly received by king Alexander III. and he served him faithfully as long as he lived.

About two years after his arrival, Haco king of Norway invaded Scotland with a powerful fleet and army, with which he landed in the shire of Air.

All Scotch historians.

King Alexander immediately marched against him, and was joined by this brave stranger and his followers: they soon came to an engagement, and king Alexander obtained a complete victory over king Haco at Largis in Cunningham, anno 1263.

In this action the gallant Calinus acquired great glory and reputation, by his conduct and intrepidity, and became a mighty favourite of king Alexander, who, to encourage him to settle in Scotland, naturalized him; and in reward of his great merit and faithful services (as the charter bears) made him a grant of the whole lands of Kintail in Inverness-shire, erected into a free barony to him and his heirs for ever, by his royal charter, dated 9th January 1266. From him therefore we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family.

Chart. in archiv. familie de Seaforth.

I. CALINUS or CALIN, first baron of Kintail, having been naturalized by king Alexander III. as before observed, was much about that prince's court; and having, at a hunting match, with an arrow, killed a stag, that, in full career, was making towards the king; his majesty, on that account, assigned him a stag's head, &c. for his armorial bearing.

Doctor Mac-Kenzie's hist. of this family, p. 31.

He was a man of good parts, and took great pains to make himself agreeable to the inhabitants of that part of the country where he resided, and became greatly beloved and esteemed.

According to doctor George MacKenzie, who has wrote a full and elaborate history of this noble family, he married a daughter of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, by whom he had a son,

Ibid. vol. I. p. 32.

Kenneth, who succeeded him.

He died at his castle of Island-Donan, and was buried in the famous monastery of Icolmkill, anno 1278.

II. KENNETH, second baron of Kintail, being a man of great affability and benevolence, became very popular in the northern parts; but what part he acted during the disputes betwixt the Bruce and the Baliol, our historians are silent.

He married Morba MacDowal, daughter of Alexander lord of Lorn; and dying anno 1304, by her he left issue a son and successor, Ibidem.

III. KENNETH, third baron of Kintail, who in the Galic (the language then used) was called Kenneth MacKenneth, or the son of Kenneth. This in English came to be called MacKenny or MacKenzie, and from him all the MacKenzies in Scotland are descended.

He was a great loyalist, and a firm friend of king Robert Bruce.

He was very assisting to him when he was in the greatest distress, before he was settled on the throne, and behaved gallantly at the memorable battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. Doctor Mac-Kenzie's hist. vol. I.

He died in the year 1328, having married Margaret, daughter of David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, and niece of John Cumin lord of Badenoch, by whom he had a son, Ibid.

IV. KENNETH MACKENZIE, fourth baron of Kintail, who succeeded him, and married Fingala, daughter of Rorie MacLeod of Lewis, by whom he had a son, Ibid.

Murdoch, his heir.

He had also a natural son called Murdoch Reach, a brave and gallant man, of whom several families of the name of MacKenzie are descended. Ibidem.

This Kenneth, at the instigation of the earl of Ross, was murdered at Perth, in the flower of his age, when he was going to join king David Bruce, in his expedition into England, anno 1346. Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. MURDOCH, fifth baron of Kintail, who, from his swarthy complexion, was called Murdoch Dow, or Black Murdoch.

He got a charter of confirmation from king David of all his lands, wherein he is designed *filius Kennethi*, &c. anno 1360, according to Mr. Crawford; but according to doctor Mac-Kenzie, anno 1362. Chart. in archiv. familie de Seaforth.

He

Doctor Mac-
Kenzie's hist.
p. 72.

He married Isabel, daughter of Murdoch MacAula, with whom he got the lands of Lochbroom, &c. and by her had a son,
Murdoch, his heir.

He had also other three sons.

2. *Hector*.

3. *Duncan*.

4. *Alexander*.

Ibid. p. 76.

Of these three several families of the name of MacKenzie are descended.

He died *anno* 1375, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in ar-
chiv. familie
de Seaforth.

VI. MURDOCH, sixth baron of Kintail, who got a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. confirming all his lands, to him and his heirs, *anno* 1380.

Doctor Mac-
Kenzie, p. 81.

He married Fenvola, daughter of ——— MacLeod of Herries, and died *anno* 1416, leaving issue an infant son,

VII. ALEXANDER, seventh baron of Kintail, who succeeded him. When king James I. made an expedition into the northern parts in the year 1426, the young baron of Kintail was brought before him at Inverness. The king being pleased with his appearance, ordered him to be sent to school at Perth, where the court then generally resided, which was done accordingly, and he was much taken notice of by his majesty.

Ibid. p. 82.

He was a faithful and loyal subject to the three James's, in whose reigns he lived, and was greatly instrumental in putting an end to the rebellion of the earls of Ross, on which account he obtained from king James III. a new grant of several lands, in the years 1463 and 1477.

Ibid. Craw-
furd's peer-
age, and
chart. in ar-
chiv. familie
de Seaforth.

He married, 1st, lady Agnes Campbell, daughter of Colin first earl of Argyle, by whom he had a son,

Mill's collect.
penes Mac-
Farlane.

Sir *Kenneth*, his heir.

MacKenzie
& Crawford.

He married, 2dly, ——— MacDowal, a daughter of the family of Lorn, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Duncan*, ancestor of the MacKenzies of Logie, Hiltoun, &c.

2. *Hector*, of whom the MacKenzies of Garloch, and others, are descended.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1488, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir KENNETH MACKENZIE, eighth baron of Kintail, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James IV.

He was a man of parts and resolution, and contributed greatly to the civilizing of the northern parts, wherefore he was highly esteemed by his majesty.

He married Agnes Fraser, daughter of Hugh second lord Lovat, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters.

MacKenzie's
hist. &c. p.
119. 122. &
123.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, ancestor of the MacKenzies of Davachmaluack, and others.

3. *Roderick*, progenitor of the MacKenzies of Achilty, Fairburn, &c.

4. *Kenneth*, of whom the MacKenzies of Suddy, Ord, Corrovulzie, Highfield, Inverlal, Little-Findon, Scatwell, and several others, are descended.

1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to Roderick MacLeod of Lewis.

2. *Catharine*, married to Hector Monro of Foulis.

He died about the year 1506 or 1507, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JOHN, ninth baron, who got a charter under the great seal from king James IV. *Johanni MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the lands and barony of Kintail, the barony of Eleandounan, &c. &c. dated 25th February 1508.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He accompanied king James IV. with a good body of his vassals and followers, to the field of Flowdon, when but a young man, where he behaved with singular courage and intrepidity, and narrowly escaped being made prisoner, *anno* 1513.

Doctor Mac-
Kenzie's hist.
p. 146.

He was a man of great parts and merit, and highly esteemed by king James V. who appointed him one of his privy council.

Ibidem, and
Crawfurd.

By his charter in the public register, he appears to have been possessed of an immense estate.

He got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Fotherty, and others, in the shires of Ross and Inverness, dated 25th May 1532.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

And a charter of the lands of Kinloch, Banquhare, Inverquhory, &c. united to the barony of Eleandounan, 30th August 1538.

Ibidem,

Another charter of the lands of Lagane, Killenane, Athedrome, Bravane, &c. 12th December 1540.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands of Meikle Brawne, &c. which afterwards became one of the titles and chief seats of his family. The charter is dated 15th September 1541.

Ibidem.

And lastly, he got a charter from queen Mary, *Johanni MacKenzie de Kintail, et Elizabethæ Grant sue sponse*, of the lands of Loch-bryne, with the fishings, the lands of Calcaloid and Dryne, &c. 13th September 1543.

Ibidem.

He was a faithful subject to queen Mary, and though an old man, he fought gallantly at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547.

MacKenzie's
hist. p. 152.

He died before the year 1554, and by the said

faid Elizabeth, a daughter of the laird of Grant, he left issue a son and successor,

X. KENNETH, the tenth baron, who got a charter under the great seal, *Kennetho MacKenzie de Braban, filio et heredi Johannis MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the lands and barony of Lochalsh, and others, in the shires of Ross and Inverness, dated 24th November 1554.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John second earl of Athole, by lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Colin earl of Argyle, by whom he had two sons and five daughters.

1. *Colin*, his heir.

2. *Roderick* or *Rorie*, ancestor of the MacKenzies of Redcastle, Kincraig, Rosend, &c.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married, 1st, to Alexander MacDonald of Glengary; 2dly, to Alexander Chisholm of Comer.

2. *Agnes*, married to Lauchlan MacIntosh of Dunachtane.

3. *Margaret*, married to sir Walter Innes of that ilk.

4. ———, married to David Ross of Balnagowan.

5. *Elizabeth*, married to Walter Urquhart of Cromarty.

He died anno 1568, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. COLIN, eleventh baron, who got a charter under the great seal, *Colino MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the lands and village of Allangrange, and mill thereof, with several others, in the shires of Inverness and Ross, dated 10th July 1574.

He got another charter of the same date, to him and Barbara Grant, his spouse, of the lands of Loch-bryne, &c. &c.

He got other three charters from king James VI. of the lands of Cultileod, Glenshannyth, Kirktown of Fodderty, Balmuldie, Little and Meikle Urie, Auchinslachit, and several others, in the years 1582 and 1583.

He got afterwards two charters of the lands and barony of Allint, the lands of Fyldawick, Ardtelak, Baldicakill, Kirktown of Applecrofs, &c. &c. in the shires of Ross and Inverness, dated 20th January, and 4th February 1591.

He was a staunch loyalist, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary, and fought gallantly for her at the battle of Langside, where her majesty's troops were dispersed; for which he was afterwards obliged to take a remission from the regent.

The king was so much convinced of his worth and merit, that as soon as he took the management of affairs into his own hands, he

nominated him one of his privy-council; and, by his prudent conduct, he did his majesty signal service in quelling several insurrections in the North.

He married, 1st, Barbara, daughter of James Grant of that ilk, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. *Kenneth*, afterwards lord Kintail.

2. Sir *Roderick MacKenzie* of Tarbat, ancestor of the earls of Cromarty. *Vide* that title, page 167th.

3. *Colin MacKenzie*, of whom Kennock and Pitlundie are descended.

4. *Alexander*, who got a charter under the great seal, to him and Jean Fraser his wife, of the lands of Kilcoy, Muren of Drumnamark, &c. dated the 29th day of January 1618; and of him the MacKenzies of Kilcoy, &c. are descended.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Simon lord Lovat.

2. ———, married to Lauchlan MacLean of Dowart.

3. *Mary*, married to Donald MacDonald of Slate.

He married, 2dly, Mary, eldest daughter of Rorie MacKenzie of Davamaluack, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, of whom the MacKenzies of Applecrofs, Coul, Delvin, Allint, &c. are descended.

He died anno 1594, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. KENNETH, twelfth baron, who got a charter under the great seal, *Kennetho MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the church lands of Cullecudden, the lands of Fairne, Wester Culbole, Woodhead, Balmughie, mill of Rosemarkie, *cum officio constabularii episcopatus de Ross*, &c. &c. dated 26th March 1595.

He got another charter of the lands and village of Littlecattell, Ravogie, Kinnellan, &c. in the shires of Ross and Inverness.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Pluscardin, and others, in the shires of Elgin and Forres, erected into a regality. Both charters are dated in the said year 1595.

He afterwards got a charter of the lands and barony of Lochalsh, Lochcarron, the castle of Strome, &c. and another to him and Elizabeth Ogilvie his wife, of the barony of Pluscardin, with the manor and mill thereof, &c. These charters are both dated in March 1607.

He being possessed of an opulent fortune, and a man of good parts, his majesty was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord MacKenzie of Kintail, by patent, dated 19th November 1609.

He

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Stewart's hi-
story of the
royal family,
p. 172.

Crawford and
MacKenzie.

Chart.in pub.
arch. ad ann.
1577.

Ibidem, ad
annum 1566.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Remiss in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Seaforth.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Crawford's
peerage.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart.in cat.
cellaria.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got two charters under the great seal, *Kennetho domino MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the church lands of Cullicudden, &c. with the lands and barony of Lewis, Rasay, Stronway, with the castle, &c. &c. dated in June and July 1610.

He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of George Ross of Balnagowan, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Colin*, his heir.

2. *John*, designed of Lochslyne, who married Barbara, daughter of — MacKenzie of Garloch, by whom he had one daughter, married to sir Norman MacLeod of Bernary, of whom John MacLeod now of Mureavenfide is the representative; but John of Lochslyne dyed without male issue.

Contract between John MacLeod of Mureavenfide, Esq; ad ann. 1641.

1st daughter, *Barbara*, married to Donald lord Reay.

2. *Janet*, married to sir Donald MacDonald of Slate, baronet.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Seaforth.

2. *Thomas MacKenzie* of Pluscarty, a great loyalist, and firm friend of the royal family.

3. *Simon*, of Lochslyne, father of the great sir George MacKenzie of Rosehaugh, king's advocate, &c.

His daughter, *Sibilla*, was married to John MacLeod of that ilk.

He died in March 1611, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. COLIN, second lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Colino domino Kintail*, of many lands, *et de officio mari infra comitatum de Ross*, in the shire of Inverness, dated in the years 1621 and 1622.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of worth, honour and merit, and a great favourite of king James VI. who was pleased further to dignify him with the title of earl of Seaforth, by patent to him and his heirs-male, dated 3d December 1623.

Diploma ibidem, hæredibus masculis.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *Colino comiti de Seaforth*, of the twenty-seven merk land of Moydart, the twenty-four merk land of Arafach, &c. &c. in Inverness-shire, dated 13th March 1627.

Ibidem.

He married lady Margaret Seton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to John lord Berrendale, to whom she had George fifth earl of Caithness; 2dly, to Alexander lord Duffus.

2. Lady *Anne*, married, 1st, to Alexander second earl of Balcarras, and had issue; 2dly,

7 Q

to Archibald earl of Argyle, to whom she had no issue.

The earl dying without sons, anno 1633, and John of Lochslyne, his brother-german, dying also without male-issue, as before observed, his estate and honours devolved upon his half-brother being his next heir-male.

XIII. GEORGE, second earl, got three charters under the great seal, *Georgio comiti de Seaforth*, of the lands and barony of Balman-gie, the village and lands of Avachie, the lands of Rasay, the barony of Lewis, and many others, in the years 1635 and 1637.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter, to him and Barbara Forbes, his spouse, of the lands of Lochalsh, &c. dated 4th July 1642.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great integrity, a staunch loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family.

After the murder of the king, he repaired to Holland, was most graciously received by king Charles II. who nominated him principal secretary of state for Scotland, but he did not enjoy that high office long, for he died anno 1651, leaving issue, by the said Barbara, a daughter of Arthur, ninth lord Forbes, two sons and one daughter.

1. *Kenneth*, his heir.

2. Doctor *George MacKenzie*, who hath obliged the world with two volumes of a biography of our learned countrymen; a performance generally esteemed.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, was second wife to John ninth earl of Marr, and had issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. KENNETH, third earl of Seaforth, also an eminent loyalist, who never deserted the interest of the royal family during all the time of the civil war. He was excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, and his estate sequestrated, without the least provision being allowed for the subsistence of his wife and family.

Rescind. acts of parl. and Cromwell's act of indem. ad ann. 1654.

He was at last apprehended, and thrown into prison, where he remained till he was released by the restoration: Soon after which king Charles II. appointed him high sheriff of Ross-shire, by his commission under the great seal, dated 23d April 1662.

Haddington's collections.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir John MacKenzie of Tatbat, Bart. father of George, first earl of Cromarty, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *Kenneth*, his heir.

2. Mr. *John MacKenzie* of Allint.

3. Colonel *Alexander MacKenzie*, who married and had issue.

1st daugh-

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to James lord Duffus.

2. Lady *Anne*.

3. Lady *Isabel*, married, 1st, to Roderick MacLeod of that ilk; 2dly, to sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to Alexander MacDonald of Glengary, and had issue.

Haddington's
collections.

He got a new commission of the sheriffship of Ross, to him and Kenneth his eldest son, dated 31st July 1675; and dying *anno* 1678, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. KENNETH, fourth earl of Seaforth, high sheriff of Ross, a man of great integrity and honour.

He was one of the privy council to king James VII. who appointed him also one of the knights of the most antient order of the thistle, *anno* 1687.

After the revolution, he followed king James both to France and Ireland, and was created marquis of Seaforth; but as his patent had not past the seal, that dignity was never allowed him here.

He married lady Frances Herbert, daughter of William marquis of Powis, by lady Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Edward marquis of Worcester, and by her had a son,

William, his heir, — and a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to — Caryl, Esq;.

He died *anno* 1701, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. WILLIAM, fifth earl of Seaforth, who married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Nicholas Kennet of Coxhow, in Northumberland, Esq; by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *Kenneth*, lord Fortrose.

2. *Ronald*, who died unmarried.

3. *Nichol MacKenzie*, Esq;.

His daughter, lady *Frances*, married to John, representative of the family of Kenmure, and hath issue.

This noble lord had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, for which he was attainted of treason, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He made his escape to France, where he remained till his majesty king George I. was pleased to grant him a pardon for his life, in 1726; upon which he returned to Scotland, and spent the remainder of his days in a quiet retirement, till he died *anno* 1740.

XVII. KENNETH, lord Fortrose, eldest son of earl William, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been sixth earl of Seaforth.

He was elected member of parliament for the burghs of Fortrose, &c. in the years 1641, and for the county of Ross in 1747 and 1754.

He married lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by lady Anne Keith, daughter of William earl Marishal, by whom he had a son,

Kenneth, his heir, — and six daughters.

1. *Margaret*.

2. *Mary*.

3. *Agnes*.

4. *Catharine*.

5. *Frances*.

6. *Euphemia*.

He died *anno* 1762, and was succeeded by

XVIII. KENNETH, his only son, who is now representative of the most noble family of Seaforth, and is the eighteenth generation in a direct male line.

A R M S.

Azure, a stag's head cabossed or.

CREST; on a wreath, a mountain inflamed, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two savages wreathed about their temples and middles with laurel, each holding in his exterior hand a baton erect, with fire issuing out of the top of it, all proper.

MOTTO; *Luceo non uro*.

C H I E F S E A T S,

At the castle of Island Donan in the county of Inverness; and at the castles of Fortrose and Braham, in Ross-shire.

DOUGLAS Earl of SELKIRK.

I. LORD WILLIAM DOUGLAS, eldest son of William first marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Gordon his second wife, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, was by king James I. created a lord of par-

liament, by the titles of earl of Selkirk, lord Dair and Shortcleuch, to him and his heirs-male whatever, by patent dated 4th of August 1646.

He afterwards married Anne dutchess of Hamil-

Chart. in pub.
archiv. ad
hæredes mas-
culos quos-
cunque.

Hamilton, was created duke of Hamilton, and by her had issue seven sons, and three daughters, who all took the name of Hamilton.

1. *James*, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton.
2. Lord *William*, who died without issue.
3. Lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Selkirk.
4. *John*, earl of Ruglane, who died without surviving male issue. *Vide* page 533d of this work.

5. *George*, earl of Orkney, who died also without male issue, *Vide* page 533d.

6. Lord *Basil*, grandfather of Dunbar, now earl of Selkirk, of whom afterwards.

For the other son and daughters, *vide* page 335th of this work.

II. Lord CHARLES, third son of William and Anne duke and dutchess of Hamilton, upon his father's resignation, obtained from king James VII. the titles and honours of earl of Selkirk, with the former precedency, confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal, to him and his heirs-male whatever, dated *anno* 1687, and was second earl of Selkirk.

He also got the command of his brother the earl of Arran's regiment; and coming early into the revolution, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king William. He enjoyed the same office under queen Anne, king George I. and II.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the fourth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, British parliaments, and was appointed sheriff of the county of Lanark.

He dying a bachelor, *anno* 1739, was succeeded by his brother, John earl of Ruglane, who was third earl of Selkirk; but he dying also without male issue, the estate and honours of Selkirk devolved upon Dunbar-Hamilton his next heir-male, being grandson of his brother lord Basil, to whom we now return.

II. Lord BASIL HAMILTON, sixth son of William and Anne, duke and dutchess of Hamilton, was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity.

He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, Bart. by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *William*, who died young.
2. Mr. *Basil*, his heir.

1st daughter *Mary*, married to John Murray of Philiphaugh, Esq; heretible sheriff of the county of Selkirk, and had issue.

2. *Catharine*, married to Thomas earl of

Dundonald, to whom she had a son, William, earl of Dundonald, a youth of great resolution and spirit, who was an officer in the army, and was killed at the taking of Cape Breton, in the year 1758. She had also another son, Basil, who died unmarried, and two daughters, lady Mary and lady Catharine.

Lord Basil died *anno* 1701, and was succeeded by his son,

III. BASIL HAMILTON of Baldoon, Esq; a man of great probity and merit, who married Isabella, daughter of the honourable colonel Alexander MacKenzie, son of Kenneth third earl of Seaforth, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. *Dunbar*, now earl of Selkirk.

2. *Basil*, who died young.

1st daughter, *Mary*, married to Ronald MacDonald of Clanronald, to whom she had a son, who died in infancy.

2. *Elizabeth*, who died young.

IV. DUNBAR, fourth earl of Selkirk, eldest son of Basil of Baldoon, resumed the name of Douglas, the paternal one of his family, upon his succeeding to the honours of Selkirk, in 1745. *Vide* page 597.

He married Helen, third daughter of the honourable John Hamilton Esq; son of Thomas sixth earl of Haddington, by whom he hath two sons, and two daughters.

1. *Sholto-Basil*, who died an infant

2. *Basil-William*, lord Dair.

1st daughter, lady *Isabella*.

2. Lady *Helena*.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *argent*, a heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown or, on a chief *azure* three mullets of the first, for Douglas; 2d *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, for Hamilton; 3d *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a border of the 2d, charged with ten roses of the 1st, for Dunbar of Baldoon.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter a savage wreathed about the loins with laurel; and on the sinister an antelope, both proper.

CREST; a salamander in flames.

MOTTO; *Jamais arriere.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At the castle of Crawford, in the county of Lanark; at St. Mary's-Isle in the stewarty of Kirkcudbright; and at Baldoon in the county of Galloway.

Chart. in pub. archiv hæredibus masculis quibuscunque.

SEMPLE Lord SEMPLE.

THE surname of Semple is of great antiquity in the west of Scotland. They had large possessions in the counties of Lanark, Air, and Renfrew, of which last they were heretable bailies and chamberlains, under the lord high stewards of Scotland, who were superiors of most of that county. They were also sheriffs thereof, whereby they had great authority, dignity, and power over all that part of the country.

The first of them we have found upon record, is,

I. ROBERT de SEMPILL. He flourished in the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1214, and died in 1249.

He is witness to a donation of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, of the church of Largyfs, to the monastery of Paisley, about the year 1246.

Chartulary of Paisley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

He was father of,

II. ROBERT de SEMPILL, who was senescal or chamberlain of Renfrew, in the reign of king Alexander III.

He was witness in a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, together with William Fleming, Maurice Buchanan, &c. about the year 1280.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes MacFarlane, p. 14.

History of the shire of Renfrew, p. 52.

He was witness also to a grant which James lord high steward of Scotland, grandfather of king Robert II. made to Stephen, son of Nicholas, of these lands which formerly belonged to Patrick de Selvinland, lying near where the water of Grief runs into Clyde, &c.

He left issue two sons.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. Thomas de Sempill, a great patriot, and firm friend of king Robert Bruce, from whom he obtained a charter, under the great seal, of several lands in the tenement of Long-Nidderry, then in the crown by the forfeiture of Nicholas de Disponsa, &c.

Charta in rotul. Rob. I.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ROBERT de SEMPILL, senescal of Renfrew, who made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and performed many brave actions in defence of the liberties of his country, under the conduct of that great prince, who, in reward of his merit and faithful services, made him a grant under his great seal, *dilecto et fideli suo Roberto de Sempill, totam terram cum pertinent. in tenemento de Largis, et vicecom. de Ayr, quæ fuit Johan-*

nis de Baliolo, &c. &c. all erected into one free barony, to him and his heirs for ever.

Ibidem.

This Robert was witness to the donation of the church of Largis to the monastery of Paisley, by Walter lord high steward of Scotland, *pro salute anime sue et Marjorie Bruce, quond. sponsa sue, &c. anno* 1318.

Chartulary of Paisley.

He died before the year 1330, leaving issue a son,

IV. WILLIAM de SEMPILL, steward of Renfrew, who succeeded him, and is witness in a ratification of Malcolm fourth earl of Lennox, to the monastery of Paisley, together with Malcolm Fleming, Gilbert Drummane, &c. *anno* 1330.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 152.

In the same year he is witness in another charter of the said earl Malcolm, to sir James Stewart, brother of Walter lord high steward of Scotland.

Ibidem.

In a charter of Adam de Fullerton, William Sempill de Eliotstoun, is a witness, 13th April 1344.

Book of charters, penes MacFarlane.

He is the first of this family we have found designed by the barony of Eliotstoun; but it continued long to be one of their chief titles.

He was succeeded by his son,

V. THOMAS, second lord of Eliotstoun, and steward of Renfrew.

In the confirmation-charter which Robert lord high steward of Scotland, earl of Strathearn, and John lord Kyle, his son and apparent heir, gave to the monastery of Paisley, of the lands of Sanquhar, &c. Thomas de Sempill, *dominus de Eliotstoun*, is a witness, *anno* 1367.

Chartulary of Paisley.

He was father of,

VI. Sir JOHN SEMPILL, third lord of Eliotstoun, who got a charter of confirmation under the great seal, from king Robert II. of the lands and barony of Glassford, and several others in the shire of Lanark, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs whatever of his father Thomas, &c. dated at Dunfermline, 22d day of July 1375.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

In a donation of sir Adam Fullerton of that ilk, out of his lands of Crosbie, to the monastery of Paisley, *Johannes Sempill dominus de Eliotstoun*, is a witness, *anno* 1392.

Chartulary of Paisley.

He is witness in another charter of sir John Blair of Adamstoun, *anno* 1397.

Ibidem.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son, John, his heir,—and a daughter,

Jean,

Jean, married to sir John Stewart, sheriff of Bute, ancestor of the earls of Bute.

VII. JOHN, fourth lord of Eliotstoun, was a man of great parts, and employed in several negotiations of state, which he managed with dexterity and honour.

In a charter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to Dougal MacDougal, of the lands of Yester, John Semple, lord of Eliotstoun, is a witness, *anno* 1409.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners, appointed to treat with the English in 1421, was very active in negotiating the liberty of king James I. and waited upon his majesty at Durham, when he was returning home.

He died before the year 1440, leaving issue a son,

VIII. Sir ROBERT SEMPLE, fifth baron of Eliotstoun, who succeeded him, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James II. with whom he was in great favour.

He obtained from that prince a charter under the great seal, *domino Roberto Semple de Eliotstoun, militi, et Elizabetha sponse sue*, of the lands of Southennan, and others, 31st October 1451.

By the said Elizabeth (but of what family we know not) he left a son and successor,

IX. Sir WILLIAM SEMPLE, sixth baron of Eliotstoun, who, in a precept directed to him by Robert lord Lyle, is designed *Willielmus, filius et haeres domini Roberti Semple de Eliotstoun*, *anno* 1452.

He appears to have been in great favour with king James III. who appointed him sheriff-principal of Renfrew, and from whom he got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Semple, militi*, of the lands and baronies of Eliotstoun, Glassford, Castletoun, &c. 4th October 1474.

He died before the year 1483, leaving issue a son,

X. Sir THOMAS, seventh baron of Eliotstoun, who succeeded him. He was a faithful subject to king James III. and is designed *vicecomes de Renfrew*, at the parliament held at Edinburgh, in February 1483.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John first lord Rofs, by whom he had a son,

Sir John, afterwards lord Semple, — and two daughters.

1. Margaret, married to Robert Crawford of Kilbirny.

2. Marian, married to sir John Stewart of Glanderstoun.

Sir Thomas being steady in his loyalty, accompanied his royal master to the field of Bannockburn, where they both lost their lives, *anno* 1488.

He was succeeded by his son,

XI. Sir JOHN SEMPLE, eighth baron of Eliotstoun, a man of great parts, worth and honour, who, in reward of his own merit, and the loyalty and sufferings of his ancestors, was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Semple, in the first year of the reign of king James IV. 1488.

He appears, by his charters under the great seal, to have been possessed of a great estate.

He got two charters from king James IV. *Johanni domino Semple*, of the lands of Montgrenan, and several others, *anno* 1495.

He got afterwards other three charters of the lands of Eliotstoun, Castletoun, Shuterflat, Hairspenneld, Nether-Penneld, Barr in Kilbarchan, Whitelands, Bordland, Craiginfeoch, Southennen, the barony of Glassford, &c. in the shires of Renfrew, Air, and Lanark, in the years 1501 and 1503; all erected into the lordship and barony of Semple, in 1505.

He afterwards got two charters, under the great seal, of several other lands, in 1506 and 1508; and a third, wherein he got them all *de novo* united into the barony of Semple, *anno* 1511.

He founded and largely endowed a chapel near his castle of Semple, *anno* 1505, and afterwards mortified ten marks *per annum* for a chaplain to it, *anno* 1509.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Colville of Ochiltree, by whom he had two sons.

1. William, his heir.

2. Gabriel, who got a charter under the great seal, *Gabrieli Semple fratri germano Willielmi domini Semple, castri et fortalicii de Cathcart*, &c. 23d December 1545. He was ancestor of the Semples of Cathcart.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of James Crichton of Ruthvendenny, by whom he had no issue.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, and was there slain with his royal leader, *anno* 1513.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. WILLIAM, second lord Semple, a man of great honour, prudence, and sagacity, and highly esteemed by king James V. who made him one of his privy council, and justiciar in the regality of Paisley.

He got two charters under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Semple, et Elizabetha Arnot sue sponse*, of the lands of Auchin-flower, &c.

Crawford's peerage.

Ibidem, and hist. of Renfrew.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart.in pub. archiv. and Keith's bishops, p. 288.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Crawford's Peerage, and Hist. of Renfrew.

Chart.in pub. archivis.

in

in Renfrew, Previck, &c. in Air-shire, in the years 1523 and 1529.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got also two charters from king James V. of many other lands and baronies, in the shires of Renfrew, Air, and Lanark, in 1539.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter from queen Mary, of the five pound land of Belltrees, in October 1545; and another of the twenty pound land of Drumrye, Dalmure, &c. in October 1546.

Rymer, tom.
XV. p. 4.

At a meeting of a great number of the Scotch nobility, concerning a marriage between Mary queen of Scots and prince Edward of England, William lord Semple was one of those who agreed to the treaty, anno 1543.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh first earl of Eglington, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Robert, his heir.

2. David, ancestor of the Semples of Craighetts; a branch whereof settled in Spain above a hundred years ago, flourish there with lustre to this day, and value themselves of being sprung from the illustrious house of Semple.

Crawford's
peerage.

1st daughter, Helen, married to Alan third lord Cathcart.

2. Mary, married to sir John Stirling of Keir.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Arnot of that ilk, an ancient family in the county of Fife.

He married, 3dly, Marian, daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Hazlehead; but by these two last he had no issue.

He died anno 1548, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XIII. ROBERT, third lord Semple, who, in his father's lifetime, got two charters under the great seal; the first, *Roberto, filio et baredi apparenti Willielmi domini Semple*, of many lands, in *vitali redditu*; the other appointing him constable, and keeper of the castle of Douglas, then in the crown by forfeiture; both dated in October 1533.

Ibidem.

He got also six charters more under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Semple, &c. the lands of Cruikston, Dernlie, and many others, in the years 1543, 1545, 1546, and 1547.

This lord was a man of great spirit and resolution, and fought gallantly against the enemies of his country at the battle of Pinkie, where he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was long confined in England.

He continued loyal, and most dutiful to queen Mary, till after the murder of king

Henry. He then entered into a bond of association, with several others of the nobility, to defend the young king against all mortals, &c. and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the regent Murray's party, raised a considerable number of his vassals and followers, and fought upon their head at the battle of Langside, where the queen's army was routed and dispersed.

The regent, in reward of his faithful services, bestowed upon him for life the dissolved abbay of Paisley, anno 1569; of which the brave and loyal lord Claud Hamilton had been forfeited, for his inviolable attachment to the interest of queen Mary.

Hist. of Ren-
frew, Craw-
ford's peer-
age, &c.

He married, 1st, Isabel, daughter of sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. Robert, master of Semple.

2. Andrew, ancestor of the Semples of Bruntshiel and Millbank.

1st daughter, Grizel, married to James Hamilton of Stanhouse, and had issue.

2. Margaret, married, 1st, to John Hamilton of Broomhill, ancestor of lord Belhaven; 2dly, to John Whiteford of that ilk.

3. Janet, married to Hugh Montgomery of Hazlehead, and had issue.

4. ———, married to Alexander Fleming of Barrochan.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Carlyle, a daughter of the family of Torthorald, by whom he had one son,

John, ancestor of the Semples of Belltrees, still subsisting, ——— also three daughters.

Crawford's
peerage.

1. Jean, married to James third lord Ross.

2. Grizel, married to John Blair of that ilk.

3. Dorothy, married to sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly.

They all had issue.

He died in an advanced age, anno 1571.

XIV. ROBERT, master of Semple, eldest son and apparent heir of Robert the third lord, married Barbara, daughter of Archibald Preston of Valleyfield, and died anno 1569, leaving issue a son,

Ibidem.

XV. ROBERT, who succeeded his grandfather, anno 1571, and was fourth lord Semple.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto nepoti et baredi Roberti domini Semple*, of the lands and barony of Semple, Craiginfloch, and others, in the shires of Renfrew and Air, dated 15th December 1572.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got another charter, *Roberto domino Semple*, of the lands and barony of Glasford, &c. in Lanarkshire, 11th June 1573.

Ibidem.

He was a man of good parts, great integrity,

ty, and highly esteemed by king James VI. who sent him ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain, where he acquitted himself with honour and reputation; but as he still professed the Roman catholic religion, he never enjoyed any public offices of state, notwithstanding his merit, and the large share he had of his majesty's favour.

He married, 1st, lady Agnes Montgomery, daughter of Hugh third earl of Eglington, by whom he had a son,

Hugh, his heir, — and four daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk.

2. *Barbara*, married to sir Colin Lawmont of Innerne.

3. *Grizel*, married to John Logan of Raifs.

4. *Margaret*, married to Robert Brisbane of Bishoptoun.

They all had issue.

He married, 2dly, dame Johanna de Evie-land, a lady of the Low Countries, by whom he had a son,

Sir *William Semple* of Letterkeny, who settled in Ireland, where he married, and had issue only one daughter, married to sir Francis Hamilton, knight.

He died *anno* 1611, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. *HUGH*, fifth lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Hugoni domino Semple, et Francisco ejus filio, terrarum baronia de Craiginfeoch, &c. &c.* 22d February 1634.

He was a man of great abilities, worth and honour.

He never went to court, nor meddled in any public affairs, but lived close at home, in great splendor and magnificence.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Abercorn, by whom he had one daughter,

Marian, married to sir George Preston of Valleyfield.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Francis ninth earl of Errol, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *Francis*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *Archibald Semple* of Dykehead.

4. *James*, who went into holy orders abroad.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William second lord Mordington.

2. *Jean*, married to William Menzies of Pitfoddils.

He died *anno* 1637, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. *FRANCIS*, sixth lord Semple, who

married lady Elizabeth Seton, daughter of George earl of Winton, but dying without issue, *anno* 1644, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Charta penes dom. Semple, et in cancellaria.

XVII. *ROBERT*, seventh lord Semple, a man of great integrity and honour. Though he never meddled, nor was concerned in any affairs of state, yet he suffered greatly on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell, for being a malignant, (as the loyalists were then called) in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's printed act of indemnity.

He married Anne Douglas, daughter of James first lord Mordington, brother of William first marquis of Douglas, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, master of Semple, a youth of great hopes and spirit, who died unmarried in the 18th year of his age.

2. *Francis*, afterwards lord Semple.

1st daughter, *Anne*, carried on the line of this family, of whom more hereafter.

2. *Jean*, married to Alexander Sinclair of Roslin, and had issue.

He died *anno* 1675, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. *FRANCIS*, eighth lord Semple, who was, by the care of his noble relations, educated in the protestant religion, came to court, and took his place in parliament in the end of the reign of king Charles II. where none of his ancestors had sat from the reformation to that time, they having been all of the Roman catholic persuasion.

He was retoured heir to his father 14th October 1680.

Retourincancellaria.

He married Grizel, daughter of sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, ancestor of the earl of Roseberry; but dying without issue, *anno* 1684, his estate and honours devolved upon Anne his eldest sister, and heir of line, to whom we now return,

XVIII. *ANNE*, baroness of Semple, eldest daughter of Robert the seventh lord, succeeded to the estate and honours of Semple, as above observed, and married Francis Abercromby of Fetterner, descended of the antient family of Abercromby of that ilk, in Fifeshire, who, by king James VII. was created lord Glasford for life, *anno* 1685.

Chartaincancellaria.

Vide title lord Glasford. page 286.

By him she had issue five sons and one daughter.

1. *Francis*, afterwards lord Semple.

2. Captain *Robert*, who was killed in the wars abroad, without issue.

3. *John*,

3. *John*, who succeeded to the honours of Semple, as will be shown hereafter.

4. *Alexander*, who died in childhood.

5. *Hugh*, father of the present lord, of whom afterwards.

Their daughter, *Jean*, died unmarried.

Charta incan-
cellaria.

There is in the public register, a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, upon the resignation of Anne baroness of Semple; containing an entail of the lands and barony of Semple, to and in favours of herself, and her husband in liferent, and in fee to Francis her eldest son, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Robert the second son, then to John the third son, then to Alexander the fourth son, and their heirs-male; which failing, to the heirs-female of the said four brothers respective, the eldest always secluding the younger, and succeeding without division, &c. &c. The confirmation is dated the 16th May 1688.

But it must here be observed, that Hugh the fifth son was born after the making of this entail.

Anne baroness of Semple died *anno* 1691, and was succeeded in the estate and honours of Semple by her eldest son,

XIX. FRANCIS, ninth lord Semple, a man of great honour and integrity, who took his place in the first parliament of queen Anne, *anno* 1703, and always stood up firmly for what he believed to be for the good of his country, and liberties thereof.

He opposed the union with all his interest, and voted against every article of it.

He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother,

XIX. JOHN, third son of the baroness, who was tenth lord Semple; but he dying also without issue, the estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIX. HUGH, fifth son of the baroness, who was eleventh lord Semple.

He went into the army when a young man, and served with great reputation in queen Anne's wars, both in Flanders and Spain.

In the year 1718, he was major to the 26th regiment, and was appointed colonel to the 42d regiment, *anno* 1740, with which he went abroad in the year 1743 to Flanders, where he and his regiment acquired great glory, having always distinguished themselves in every battle they were engaged in against the French.

He commanded in the town of Aeth, when it was besieged by the French, made a gallant defence, and returned to Britain that

same year, when he was appointed colonel of the 25th regiment, the command whereof he enjoyed till his death.

At the battle of Cullodden, in 1746, he had the command of the left wing of the king's army, where he acted as a brigadier general. He remarkably signalized himself for his conduct and bravery, and had no small share of the glory acquired by the king's troops against the highlanders, in that memorable engagement.

After this battle, the lord Semple commanded in Aberdeen, and there lost his life, by the tendon of his arm being pricked, when he was let blood.

He married Sarah Gaskall, daughter and co-heiress of ——— Gaskall, Esq; in the county of Lancashire, by whom he had issue five sons and six daughters.

1. *John*, now lord Semple.

2. *George*, a captain in the army.

3. *Hugh*, also a captain in the army.

4. *Philip*, who died young.

5. *Ralph*, who died at sea.

1st daughter, *Sarah*, married to Patrick Crawford of Auchinames, who died *anno* 1750, leaving issue one daughter.

2. *Jean*.

3. *Betty*, who died young.

4. *Anne*, married to doctor Adam Austin, physician in Edinburgh, to whom she has one son and four daughters.

5. *Marian*.

6. *Rebecca*.

Lord Hugh was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. JOHN, twelfth lord Semple, who married Janet Dunlop, only daughter and heiress of ——— Dunlop of Bishoptoun, Esq; by whom he hath a son,

Hugh, master of Semple, ——— and a daughter,

A R M S.

Argent, a cheveron cheque *gules*, and of the first, accompanied with three bugles *fable*, garnished of the second.

CREST; on a wreath, a stag's head proper, attired *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two grey hounds *argent*, each having a plain collar *gules*.

MOTTO; *Keep tryste*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At Semple-house, in Renfrew-shire, on the river Clyde.

SINCLAIR

SINCLAIR Lord SINCLAIR.

AS the origin of the great and illustrious name of Sinclair, is to be found under the title of Sinclair earl of Orkney, page 529th of this work, we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

William third earl of Orkney, who was also earl of Caithness. He lived in the reigns of king James I. II. and III. and had to his first wife lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Douglas, by lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. By her he had one son,

William, the first of this family,—and a daughter,

Lady Catharine Sinclair, married to Alexander duke of Albany.

For his second marriage, and the children thereof, vide page 532d.

I. WILLIAM, eldest son of William earl of Orkney, &c.

Though he did not succeed to his father in his titles of honour, yet we have undoubted proof of his being his eldest son, and he certainly obtained considerable possessions in lands.

This appears by an infestment produced in parliament, given by king James II. *dilecto consanguineo suo Gulielmo de Sancto Claro, filio et heredi apparenti Gulielmi, comitis Orcadia et Cathania*, of the lands and barony of Newburgh, and several others, in Aberdeenshire, 16th March 1459.

He got also, upon his brother's resignation, the lands of Dysart, Coulland, Ravenscraig, &c. which is instructed by a contract, wherein his brothers William and sir Oliver, acknowledge him to be their elder brother, anno 1481.

He married lady Elizabeth Lesly, daughter of George earl of Rothes, by Christian Haliburton, his second wife, daughter of Walter lord of Dirleton. By her he had issue a son and successor,

II. HENRY, who was created lord Sinclair in the end of the reign of king James III. or beginning of that of king James IV. He got a charter under the great seal, *Henrico domino Sinclair, et Margareta Hepburn, sua sponsa*, of the lands of Coulland, *cum fortalicio de Ravenscraig*, the lands of Carberry, Woolstoun, Balbugy, &c. 4th December 1488.

At the first parliament, held by king James IV. in Edinburgh, it is declared by our sove-

reign lord the king, and the estates of parliament, that this Henry is son and heir of William of Sinclair, eldest son and heir of William earl of Orkney and Caithness; that he is chief of the blood, and that he and his successors are to be called lords Sinclair in time-coming, with all the dignities, immunities and privileges thereto belonging, 14th January 1489.

He got another charter under the great seal, to him and his said spouse, of the lands and barony of Dysart, Ravenscraig, &c. 9th January 1493.

He afterwards obtained from king James IV. a lease of the lands and lordship of Orkney and Zetland, and was made justiciar and keeper of the castle of Kirkwall, all for payment of 550 merks *per annum*, anno 1501.

He sat as peer in the parliament called to meet at Edinburgh, in February 1504.

He got a charter under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Newburgh, mill thereof, and fishing on the water of Ithane, &c. 3d March 1508.

He got another charter of an annuity out of the lands of Logyrate, 21st August 1511.

By the said lady Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Patrick earl of Bothwell, he had a son, William, his heir,—and three daughters.

1. Catharine, married to sir David Wemyss of that ilk.

2. Helen, married to James, fourth lord Ogilvie of Airly.

3. Jean, married to Alexander master of Crawford, son and apparent heir of David, seventh earl of Crawford.

He was a man of spirit and resolution, and accompanied king James IV. to the field of Flowdon, where he was slain with his royal leader, and many of his brave countrymen, on the 9th September 1513.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. WILLIAM, second lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Sinclair, et Elizabetha Keith sponsa sua*, of the lands and barony of Newburgh, &c. in Aberdeenshire, dated 17th April 1524.

Also a charter of several other lands in the same county, all united to the barony of Newburgh, 15th May 1533.

And another charter, to him and his said lady, of the lands of Woolstoun, Carberry, Balbugie, &c. 28th June 1547.

By the said lady Elizabeth Keith, daughter of

Records of parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Records of parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

of

Records of parliament.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Sinclair.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

of William earl Marishal, he had issue two sons.

1. *Henry*, his heir.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

2. *Magnus*, who got a charter under the great seal, *Magno Sinclair, filio legitimo Willielmi domini Sinclair, et Mariote Bruce sponse sue*, of part of the lands of Kinninmonth, in Fife, dated 6th December 1561; but we can give no account of his posterity.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

IV. *HENRY*, third lord, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Henrico magistro de Sinclair*, of the lands and barony of Dyfart, town and manor thereof, dated 14th November 1548.

Ibidem.

He got also a charter of the lands and barony of Ravenscraig, and others, of the same date with the preceeding one.

M. S. in the
lawiers libra-
ry Edinburgh.

He was a great favourer of the reformation, and was one of the lords that sat in the convention, when the protestant religion was established, *anno* 1560; yet he was a firm and steady friend of queen Mary, and was one of those noble lords who entered into a bond of association, to stand by, and defend her majesty against all mortals, *anno* 1568.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
arch. ad ann.
1560.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William seventh lord Forbes, by whom he had a son, *James*, master of Sinclair, ——— and a daughter,

Helen, married to Andrew Kinninmonth of that ilk.

He lived to a great age, and died *anno* 1601.

Ibidem.

V. *JAMES*, only son and apparent heir of Henry third lord Sinclair, got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo magistro de Sinclair*, of the lands and barony of Ravenscraig, Dyfart, and Newburgh, with the fishing upon the water of Ithane, &c. dated 14th July 1577.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the barony of Dyfart, mill thereof, and the right of patronage annexed thereto, dated 5th July 1592.

He married lady Isabel Lesly, daughter of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, by whom he had two sons.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Patrick*, who succeeded his brother.

He died before his father, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

VI. *JAMES*, who succeeded also to his grandfather, *anno* 1601, was fourth lord Sinclair; but he dying soon thereafter, without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VI. *PATRICK*, fifth lord Sinclair, who

married Margaret, daughter of sir John Cockburn of Ormiston, by whom he had a son,

Crawford's
peerage.

John, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Julian, married to sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the earl of Breadalbane.

He died *anno* 1615, and was succeeded by his son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

VII. *JAMES*, sixth lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Sinclair*, of the baronies of Ravenscraig, Newburgh, &c. &c. dated the penult day of July 1631.

He got also a charter, to him and Mary Wemyss, his sponse, of several other lands, dated 26th June 1637.

Ibidem.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he appeared first to be on the parliament's side, and was by them appointed one of their committee, and a privy councillor for life, *anno* 1641.

Rescinded
acts of parlt.

He was also one of the committee of estates, in the years 1644 and 1645, and colonel of the Fife regiment of horse; but being a sincere loyalist, he was concerned in duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648, and was afterwards, for his attachment to the interest of the royal family, excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

Ibidem, and
Cromwell's
act of indem-
nity.

He married lady Mary, daughter of John earl of Wemyss, by whom he had only one daughter,

Catharine, to whom, with consent of the crown, he conveyed both his estate and honours, and was accordingly succeeded by,

VIII. *CATHARINE*, baroness of Sinclair, only daughter and sole heiress of John the sixth lord, who was married to sir John Sinclair of Herdmanston, by whom she had a son,

IX. *HENRY*, who, succeeding to both the estate and honours of his grandfather, was seventh lord Sinclair.

He got a charter, or diploma, under the great seal, from king Charles II. confirming all the honours, dignities, privileges, &c. enjoyed by his predecessors lords Sinclair, with the former precedence, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John, Robert, George, and Matthew Sinclairs, successively brothers-german to the said sir John of Herdmanston, and the heirs-male of their bodies; which all failing, to the said Henry his nearest heirs-male whatever, 1st June 1677.

Diploma is
cancellaria.

He was a man of great probity and honour, and invariably attached to the interest of the Stewart family. At the convention of estates in 1689, when he saw they were determined to forfeit king James VII. and settle the crown on

on the prince of Orange, he took a protest against their proceedings, and left the house.

He married Grizel, daughter of sir James Cockburn of that ilk, by whom he had five sons and five daughters.

1. *John*, master of Sinclair.
2. General *James Sinclair*.
3. Major *William Sinclair*, who died without issue.

4. *Henry Sinclair*, Esq;.

5. *Matthew*, died without issue.

1st daughter, *Grizel*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

2. *Catharine*, married to sir John Erskine of Alva, baronet, and had issue.

3. *Mary*, married to sir William Baird of Newbyth.

4. *Elizabeth*, who was third wife to David earl of Wemyss, to whom she had issue two daughters, one married to the earl of Sutherland, the other to the earl of Murray.

5. *Anne*.

Henry lord Sinclair died in 1723 or 1724.

X. *JOHN*, master of Sinclair, eldest son of lord Henry, had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, for which he was attainted of treason, and made his escape beyond sea, but was afterwards pardoned for his life, *anno* 1726. He returned home, and had it not been for his attainder, would have been eighth lord Sinclair.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Galloway, countess dowager of Southesk; 2dly, Emilia, daughter of lord George Murray, brother of the duke of Athole, but died without issue, *anno* 1750.

Lord Henry, having survived his son the master's attainder for several years, conveyed and settled his estate upon his second son,

X. General *JAMES SINCLAIR*, but he restored it to his brother, when he obtained his pardon, and succeeded him at his death.

He betook himself early to a military life, served with great reputation for many years, and rose to the highest rank in the army.

He was twice member of parliament for Sutherland, three times for the burghs of Dysart, Kinghorn, &c. and at last for the county of Fife.

He married Janet, daughter of sir David Dalrymple of Hales, king's advocate, widow of sir John Baird of Newbyth, by whom he had no children; and none of his brothers having any issue, he therefore settled his estate upon James Paterfon, Esq; son of Grizel, his eldest sister, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

X. *GRIZEL*, eldest daughter of Henry seventh lord Sinclair, married to John Paterfon of Prestonhall, Esq; eldest son of John archbishop of Glasgow, by whom she had a son, Colonel *James*,——— and three daughters.

1. *Barbara*.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Thomson of Charleton, Esq;.

3. *Grizel*, died unmarried.

XI. *JAMES*, only son of Grizel, eldest daughter of Henry seventh lord Sinclair, upon the death of the general in the year 1762, succeeded to the estate of Sinclair, and now carries the name and arms of that family.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *azure*, a ship at anchor, her oars erect in saltire, within a double tressure, with flowers de lis counter-floree, *or*; 2d and 3d, *azure*, a ship under sail *or*; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon *argent*, charged with a cross, engrailed *fable*.

CREST; on a wreath, a swan *argent*, having a ducal collar and chain *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two griffins proper, armed and beaked *or*.

MOTTO; *Fight*.

C H I E F S E A T,

At Dysart in Fifeshire.

SOMERVILLE Lord SOMERVILLE.

THE Somervilles are of Norman extraction, and came over to Britain with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066.

The rank they bore in Normandy intitled them to the highest regard of their prince; the considerable commands they had in the

army, and their gallant behaviour in England, gave them a just claim to a share of the conquests of that country; and accordingly,

I. Sir *GUALTER*, or *WALTER* de *SOMERVILLE*, obtained from the Conqueror, (hav-

Roll of Battle
Abbey, du
Moulin's hist.
of Normandy,
and Dugdale's
baronage of
England.

(having been one of his chief commanders) the whole lordship and territory of Whitchnour, in the county of Stafford, where he settled, as also Somerville Aston in Gloucestershire. He was progenitor of all the Somervilles in Great Britain.

He lived after the year 1100, and left issue several sons.

Dugdale's baronage.

1. Sir *Walter de Somerville*, who succeeded him in the lordship of Whitchnour, and carried on the line of that great and opulent family, which flourished with lustre in England for many ages. He lived in the reigns of king Henry I. and king Stephen, and of him was lineally descended sir Philip de Somerville, lord of Whitchnour, who made a considerable figure in the reigns of kings Henry IV. and V. and was so famous for his great hospitality, that he is recorded for having given a flitch of bacon as a reward to any husband and wife, who could say that they never had the least difference, nor contradicted one another within the space of twelve months after marriage, &c. The figure of a flitch of bacon, neatly carved on wood, is at this day in Whitchnour house, near Litchfield, now the seat of — Offby, Esq; but the male line of the Whitchnour family is long since extinct, having ended in a single daughter, married to the great Stafford duke of Buckingham, constable of England, forfeited and beheaded in Henry the VIII's time.

Addison's works.

Sir Gualter's second son was,

2. *William*, of whom all the Somervilles in Scotland are descended, as will be shown hereafter.

3. *Roger*, who got from his father the barony of Aston in Gloucestershire, which, after him, was called Somerville Aston, &c.

Dugdale's hist. of Warwickshire, and Archer's hist. of Gloucestershire.

Sir John of Somerville-Aston, son or grandson of Roger, flourished in the reign of king Henry III. and married Cecilia de Limefie, with whom he got the manor of Stockton, and several other considerable possessions in Warwickshire.

Dugdale, vol. II. p. 688.

Sir William of Somerville-Aston lineally descended of the above sir John, about the year 1607, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Humphry Ferrers, descended of William lord Ferrers of Groby, second son of William Ferrers earl of Derby, by Margaret, daughter of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, by Helen, daughter of Alan lord of Galloway, and Margaret, eldest daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, brother of king William the Lion, &c.

The late William Somerville, Esq; of Edston in Warwickshire, and Somerville-Aston, in Gloucestershire, who was author of that celebrated poem called the Chace, was his li-

neal heir; but having no issue, and desiring to continue his estate in this antient family, in the year 1730, concluded a bargain with the present lord Somerville, for the reversion of his estates at his death, which took place in the year 1742, and since his accession thereto, he hath greatly improved and beautified it.

We now return to the progenitor of the Somervilles in Scotland.

II. *WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE*, second son of the first sir Gualter, having contracted a friendship with king David I. when in England, came with him to Scotland, and being highly esteemed, and in great favour with that prince, he bestowed upon him the lands and barony of Carnwath, in the county of Lanark, to him and his heirs for ever.

Nisbet's append. p. 79.

He appears to have been much about the king's person, being witness to most of the grants and donations of that good prince to the religious, particularly (with many others of the nobility) to the foundation-charter of the abbacy of Melrofs, anno 1136.

Chartulary of Melrofs penes MacFarlane.

Also to his donations to the monasteries of Dunfermline, Kelso and Melrofs.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 162. 165. 184. &c.

In a donation of king David, *Deo et ecclesie Sancti Andrea de Kilrymont*, William de Somerville, Robert bishop of St. Andrews, John bishop of Glasgow, William Comyn chancellor of Scotland, &c. are witnesses, ante annum 1147, in which year John bishop of Glasgow died.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes eund. p. 227.

He is witness also to another donation, together with prince Henry, the king's son, who died anno 1152.

Ibid. p. 238.

Likeways to other two charters *Henrici filii regis David, donationum super Swyntun monachis Sancti Cuthberti*, &c. wherein William de Somerville, Herbert great chamberlain of Scotland, &c. are witnesses, ante annum 1148, in or before which year Herbert the chamberlain died.

Origin. writs of Coldinghame, penes eund. p. 12. and 13.

He left issue two sons.

1. *William de Somerville*.

2. *Walter de Somerville*, who is witness to a charter of confirmation of king Malcolm IV. together with Herbert bishop of Glasgow, *donationum de Harwold*, &c. inter 1154 et 1160.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 385.

He died before 1162, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. *WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE*, who made a great figure at the courts of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion.

He is witness in a charter of king Malcolm's with Herbert bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1164.

Ibid. p. 384.

Also

Chartulary of
St. Andrews,
penes eun-
dem, p. 249.
and 255.

Also to two charters of donations to the
priory of St. Andrews, with the same prelate,
ante annum 1164.

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
p. 184.

And to another charter of king Malcolm's,
of a donation to the monastery of Dunferm-
line, *inter 1160 et 1165.*

Chartulary of
Kelso, penes
eund. p. 150.

He is witness likewise to the division of
the lands of Molla, together with Hugh de
Morville, David Olifard, &c. *circa annum*
1170.

Ibid. p. 219.
322-325, &c.

He is witness to many other donations to
the monastery of Kelso by king William the
Lion; and by Alan, son of Walter lord high
steward of Scotland, &c. *inter 1170 et 1198.*

M. S. hist. of
the family of
Somerville,
penes dom.
Somerville.

He obtained from king William a grant of
the lands and barony of Linton, in Roxburgh-
shire, *anno 1174*, for killing, as is said, a mon-
strous serpent that greatly infested the neigh-
bourhood. It is also said that this William
was the king's falconer.

He left issue a son and successor,

III. WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE, design-
ed baron of Carnwath and Linton. He was
in great favour with king Alexander II. who
particularly distinguished him at his marriage,
being one of the nobles appointed by that
king to exercise at a tournament at the castle
of Roxburgh, where, for agility and strength
of body, he was excelled by none.

Ibidem.

Principal con-
tract penes
dom. Somer-
ville.

He married Margaret, daughter of Walter
of Newbigging, lord of Dunfyre, by whom
he had a son,

Sir William, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to sir Archibald Camp-
bell of Lochow, of whom all the earls and
dukes of Argyle are descended.

Chronicle of
Melrofs, pe-
nes MacFar-
lane.

He died *anno 1242*, was buried at Mel-
rofs, and succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE, de-
signed *dominus de Linton*, who was highly e-
steemed by king Alexander III. from whom
he had the honour of knighthood conferred
upon him.

M. S. hist. of
the family.

He remarkably distinguished himself at the
battle of Largs in Cunninghame, where king
Alexander III. commanded in person, and ob-
tained a glorious victory over Haco king of
Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a
numerous army, *anno 1263.*

Ibidem.

Chartulary of
Kelso, p. 149.

In a charter of Henricus de Halyburton, of
the lands of Molla, to the monastery of Kel-
so, sir William de Somerville, Nicholas de
Rutherfoord, &c. are witnesses, *anno 1270.*

History of the
fam. wherein
the bond is
fully narrat-
ed.

He is witness also to a bond of man-rent be-
twixt sir Walter of Newbigging, and sir Da-
vid of Towie, *anno 1281.*

This William de Somerville, *cum consilio*
Willielmi patris sui, gave to the episcopal see

7 T

of Glasgow, *pro salute anime sue, &c. ecclesi-
am de Carnwath, &c.*

Chartulary of
Glasgow.

He lived to a great age, died *anno 1282*,
and was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir THOMAS de SOMERVILLE, de-
signed *dominus de Linton et Carnwath*, who
was one of the great barons of Scotland, that
agreed and wrote to king Edward I. about
the marriage of queen Margaret (daughter to
the king of Norway, grand-child of king A-
lexander III. undoubted heir to the crown of
Scotland) with prince Edward, *anno 1290.*

Rymer's fœd.
Angliæ, tom.
II. p. 472.

Though this sir Thomas was compelled,
with many of his countrymen, to swear feal-
ty to king Edward I. of England, in the years
1294 and 1296, for lands lying in different
counties; yet we find he embraced the first
opportunity of endeavouring to shake off the
English yoke. He joined the brave sir Wil-
liam Wallace, and had no small share of the
glory acquired by that great man, in defence
of the liberties of his country.

Prynne's col-
lections, vol.
III. p. 649.
and 654.

He made several donations to the religious
at Melrofs, out of his barony of Linton.

Chronicle of
Melrofs.

He died about the year 1300, leaving issue
two sons.

1. Sir Walter, his heir.

2. Sir John de Somerville, who was a great
patriot, a firm and steady friend of king Ro-
bert Bruce, under whom he performed many
brave actions in the service of his country.

Abercromb.
vol. I. p. 571.
576, &c.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir WALTER de SOMERVILLE, *do-
minus de Linton et Carnwath*, who was one of
the greatest warriors of his time. He joined
king Robert Bruce, and never forsook him in
his greatest distress.

He married Giles, only daughter and heir-
ess of sir John Herring, with whom he got
the lands of Gilmerton, Drum, Goodtrees, &c.

Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 79.
and writs of
the family of
Somerville.

By her he had issue three sons.

1. Sir James, his heir.

2. Sir Thomas, who succeeded his brother.

3. Richard de Somerville, who is witness
to a charter of Duncan earl of Lennox, *anno*
1340.

Chartulary of
Lennox, pe-
nes MacFar-
lane, p. 66.

Sir Walter died *anno 1330*, and was suc-
ceeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir JAMES SOMERVILLE, who,
like many of his brave ancestors, was a true
patriot, a gallant soldier, and accompanied
king David in his unfortunate expedition in-
to England, where he lost his life at the bat-
tle of Durham, *anno 1346*; and leaving no issue,
was succeeded by his brother,

Abercrombie
& Nisbet, &c.

VIII. Sir THOMAS SOMERVILLE of Lin-
ton,

ton and Carnwath, who was no less a steady friend to king David Bruce than his father had been to king Robert.

Rymer's fæd. Angliæ, tom. V. p. 791.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 395. and 497.

M.S. hist. of the family.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

M. S. hist. of the family.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 35.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

He also attended the king into England, and behaved with the utmost resolution and conduct at the battle of Durham, where his royal master was taken prisoner; but he had the good fortune to escape; and being a man of great parts, was sent into England by the estates of the kingdom, to treat about the king's liberty, *anno* 1354.

He was also appointed one of the commissioners, together with William earl of Douglas, the earls of March, Marr, &c. to treat with the English, *super negotiis David de Bruis*, *anno* 1362; and again, with several others, in 1366.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Douglas, designed *de Loudonia*, ancestor of the earls of Morton, by whom he had issue three sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *William*.

2. *Thomas de Somerville*, to whom he gave the lands of Gilmertoun, Drum, and Goodtrees; but he dying without issue, these lands returned to the family.

3. *John de Somerville*, to whom he gave part of the lands of Newbigging. He is witness in a charter of king Robert II. *Laurentio de Haya domino de Eskindy, in vicecomitatu de Inverness*, *anno* 1376.

His 1st daughter, ———, married to sir John Sandilands of Calder.

2. ———, married to sir Laurence Baird of Posfo.

He died before 1370, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir *WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE*, promiscuously designed of Linton and Carnwath, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were appointed sureties for king David's ransom, *anno* 1357.

He had vast possessions in lands, and being a man of parts, was in great favour and highly esteemed by king Robert II.

He married Catharine, daughter and heiress of ——— Maxwell, in the county of Stirling, which is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo de Somerville militi, et Catharina Maxwell, sponsa sua, totam medietatem baroniæ de Maxwell, cum pertinentiis, infra vicecomitatum de Stirling, &c.* dated *anno* 1371.

By her he had issue two sons.

1. Sir *Thomas*.

2. *William*, ancestor of the Somervilles of Cambdo, &c.

He died *anno* 1403, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir *THOMAS de SOMERVILLE*, who succeeded also to his uncle Thomas's estates of Gilmerton, Drum, and Goodtrees, and was the first lord Somerville.

He was a man of great honour and virtue, and a liberal benefactor to the religious.

He made a donation to the monastery of Lesmahagoe, to which William Somerville his brother was a witness, *anno* 1421; and it was afterwards confirmed by king James I. *anno* 1427.

He made another mortification out of his lands of Manuel, for a chaplain to the same monastery, with consent of William Somerville his son and heir apparent, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* dated third June 1424, and confirmed by king James, June 5th that same year.

He was one of the commissioners sent to England to negotiate king James I.'s liberty, *anno* 1423, and is then designed Thomas Somerville of Carnwath; but upon the king's return home the year thereafter, he was called to parliament by his majesty, as a lord baron, along with five others that had been hostages for his ransom, most of whom are either arrived at higher dignities, or are extinct.

He was one of the sureties for a seven years truce with the English, was appointed one of the wardens of the marches towards England, and is then designed Thomas *dominus* Somerville, *anno* 1424. That same year he sat as a peer on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, &c.

As therefore there is sufficient proof that lord Somerville was a lord of parliament in the year 1424, he appears to be the first lord baron of Scotland; and by a resolution of the house of lords of Great Britain, in the year 1722, when the honours were confirmed to this lord, there is a saving clause, that, upon application to that house at any time, and upon proper proof, he may have his rank ascertained.

He also sat as a peer in the parliament held at Edinburgh, *anno* 1429, and was by his majesty appointed justice-general of Scotland beneath the river Forth, which appears by an authentic decret pronounced by him, wherein he is designed *justiciarius domini nostri regis, ex parte australi aquæ de Forth*. He passed sentence against the delinquents at Stirling, the 4th day of November, in the year of God 1430. The decret concludes thus: *In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum officii nostri justiciarii est appensum, anno die mensis, et loco supra script.*

Immediately thereafter, Thomas *dominus* Somerville was appointed one of the wardens of

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308.

Ibid. p. 332.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 483.

Records of parliament.

The principal decret, p. nes dom. Somerville.

Rymer. tom. X. p. 491.

of the marches towards England, in December 1430.

He married Janet, daughter of Alexander Stewart, lord Darnly, ancestor of king James VI. with whom he got the lands and barony of Cambusnethan, which is confirmed by a charter from king Robert III. *Thomæ de Somerville, filio et heredi apparenti Willielmi Somerville, militis, et Janetæ Senescal sponse suæ, et eorum diutius viventi, omnes terras baroniæ de Cambusnethan, &c. jacen. in vicecom. de Lanark, quæ fuerunt dilecti consanguinei nostri Alexandri Senescalli de Darnly, militis, &c.* dated in July 1392.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had issue two sons, and three daughters.

1. William, lord Somerville.

2. Thomas de Somerville, who married Elizabeth Airth, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *Thomæ Somerville, filio Willielmi domini Somerville et Elizabethæ Airth, sponse dicti Thomæ, terrarum de Carnock, Fordale, &c.* dated anno 1449.

Ibidem.

1st daughter, Mary, married to sir William Hay of Yester, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, who got with her the lands of Auchtermure.

M. S. hist. of the family.

2. Giles, married to sir Robert Logan of Restalrig.

Sir George MacKenzie's baronage in the lawiers library.

3. Margaret, married, 1st, to ——— Kilpatrick of Closeburn, in Nithsdale; 2dly, to Thomas Ker of Fernyhirst, ancestor of the marquis of Lothian.

He died anno 1444, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. WILLIAM, second lord Somerville, who, in his father's lifetime, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James I. upon the birth of his two sons, anno 1430, and was then designed sir William Somerville of Plain.

Retour penes dom. Somerville.

He was served heir to his father in the baronies of Linton and Cambusnethan, in June 1445.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter from king James II. *Willielmo domino Somerville faciend. villam de Carnwath, in vicecomitatu de Lanark, liberum burgum baroniæ, &c.* dated 20th June 1451.

He was a man of good parts, great honour and probity, a firm and steady friend both to king James I. and II. and was often employed in negotiations of importance.

After the murder of king James I. lord Somerville attended the parliament 1439, and was very instrumental in procuring the queen's liberty, who was kept little better than a prisoner by the ruling faction of the time.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254, &c.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, anno 1449, and to

another in 1451, in which last year he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, &c.

Ibid. p. 286.

He appears to have been much at the court of king James II. being witness to most of that prince's grants and charters. In his confirmation of all the donations made to the abbacy of Dunfermline, by king Malcolm Canmore and queen Margaret, king Duncan, king Edgar, king Alexander I. king David I. &c. the witnesses were William lord Somerville, Patrick lord Glamis, &c. anno 1450.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes MacFarlane, p. 348.

He was witness to other three charters of king James II. together with William earl of Douglas, chancellor Crichton, &c. anno 1451 et 1452, de villa de Spynie, &c.

Chartulary of Murray, penes eund. p. 666. 668. & 670.

And to another charter of that same prince, *Willielmo de Ledale, &c.* anno 1453.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 521.

He married Janet, daughter of sir John Mowat of Stanhouse, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters.

1. John, lord Somerville.

2. William de Somerville, who married Margaret, daughter of William Hamilton of Preston, and was ancestor of the Somervilles of Plain. His son Thomas got a charter under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Plain.

Memoirs of the family of Somerville.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1st daughter, Janet, married to Ralph Weir of Blackwood, Esq;

2. Mary, married to William Cleveland of that ilk, Esq;

He died anno 1456, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JOHN, third lord Somerville, who, in an instrument of resignation of John and Alexander Thane of the lands of Ferryhill, is a witness, together with Patrick Hepburn, lord of Hailes, sir William Cranston of Corby, &c. and is designed John, son and apparent heir of William lord Somerville, &c. in 1451.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes MacFarlane, p. 340.

He was a man of singular courage and resolution, and remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Sark, where he had the command of the Clydsdale horse, though but a young man, and performed the part of a brave officer, where the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the English, and their great champion Magnus, anno 1449.

Memoirs of the family of Somerville.

He was one of the conservators of a treaty with the English, anno 1457.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 397.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, and warden of the marches, anno 1459.

Ibid. p. 426.

He behaved with singular magnanimity at the siege of Roxburgh, where his royal master, king James II. was slain, anno 1460.

Memoirs of the family of Somerville.

This lord was a particular favourite of king James

Memoirs of
the family of
Somerville.

James III. who often took the diversion of hunting in the southern parts, and would have staid several days at lord Somerville's house of Cowthaly, where he and his whole retinue were royally entertained.

He married, 1st, Helen, daughter of sir Adam Hepburn, lord of Hailes, by whom he had a son,

William, master of Somerville,—and two daughters.

Nisbet's ap-
pendix.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald, eldest son of Duncan Campbell, lord of Lochow, ancestor of the duke of Argyle. Her second son, ———, was ancestor of the earl of Breadalbane.

2. *Helen*, married to sir John Jardine of Applegirth.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of William Baillie of Lamington, Esq; which is instructed by a charter under the great seal, *Jobanni domino Somerville, et Mariotæ Baillie, sponse sue, terrarum baroniæ de Cambusnethan, &c.* dated anno 1477.

By her he had a son,

Sir *John Somerville*,—and a daughter,

Mary, married to sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn.

Ibidem.

Sir John Somerville, son of the second marriage of John third lord Somerville, got from his father the lands and barony of Cambusnethan, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, dated anno 1503. He was a man of great parts and spirit, and in high favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the field of Flowdon, where he lost his life, anno 1513. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Carmichael of Balmedie, by whom he had issue, and his posterity, barons of Cambusnethan, made a considerable figure in Scotland afterwards.

Nisbet's ap-
pendix, p.
277.

John, third lord Somerville, died in 1491.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XIII. WILLIAM, master of Somerville, got a charter from king James III. *Willielmo Somerville, filio et heredi apparenti Jobannis domini Somerville, terrarum baroniæ de Carnwath, Linton, &c. cum superioritate terrarum de Gilmertoun, &c.* dated the 2d day of May 1477.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Hugh lord Montgomery, upon which his father put him in possession of the above estates.

By her he had two sons.

1. *John*, lord Somerville.

2. *Hugh*, who succeeded his brother.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had no issue.

He died before his father, anno 1488, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. JOHN, who succeeding also to his grandfather, anno 1491, was fourth lord, and got a charter from king James IV. *Jobanni domino Somerville, baroniæ de Carnwath*, and a great many other lands, dated 13th March 1507.

Ibidem.

But he dying without issue, before the year 1526, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIV. HUGH, fifth lord Somerville, who being a man of a noble spirit, was in high favour with king James V. who did him the honour to be frequently (with his whole retinue) at his house of Cowthaly, (called, by king James V. in a jocular way, Cowdaily, because he observed a cow and ten sheep killed every day,) for several days together, which put this noble lord to such extraordinary expence, that he greatly incumbered his vast estate; for though none of the nobility had a greater share of the king's favour than this lord, yet he never accepted of any place or pension from the government, and continued a most faithful and loyal subject to the end of his days.

Memoirs of
the family of
Somerville.

In the year 1542, he accompanied the king in his unfortunate expedition to Solway, where he was taken prisoner, carried to the court of England, and confined; but he and other six lords were lodged in great state by Henry VIII.'s orders: lord Somerville was consigned to the lord Audley, chancellor of England, at a seat now called Audley-end; but he was at last released for a ransom of one thousand merks sterling.

Stow's chron.

Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 796.

During his stay in England, he contracted a friendship with king Henry VIII. became entirely of his party, and an enemy to the French interest.

He was a great promoter of the match between Mary queen of Scots, and prince Edward of England, believing it might turn to the advantage of his country; but it never took effect, though king Henry had it very much at heart.

He got three charters under the great seal, *Hugoni domino Somerville*, of many lands and baronies, in the years 1535, 1540, and 1545.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He made a donation to St. Mary Magdalene's hospital in Edinburgh, of one hundred and forty pounds *per annum*, out of his barony of Carnwath, anno 1540; and another of twenty pounds *per annum* out of the same barony, anno 1541.

Writs of the
family.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Arran, by whom he had no issue that came to maturity.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of William Maitland of Leithington, which appears by

Char
archi

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

by a charter under the great seal, *Hugoni domino Somerville et Janetæ Maitland, ejus sponsæ, &c.* dated 10th January 1526.

By her he had three sons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, lord Somerville.
2. *John*, who died without issue.
3. *Hugh*, ancestor of the Somervilles of Spittle.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to sir Charles Murray of Cockpool, ancestor of the earl of Annandale.

2. *Marjory*, married to James Tweedie of Drumelzier.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Carmichael of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1549, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. JAMES, sixth lord Somerville, who got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo domino Somerville, et Agnetæ Hamilton suæ sponsæ, terrarum de Blackpule, Blackcastle, &c.* dated 25th July 1550.

He was a great loyalist, always adhered firmly to the interest of queen Mary, and strenuously opposed the reformation.

At the convention 1560, he, with the earl of Athole and lord Borthwick, entered a protest against any alterations being made in the established religion of the country, &c. The only reasons given were, that their ancestors, they thought, were as wise as they.

In 1568, he joined the queen's party at Hamilton, with about 300 horse of his own friends and vassals, and fought upon their head at the battle of Langside, where the queen's army was defeated and dispersed. Lord Somerville was sore wounded, and narrowly escaped being made prisoner.

By the said Agnes, daughter of sir James Hamilton of Finart, lord of Evandale, he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, lord Somerville.
2. ———, who got from his father some lands in the barony of Carnwath. He married and had issue, and his posterity are still subsisting in Clyddale.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, died without issue.

2. *Agnes*, married to her cousin ——— Somerville of Plain.

He dying *anno* 1570, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. HUGH, seventh lord Somerville, who was served heir to his father in the year 1571.

He recovered the lands of Gilmerton, Drum, and Guttarris, which had been for some time in the possession of the Somervilles of

Cambusnethan, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *anno* 1578, and built the house of Drum *anno* 1585.

He was a man of great parts and abilities, was long one of the lords of the privy council to king James VI. with whom he was in great favour.

He married Eleanor, daughter of George lord Seton, ancestor of the earls of Winton, by whom he had sixteen children; four sons and four daughters of whom came to maturity.

1. *William*, master of Somerville, a youth of a fine genius and great hopes, but died before his father without issue.

2. *John*, who was accidentally shot by his elder brother, when they were both young, which appears by a remission under the great seal, *Willielmo magistro de Somerville, &c.* dated 1587, but he died also before his father, without issue.

3. *Gilbert*, who became his father's heir.

4. *Hugh*, ancestor of the present lord Somerville, of whom afterwards.

1st daughter, ———, married to ——— Hamilton of Stonyflat.

2. ———, married to Thomas Somerville, Esq; *in vicecom. de Lanark.*

3. ———.

4. ———.

These both died unmarried.

Lord Hugh died *anno* 1597, and was succeeded by his third son,

XVII. GILBERT, eighth lord Somerville, a very weak man, who lived in such splendor and magnificence, or rather in so extravagant a manner, that he consumed and sold his whole estates, most whereof were purchased by the earls of Marr and Buchan.

He married Margaret, daughter of John Somerville of Cambusnethan, by whom he had a son,

James, who died an infant, ——— and three daughters.

1. *Mary*, married, 1st, to James lord Torphichen, without issue; and, 2dly, to William Douglas of Pumpherston, to whom she had a son, sir Joseph Douglas of Pumpherston, who, with many others, was drowned in the retinue of the duke of York, returning to Scotland, without issue.

2. *Margaret*, married to ——— Colquhoun of Balvie, brother-german to the laird of Lufs, without issue.

3. ———, married to ——— Stewart of Minto, and died also without issue.

Gilbert eighth lord Somerville dying without sons, *anno* 1618, the honours of Somerville devolved upon his immediate younger brother,

Ibid. et charta penes dom. Somerville.

Mill's genealogical collect. penes M^rFarlane, vol. II. p. 291.

In pub. arch.

Memoirs of the family, Mill's collect. &c.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Mill's collect. penes M^rFarlane.

Ibidem.

brother, and undoubted heir-male, to whom we no return.

XVII. HUGH, fourth son of Hugh, seventh lord Somerville, brother-german of Gilbert the eighth lord, was one of the pages of honour to king James VI. Upon the death of the said Gilbert, without male-issue, he was undoubtedly ninth lord Somerville, in right of blood, though he declined taking up the titles, or exerting the privileges of his peerage, because he got no part of his brother's estate, and also on account of the confusion of the times by the civil wars; so that the honours of this noble family lay dormant from the death of the said Gilbert, till they were reassumed by the present lord, as will be shown hereafter.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

This Hugh got from his father the lands and baronies of Drum, &c. upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *Hugoni Somerville, filio legitimo quondam Hugonis domini Somerville, terrarum de Drum, Gilmerton, Guttars, &c.* dated 3d February 1626.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of confirmation, *Hugoni Somerville de Drum, et Margareta Hamilton ejus sponsa in vitali redditu, et Jacobo Somerville, eorum filio et heredi, &c. decimarum garbaliu de Gilmerton et Drum, &c.* proceeding upon a charter dated anno 1631; the confirmation being dated 15th February 1634.

Mill's genea-
logic. collect.
&c.

By the said Margaret, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, Esq; he had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Gavin Somerville*, Esq;.
- 1st daughter *Jean*, married to James Tenant of Cairns, Esq;.
2. *Margaret*, died without issue.

He died at Drum in the 70th year of his age, anno 1640, was buried in the church of Liberton, and succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

XVIII. JAMES, tenth lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Somerville, filio legitimo natu maximo quondam Hugonis Somerville de Drum, et Lilia Bannantyne sua sponsa, terrarum de Gilmerton, &c.* dated 2d December 1644.

Ibidem.

Also a charter from king Charles II. *Jacobo Somerville de Drum, terrarum baronia de Drum, &c.* dated 28th January 1670.

He served several years in the army of France, with great reputation, as also in the Venetian service; and, upon his return home, was raised to the degree of a lieutenant colonel.

By the said Lilia, daughter of sir James Bannantyne of Newhall, one of the senators of the college of justice, he had a son,
James, his heir.

He died 3d January 1677, of a great age, was buried at Holyroodhouse, and succeeded by his son,

XIX. JAMES, eleventh lord Somerville, who married Martha, daughter of ——— Bannantyne of Corhouse, by whom he had three sons.

Mill's collect.
and memoirs
of the family.

1. *James*, his apparent heir.
2. *John*, lieutenant colonel to general Ramsay's regiment.
3. *George*, general adjutant to the foot guards.

He died anno 1690.

XX. JAMES, first son and apparent heir of the eleventh lord, by Martha Bannantyne his spouse, in the year 1671, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Graham, of the family of Montrose, an eminent merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had a considerable fortune.

By her he had a son,

James, born anno 1674, at whose baptism there were present his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, four generations in a direct line of the same name, and all their father's and mother's first born.

Ibidem.

He was unfortunately killed by Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Learmont, advocate, his father being then alive, and was succeeded by his son,

XXI. JAMES SOMERVILLE of Drum, who succeeding also to his grandfather, anno 1690, was the twelfth lord Somerville.

He married a daughter of ——— Murray of Deuchar, descended of the ancient family of Philiphaugh, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, the present lord.
2. *George*, of Dinder, in Somersetshire, who had several sons; the eldest a prebend in the cathedral of Bath and Wells; the second a captain of foot; the third a lieutenant of a man of war, who was killed at the affair of St. Cas. He has also two daughters.
3. *John*.
4. *William*.

These two last both died without issue.

1st daughter, *Eupheme*.

2. *Elizabeth*, died without issue.

He died 4th December 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXII. JAMES, thirteenth lord Somerville, who claimed his peerage, and in the year 1722, by application to his majesty, had his cause laid before the house of lords, where his title was sustained and approved; and he has not only continued to vote at every election since,

since, but was himself chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the ninth British parliament, called to meet in June 1741.

He is now one of the lords of police, one of the commissioners of the board of trade and manufactures for Scotland, and one of the commissioners upon the annexed forfeited estates, &c.

He married; 1st, in 1724, Anne, only daughter of Henry Baynton of Spey Park, in the county of Wilts, Esq; whose mother was eldest daughter and coheirefs of John Wilmot, the celebrated earl of Rochester. By her he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *James*, master of Somerville, who has served several campaigns with credit and esteem in his majesty's army.

London gazette.

2. *Hugh*, who has no less distinguished himself in the same profession, particularly in Portugal.

His daughter, *Anne Whichnour Somerville*, is married to George Burges, Esq; one of the commissioners of his majesty's excise for

Scotland, and hath issue one son and a daughter.

He married, 2dly, in 1736, Frances, daughter and coheirefs of John Rotherham, Esq; of Much-waltham in Essex, by whom he had one daughter, who died at Holyroodhouse when six years old.

A R M S.

Azure, three stars *or*, accompanied with seven cross crosslets fitchee *argent*, three in chief, one in fess, two in the flanks, and the last in the base.

CREST; on a wreath, a wheel *or*, surmounted of a weyvern *vert*, spouting fire.

SUPPORTERS; two greyhounds proper, each gorged with a plain collar *gules*.

MOTTO; *Fear God in life.*

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Somerville-house near Edinburgh, and Somerville-Aston in Gloucester-shire.

C A R N E G I E Earl of SOUTHESK.

THAT the surname of Carnegie is of great antiquity in Scotland, is acknowledged by all our historians, but the traditional accounts of their origin are various.

Some deduce them from a noble Hungarian that came to Scotland with queen Margaret, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.

Others trace their origin even higher.

But the most probable conjecture seems to be, that it is a local surname, and was first assumed by the possessors of the lands and barony of Carnegie, in the county of Forfar.

Genealogical collect. penes magist. Arth. Martin de Kincaid, vol. I. p. 330.

Mr. Martin of Clermont, a learned and judicious antiquary, in his genealogical collections, says, that in the reign of king William the Lion, there was one of the name of Carnegie, who was the king's constable at Fertercairn, but we have no account of his issue.

The first of them we find upon record, was John, designed de Ballinhard, &c. and as he was progenitor of this noble family, from him we deduce their genealogy by unquestionable documents.

I. JOHN, ancestor of the Carnegies of Southesk, lived in the reign of king Alexander III. and is particularly mentioned in a charter of confirmation (hereafter narrated) of the lands of Ballinhard, in the county of Forfar, from the baron of Panmure, superior thereof.

He died about 1290, and was succeeded by his son,

II. CHRISTINUS, designed also of Ballinhard in the said charter, who was father of,

III. JOHN, also mentioned in the same charter, who left issue a son and successor,

IV. JOHN CARNEGIE, who having got possession of the lands and barony of Carnegie, was designed of that ilk.

He obtained from king David Bruce a charter of confirmation of the lands of Ballinhard, holding of the baron of Panmure, in which are these words: *Tenend. et habend. eidem Johanni de Carnegie filio et heredi quondam Joannes filii Christini, filii Joannis de Ballinhard, &c.*

Haddington's collections, p. 114 and 574.

This third John died about 1390, and left issue two sons.

1. *John Carnegie* of that ilk, whose male line is sometime ago extinct.

2. *Duthacus de Carnegie*, who carried on the line of this family.

V. DUTHACUS de CARNEGIE, made a considerable figure in the reign of king Robert III. and the beginning of king James I.

He acquired the lands of Kinnaird in Angus from Mariota Kinnaird, upon which he obtained a charter under the great seal, in 1409.

Chart. in archivis Roberti ducis Alban.

The

The castle and barony of Kinnaird afterwards became their chief residence, and the title of the family.

He was killed at the battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411, leaving issue, an infant son,

VI. WALTER CARNEGIE, who succeeded him, and was promiscuously designed of Kinnaird, and of that ilk.

He was a man of great spirit, courage and resolution, but had the misfortune to be engaged in the Douglasses rebellion, and was with the earl of Crawford at the battle of Brechin, where the earl of Huntly obtained a remarkable victory over the rebels, *anno* 1452; after which his house of Kinnaird was burnt by order of the earl of Huntly, and all their ancient writs consumed, which is the reason of their being so few documents extant of the ancestors of this noble family.

Here we have taken the liberty to differ from Mr. Crawford, who says, that this Walter joined the earl of Huntly, &c. and have followed Mr. Martin, who was a friend and relation of the family, and had access to all their writs.

In a perambulation of the moor of Balmoon, betwixt the abbot of Arbroath and John Stewart of Lorn, lord of the barony of Innerkeillor, this Walter, and his son John, are particularly mentioned, and he is designed Walter Carnegie of that ilk. The agreement is dated 27th July 1456.

He died *anno* 1478, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. JOHN CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, who obtained from his cousin, David earl of Crawford, a grant of a liferent out of his barony of Glenesk, *anno* 1479, and dying in 1508, was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JOHN CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, a man of great worth, honour, and integrity, and was in high favour with his majesty king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life in the service of his country, *anno* 1513, having married — Vaus, by whom he had a son, Sir Robert, his heir, — and a daughter, Janet, married to William, son of sir Thomas Maule of Panmure.

IX. Sir ROBERT succeeded his father, and got three charters under the great seal, *domino Roberto Carnegie de Kinnaird*, of the lands and barony of Kinnaird, and several others, *inter* 1536 et 1539.

Also charters, *terrarum de Glenstock, Set de Couthie, sylva, foresta, &c.* *inter* 1540 et 1542.

Likeways charters from queen Mary, of the lands of Murdocairny, &c. &c. *ibidem*, *inter* 1543 et 1548.

He being a man of great parts, and knowledge in the management of state affairs, was concerned in most of the public transactions, both in the regency of the duke of Chattelherault, and afterwards.

In 1547, he was made one of the senators of the college of justice.

In 1548, he was sent ambassador to England, to treat about the redemption of the earl of Huntly, lord chancellor, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie, and upon his return, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him.

In 1551, he was sent ambassador to France, and was afterwards the chief person that prevailed on the duke of Chattelherault to resign the regency in favours of the queen-mother, which gave great satisfaction to the whole nation.

In 1555, he, with sir John Ballenden of Auchinoul, were sent plenipotentiaries to England, where they concluded a treaty of commerce to the satisfaction of both nations.

And in 1557, he was one of the commissioners sent to England to treat of a peace, which they happily concluded.

He married Margaret, daughter of — Guthrie of Lunen, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters.

1. Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird.

2. David Carnegie of Coluthie, who carried on the line of this family.

3. William Carnegie of Leuchland and Futhie.

4. Mr. Robert Carnegie, preceptor of the maison dieu of Brechin.

5. James Carnegie, ancestor of the Carnegies of Balmackie.

6. Alexander Carnegie of Cookston.

1st daughter, Margaret, married to sir James Scrimzour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee. *Chart. in pub. archiv.*

2. Helen, married, 1st, to William Lundie of Benholm; 2dly, to Robert Turren of Forveran. *Ibidem.*

3. Elizabeth, married to Andrew Arbuthnot of that ilk.

4. Catharine, married to David Ramsay of Balmain.

5. Isabel, married to — Gordon of Glenbucket.

6. Jean, married to — of Colicston.

7. Mary, married to — Strachan of Carmylie.

Sir Robert dying in 1565, was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir JOHN CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, a man

Martin's collections, vol. I. p. 331.

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes comit. de Panmure.

Chart. in the archiv. of the fam. of Southesk.

Crawford's peerage, Martin's gen. collect. & Scotch compend.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Rymer's fed. Angliæ.

Crawford's peerage, and Scotch comp.

Rymer's fed. Angliæ.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

man of singular worth, honour and integrity. He was a faithful and loyal subject, and a steady friend to queen Mary: he never deserted her interest in her greatest distress, of which her majesty was so perfectly sensible, that she wrote to him, consulted him, and took his advice in matters of the highest consequence.

He married, 1st, Agnes, daughter of David Wood of Craig, comptroller of Scotland, in the reign of king James V. by whom he had one daughter,

—, married to Patrick Kinnaird of that ilk.

He married, 2dly, dame Margaret Keith, by whom he had no children.

He had a natural son, *John*, who acquired the lands of Carnegy, and was afterwards designed of that ilk, which appears by a charter under the great seal, to him and Catharine Fotheringham his wife, anno 1581.

Sir John dying in 1585, without lawful male issue, was succeeded by his brother,

X. Sir DAVID CARNEGIE of Coluthie, afterwards of Kinnaird, second son of sir Robert, a man of good parts, great probity and honour, and was in high favour with his majesty king James VI. who constituted him one of his privy council.

In 1595, he appointed him one of the senators of the college of justice, also one of the commissioners of the treasury; both which offices he enjoyed with honour and reputation till his death, which happened in 1599, according to Spotiswood, who gives him a great character for integrity, capacity, and skill in the management of state affairs.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Ramfay of Coluthie, by whom he got the lands of Leuchars, Broadlands, Coluthie, &c. in the county of Fife.

By her he had issue three daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to sir John Ayton of Kinnaldie, but died without issue.

2. *Margaret*, married to William Dundas of Fingask, who died without issue.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to John Inglis of Tarvat, who had several children, of whose daughter Catharine, the learned antiquary Mr. George Martin of Clermont, so often quoted in this work, is descended.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of sir David Wemyss of that ilk, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

1. *David*, afterwards earl of Southesk.

2. Sir *John Carnegie*, first of the family of Northesk. *Vide* title Carnegie earl of Northesk, page 520th.

3. Sir *Robert Carnegie* of Dunichen.

4. *Alexander*, ancestor of the Carnegies of Balnamoon. Ibidem.

1st daughter, *Agnes*, married to sir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton.

2. *Jean*, married, 1st, to James Carmichael of Balmedie; 2dly, to Archibald Dundas of Fingask, Esq;. Contract penes Thomam Dundas de Fingask.

3. *Eupheme*, married to Robert Graham of Morphy.

They all had issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. DAVID, who having got a liberal education, applied himself chiefly to the study of the laws, wherein he acquired great knowledge; of which king James VI. being very sensible, first made him one of the senators of the college of justice, then raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, by patent dated 24th April 1616.

As he had been a faithful servant to king James VI. he soon came into great favour with king Charles I. who was pleased to create him earl of Southesk, on the 22d June 1633. In the preamble to the patent, his own great merit, the loyalty and faithful services of his father and grandfather to queen Mary, and king James VI. are fully narrated. The patent is to his heirs-male.

Chart. in the archiv. of the family, and in the public register.

He was appointed high sheriff of the county of Forfar, was always a loyal and faithful subject to king Charles I. and never deserted his interest during all the time of the civil war, for which he was imprisoned by the covenanters, suffered many other hardships, and had a fine of no less than three thousand pounds sterling imposed upon him by Oliver Cromwell in 1654.

Cromwell's act of indemn.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir David Lindsay of Edzel, by whom he had four sons and six daughters.

1. *David* lord Carnegie, who married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had two daughters. 1. Margaret, married to Gavin earl of Carnwath. 2. Magdalene, married, 1st, to Gideon Baillie of Lochend; and, 2dly, to sir John Crawford of Kilbirnie. He died long before his father, without issue-male, anno 1633.

2. *James*, afterwards earl of Southesk.

3. Sir *John Carnegie* of Craig, whose only son succeeded him, and died without issue.

4. Sir *Alexander Carnegie* of Pitarrow, whose great grandson now represents the family, and of whom more hereafter.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to William earl of Dalhousie, and had issue.

2. Lady *Agnes*, married to James lord Abercrombie.

3. Lady

Ibidem.

Crawford's peerage, Martin's genealogies, Scotch comp.

Ibid. and bp. Spotiswood's church hist.

Martin's genealogies.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1582.

Writs of the fam. of Southesk, Martin's genealog. &c.

Martin's geneal. Crawford's peerage, Scotch compend. &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. Lady *Catharine*, married to John earl of Traquair, lord high treasurer of Scotland, and had issue.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1st, to William Haliburton of Pitcur; and, 2dly, to Robert viscount of Arbuthnot, and had issue.

5. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew lord Balvaird, ancestor of viscount Stormont.

6. Lady *Magdalene*, married to James, the great marquis of Montrose.

The earl lived to a great age, and dying in 1658, was succeeded by his son,

XII. JAMES, second earl of Southesk, a man of untainted loyalty, and great integrity, adhering always to the interest of the royal family, during the whole course of the civil war.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

King Charles II. immediately upon his restoration, appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, and renewed his father's grant of the sheriffship of Forfar to him and his son, for their joint lives.

He died in 1669, having married lady I-fabel Ker, daughter of Robert first earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a son,

Crawford's
peerage, Mar-
tin's geneal.
and Scotch
compend.

Robert, earl of Southesk, ——— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to James Murray earl of Annandale; and, 2dly, to David viscount Stormont.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to Gilbert, eleventh earl of Errol.

XIII. ROBERT, third earl of Southesk, succeeded his father. He was a man of fine natural parts, which were highly improved by a liberal education and travelling, he having visited and staid for some time at most of the polite courts in Europe.

His commif.
is still amongst
the writs of
the family.

He was remarkably distinguished by Lewis XIV. of France, who made him one of the captains of his foot guards, &c.

After his return home, king Charles II. appointed him colonel of the Angus militia, and renewed his commission of high sheriff of that county, to him and his son, anno 1682.

Ibidem.

He married lady Anne, daughter of William second duke of Hamilton, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Charles*, lord Carnegie.

2. *William Carnegie*, Esq; a youth of great hopes, who was unfortunately killed in his travels at Paris, by William Talmash, son of Anne dutchefs of Lauderdale, anno 1681.

The earl dying in 1688, was succeeded by his son,

XIV. CHARLES, fourth earl of Southesk, who never went to court after the revoluti-

on; but being possessed of an opulent fortune, lived at home in great splendor and magnificence, and died in 1699, having married lady Mary Maitland, daughter of Charles earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had a son,

XV. JAMES, fifth earl of Southesk, who succeeded him, and married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Galloway, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who both died young; and the earl engaging in the rebellion 1715, was attainted of high treason, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown, but he made his escape to France, where he died in 1729, without any surviving issue, which ended the male line of James second earl of Southesk, son and heir of the first earl, whereby the estate and honours, had it not been for the forfeiture, would have devolved upon sir James Carnegie of Pitarrow, baronet, the next heir male, being lineally descended of sir Alexander Carnegie of Pitarrow, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XII. Sir ALEXANDER CARNEGIE of Pitarrow, fourth son of David first earl of Southesk, and brother of James the second earl, married Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *David Carnegie* of Pitarrow.

2. Mr. *Mungo Carnegie* of Birkhill, advocate.

His daughter, ———, was married to captain Walter Keith of Montrose.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir DAVID CARNEGIE of Pitarrow, who married, 1st, Catharine, daughter of sir Archibald Primrose, lord register, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1st son, ———, died without issue.

2. Sir *John Carnegie* of Pitarrow.

1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to Henry Fletcher of Salton, Esq; father of the present Andrew Fletcher, Esq; one of the senators of the college of justice.

2. *Catharine*.

He married, 2dly, Catharine Gordon, lady dowager of Arbuthnot, but by her had no issue.

He married, 3dly, Jean, daughter of ——— Burnet of Lagaion, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *David*.

2. *James*.

They both died without issue.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Strachan of Tarrie.

2. *Jean*, died unmarried.

XIV. Sir

XIV. Sir JOHN CARNEGIE succeeded him, and married Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, by whom he had five sons and five daughters.

1. Sir James of Pitarrow.
2. John,
3. Alexander.
4. Harry.

These three died without issue.

5. George, a merchant of Gottenburgh. 1st daughter, Margaret, died unmarried.
2. Mary, married to colonel — Scot.
3. Helen, married to Alexander Aberdeen of Cairnbulg, Esq;.
4. Jean, married to Robert Taylor of Kirktonhill, Esq;.
5. Elizabeth.

Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir JAMES CARNEGIE of Pitarrow, lineal heir male and representative of the family of Southesk, as before noticed.

He is now member of parliament for the shire of Kincardine.

He married Christian, eldest daughter of David Doig of Cookston, by Magdalene Sy-

mers, only daughter and heiress of Balyordie, by whom he hath four sons and two daughters.

1. David.
2. James.
3. John.
4. George.
- 1st daughter Mary.
2. Elizabeth.

A R M S.

Or, an eagle displayed azure, beaked and membered gules.

CREST; on a wreath, a right hand, coup- ed at the wrist, and erect, holding a thunder- bolt, inflamed at both ends, all proper, shaft- ed saltire, and winged in fess, or.

SUPPORTERS; two greyhounds argent, each gorged with a plain collar gules.

MOTTO; Deum time.

C H I E F S E A T S,

Were Kinnaird, a noble seat in the county of Angus, and the castle of Leuchars in Fif- shire, &c.

L I N D S A Y Lord SPYNIE.

DAVID, eighth earl of Crawford, the sixteenth generation of that illustrious family, in the male-line, having married Mar- garet, daughter of Cardinal David Bethune, by her he had issue four sons and one daugh- ter.

1. David, his heir.
 2. Sir Henry, afterwards earl of Crawford.
 3. Sir Alexander, the first of this family.
- For the other children, vide page 159.

I. Sir ALEXANDER LINDSAY, third son of David eighth earl of Crawford, being a man of parts and learning, became a great fa- vourite of king James VI. who first appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-cham- ber, and then raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Spynie, by pa- tent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 6th May 1690.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Spynie*, of the lands and barony of Spynie, Church-land, &c. anno 1693.

He got three other charters under the great seal, of the lands of Ballysack, and mill there- of, the lands of Burnside, and several others, in Forfarshire, between the years 1604 and 1607.

He married Jean Lyon, daughter of John lord Glammis, countess dowager of Archibald earl of Angus, and Robert, son and heir of Robert earl of Morton, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, his heir, — and two daugh- ters.

1. Anne, married to sir Robert Graham of Innermay.
2. Margaret, married to John Erskine of Dun.

He was unfortunately killed by the young laird of Edzell, anno 1607, and was succeed- ed by his eldest son,

Crawford's peerage.

II. ALEXANDER, second lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Spynie, et Joanna Douglas sua sponsa*, of feve- ral lands in Forfarshire, anno 1607.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He being bred to a military life, served the king of Sweden in his wars in Germany, where he had considerable commands, and acquired the reputation of a brave and gallant officer.

A little before the breaking out of the ci- vil war, he returned to his own country, and got a charter under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Finhaven, the barony and fo- rest

Ibidem.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

rest of Plattane, mill thereof, &c. *anno* 1631; and being a great loyalist, he immediately joined the king's party, and was, by his majesty king Charles I. made muster-master-general of Scotland, but died *anno* 1647, leaving issue, by the said Jean Douglas, two sons and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *George*, who succeeded his brother.

1st daughter, *Jean*, was second wife to John Lindsay of Edzel.

2. *Anne*, died unmarried.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ALEXANDER, third lord Spynie, who was also a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal family.

He was colonel of the Clackmannan and Stirlingshire horse, at duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648.

He was afterwards excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Hay, daughter of George earl of Kinnoul; 2dly, lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of John earl of Northesk, but dying without issue, *anno* 1670, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

III. GEORGE, fourth lord Spynie, who dying also without issue, the honours became extinct.

Rescinded
acts of parli.

Cromwell's
printed act of
indemnity.

STEWART Lord ST. COLME.

JAMES lord Down, ancestor of the earl of Murray, married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Argyle, and by her had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir, afterwards earl of Murray.

2. *Henry*, afterwards lord St. Colme.

For his daughters, *vide* title Stewart earl of Murray, page 500th.

I. HENRY, second son of James lord Down, got from his father the commendatory of St. Colme, and by the favour of king James VI. had that benefice erected into a temporal lordship, to him and his heirs-male;

upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *Henrico domino St. Colme, in baronia de Baith, Croftguire, Brego, Dunibirsell, &c. anno* 1511.

He married lady Jean Stewart, daughter of John fifth earl of Athole, and died *anno* 1612, leaving issue a son,

II. JAMES, lord St. Colme, who succeeded him, and being of a military genius, went into the service of the great Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden, where, by his merit, he soon rose to the rank of a colonel; but dying without issue, the estate and dignity fell to his cousin the earl of Murray.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

DALRYMPLE Earl of STAIR.

THE surname of Dalrymple is local, and of great antiquity in the west of Scotland. It was assumed by the possessors of the lands and barony of Dalrymple, in the county of Air, as soon as surnames became hereditary in this country.

I. ADAM de DALRYMPLE flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1249.

He was proprietor of the barony of Dalrymple, and others, which is instructed by a charter under the great seal, hereafter narrated.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He died about the year 1300, leaving issue a son,

II. GILCHRIST de DALRYMPLE, who succeeded him in all his lands, and lived in the reign of king Robert Bruce. What part he acted in the disputes betwixt him and Baliol, we can give no account; but he died in the beginning of the reign of king David II. and was succeeded by his son,

Ibidem.

III. MALCOLM DALRYMPLE, designed *dominus de eodem*.

He was also proprietor of the whole lands and

Ibidem.

and barony of Dalrymple, and had issue two sons.

1. *John*.

2. *Roland*.

He divided his lands betwixt these two.

IV. *JOHN*, eldest son of Malcolm de Dalrymple, was also designed *dominus de eodem*; but sir John Kennedy of Dunnure, ancestor of the earl of Cassilis, acquired his half of the lands of Dalrymple, which he got confirmed to him, by a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. in these words: *confirmasse, &c. dilecto et fideli suo Johanni Kennedy, &c. medietatem baronia de Dalrymple, cum pertinent. infra vicecomitatum de Air, quæ quidem medietas fuit Malcolmi filii Gilchristi, filii Ade de Dalrymple, &c. &c.* The confirmation is dated the penult day of March 1371, before these witnesses, William, Walter, and Patrick, bishops of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Brechin, John earl of Carrick, steward of Scotland, the king's eldest son, the earls of Marr, Douglas, and Menteith, with many others.

This John, in the writs of the family, is designed *filius Malcolmi de Dalrymple*, in the years 1412, and afterwards.

Sir John Kennedy acquired also Roland's half of the barony of Dalrymple, which he got confirmed to him by a charter from king Robert II. in these words: *medietat. baronia de Dalrymple, quæ fuit Hugonis filii Rolandi de Dalrymple, &c. anno 1378.*

John de Dalrymple, eldest son of Malcolm, died in the end of the reign of king James I.

There were about this time several considerable families in Scotland of this surname, viz. the Dalrymples of Ingliston, of Canragan, of Gosford, of Beltone, of Laucht, and many others, whose possessions are all instructed by charters under the great seal in our public register; also *Jacobus de Dalrymple* was *clericus regis*, anno 1402; but the immediate and undoubted ancestor of this noble family was,

V. *WILLIAM* de DALRYMPLE, said to be son of John, and grandson of Malcolm de Dalrymple, *dominus de eodem*, before-mentioned.

He married Agnes Kennedy, heiress of Stair, with whom he got that barony, which afterwards became the chief title of his family; but they being within the degrees of consanguinity, forbidden by the church, there was a dispensation obtained from archbishop Kennedy, the pope's legate, for William Dalrymple and Agnes Kennedy of Stair, to marry, &c. anno 1450; and he was the first of this family designed by that title.

By the said Agnes Kennedy he had issue a son,

VI. *WILLIAM* DALRYMPLE, second baron of Stair, who succeeded him, and married Marian, daughter of sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth, by whom he had a son,

William, his apparent heir.

He lived to a great age, and died in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary.

VII. *WILLIAM*, only son and apparent heir of William second baron of Stair, died before his father, leaving issue a son,

VIII. *WILLIAM*, third baron of Stair, who succeeded his grandfather.

The old man, a little before his death, made over his whole estate to this William, his grandson and apparent heir, reserving to himself and his spouse a reasonable liferent, anno 1541.

He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had a son and heir,

IX. *JAMES*, fourth baron of Stair, a man of parts and learning.

He was a great promoter of the reformation, and joined the earls of Lennox and Glencairn, in accomplishing that great work. He was, with them, at the conflict on Glasgow-muir, for which he afterwards got a remission from the duke of Chattelherault, when regent, &c.

He married Isabel, daughter of George Crawford of Lifnorris, by whom he had a son and successor,

X. *JAMES*, fifth baron of Stair, who was also a great encourager of the reformed religion, and joined in every measure for establishing it. He was amongst the first men of rank who signed the new Confession of Faith, and, with many others, entered into a solemn association in defence of the protestant religion, anno 1562.

In 1565, he joined the duke of Chattelherault, in opposing the queen's marriage with Henry lord Darnly, because he was a Roman Catholick; and for his being of the party who endeavoured to get him sent to England, he got a remission in 1566.

After the murder of king Henry, he most zealously joined in that famous association, for protecting the young prince against all mortals, anno 1567.

He married Isabel, daughter of James Kennedy of Bagenie, and died anno 1586, leaving issue a son,

XI. *JAMES*,

Crawfurd's peerage, and Knox's hist.

Crawfurd's peerage.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Remission in archiv. fam. de Stair.

Knox's hist. of the reformation.

Remission in the writs of the privy seal.

Origin. bond in the lawiers library Edin.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XI. JAMES, sixth baron of Stair, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, to him and Janet Kennedy his spouse, *terrarum baronia de Stair, comprehen- lie Mains de Stair, cum molendino, granario, &c. terrarum de Davidstoun, Mackestoun, Meadowhead, Perlehill, Kill de Dennistoun*, and many others, dated 16th November 1620.

He died *anno* 1625, and by the said Janet, a daughter of Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw, he left issue a son and successor,

XII. JAMES, seventh baron, afterwards viscount Stair, born 1619, who studied at the college of Glasgow, was a fine scholar, and passed all the regular degrees of learning at that university.

When the civil war broke out in the reign of king Charles I. he accepted of a captain's commission from the parliament in the earl of Glencairn's regiment; but it does not appear that he did any thing remarkable in that service.

He was a man of great parts and knowledge, applied himself chiefly to the study of the laws, and became most eminent in that profession.

In the year 1649, when the estates of the nation sent commissioners to Breda, to invite king Charles II. to come to Scotland, and take possession of his just right, the baron of Stair was appointed secretary to that embassy, and acquitted himself so much to his majesty's satisfaction, that he held him in high esteem ever after.

He arrived in Scotland with the commissioners, before the king; and upon his majesty's landing in 1650, he immediately waited upon him, was most graciously received, and contributed all that lay in his power to raise forces for his majesty's service, which, after the fatal battle of Worcester, were dispersed.

The baron of Stair continued his practice at the bar with great reputation; but never could be prevailed on to take any oaths to the government during the usurpation, though he had great offers made him.

As the brevity of this work will not permit us to give a full account of all the transactions of this great man's life, we shall only briefly mention some of the most remarkable occurrences, and refer our readers to Mr. Crawford's peerage, page 453, &c.

Upon the restoration of king Charles II. he went to London with the earl of Cassilis, a great loyalist, to congratulate his majesty upon that happy event. The king, having a great opinion of his abilities, first conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, then appointed him one of the senators of the col-

lege of justice in the beginning of 1661; and in November thereafter, upon sir John Gilmour the lord president's being called up to London, he was constituted vice-president during his absence.

In the year 1664, the king, as a further mark of his royal favour, created him a knight baronet, by patent to him and the heirs-male of his body for ever.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, *domino Johanni Dalrymple de Stair, militi baronetto*, of the lands and barony of Stair, &c. &c. dated the 15th day of February 1669. Chart.in pub.
archiv.

In the year 1671, he was appointed lord president of the session, in which high office he discharged his duty with great sufficiency, knowledge, and integrity.

As the lord president did not approve of all the measures of the court towards the end of king Charles II.'s reign, he spoke his mind very freely in parliament; and having many enemies in the ministry, was removed from all his offices, *anno* 1682. He thereupon retired to Holland, where he remained till the year 1688, when he came over with the prince of Orange, with whom he was in great favour; and who was no sooner settled on the throne, than he restored him to his office of lord president of the session, *anno* 1689, and raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viscount Stair, lord Glenluce and Stranrawer, by patent to him and the heirs-male of his body, dated at Kensington, 1st April 1690. Chart.in pub.
cellaria.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Ross of Balneil, by whom he got a great accession to his estate in lands; and in consequence thereof the family ever since continued to quarter the arms of Ross with their own. By her he had issue five sons, and four daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards earl of Stair.

2. Sir *James Dalrymple* of Borthwick, baronet, one of the principal clerks of session, a man of great merit, learning, and knowledge, and one of the best antiquaries of his time, which the works he has published sufficiently testify. He married and had issue.

3. Sir *Hugh Dalrymple* of North-Berwick, Bart. a man of great abilities and knowledge in our laws, and was long lord president of the session. He also married and had issue.

4. Doctor *Thomas Dalrymple*, physician in ordinary to the king for Scotland.

5. Sir *David Dalrymple* of Hailes, Bart. also an eminent lawier, who was lord advocate in the reigns of queen Anne, and king George I. He also married and had issue.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married to David, son and

and apparent heir of sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, Bart. but died without issue.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alan, seventh lord Cathcart.

3. *Sarah*, married to Charles lord Crichton, son and apparent heir of William earl of Dumfries.

4. *Isabel*, married to sir David Cunningham of Millcraig, Bart. The last three had issue.

The viscount died in the 76th year of his age, *anno* 1695, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JOHN, second viscount Stair, who was also bred to the law, and acquired great knowledge in that profession.

He was a man of fine parts, and great abilities, was appointed advocate by king James VII. *anno* 1686, and afterwards lord justice-clerk by the same prince.

He went early and most zealously into the revolution, and at the convention of estates in 1689, he expressed a great desire that a treaty of union might be set on foot between the two nations, which afterwards he had a great hand in accomplishing; and as he had been very instrumental in getting the crown declared vacant by the convention, he was one of the commissioners appointed to make an offer thereof to the prince and princess of Orange, in the same year, 1689.

He was, by their majesties, appointed lord advocate for Scotland, *anno* 1690; and the year thereafter was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state. As the massacre of Glencoe happened while he was in that office, the parliament begun to make some enquiry into the authors of it, in the year 1695; and no doubt he was able to justify himself: for as the orders for that bloody tragedy were generally believed to have proceeded from a higher power, the affair was immediately dropped; but the secretary was laid aside for the time.

Upon queen Anne's accession to the crown, he was nominated one of her privy council; and, as a testimony of her majesty's favour and esteem, he was further dignified with the titles of earl of Stair, viscount Dalrymple, lord Newliston, Glenluce, and Stranrawer, by patent to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of the body of the deceased James viscount Stair, his father, dated 8th April 1703.

He was named one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, of which he was a most sincere and fervent promoter; but he died of an apoplexy just before it was completed, on 8th January 1706-7, in the 59th year of his age.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of sir John Dundas of Newliston, in consequence whereof he quartered the arms of Dundas with his own, and by her had issue three sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. Colonel *William Dalrymple* of Glenmure, of whom more afterwards.

3. *George*, one of the barons of exchequer, who married a daughter of sir Andrew Myrton of Gogar; and dying *anno* 1745, left issue a son, captain John Dalrymple, who married miss Middleton.

His daughter, lady *Margaret Dalrymple*, was married to Hugh third earl of Loudoun.

XIV. JOHN, second earl of Stair, succeeded his father in January 1707, and was in his stead appointed one of the commissioners to finish the treaty of union betwixt the two nations.

He had a liberal education, was a man of great integrity, and good parts, both natural and acquired.

He gave early proofs of his having an extraordinary military genius. In 1702, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel to the third regiment of guards, and served as a volunteer in Flanders, under the duke of Marlborough, where he remarkably distinguished himself, particularly at the taking of Venlo and Liege.

Soon thereafter he was made aide-de-camp to that great general; and colonel of the royal Scotch dragoons.

He commanded a brigade of foot at the battle of Ramellies. In 1706, he was made a brigadier, and served in that post at the battle of Audenard, and brought the news of that victory to England, *anno* 1708.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first parliament of Great-Britain, and was re-elected to the fifth, sixth, and seventh.

In 1709, he commanded as a major-general at the taking of Tanier, and as a lieutenant-general at the taking of Doway, *anno* 1710, in which year he was, by a special order from queen Anne, invested with the most noble order of the thistle.

In the end of the queen's reign, he not coming into the measures of the court, was laid aside, and sold his regiment to the earl of Portmore; but upon the accession of king George I. to the throne, he was named one of his privy council, was appointed one of the lords of his bed-chamber, and was restored to his regiment of dragoons.

And being no less an able statesman than a good soldier, he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, upon a negotiation

ation of the highest importance. He made his public entry in January 1718, and performed the business of his embassy with great dexterity and honour. In the year 1733, he resigned all his offices, and retired from public business for some years.

In 1741, he was made a field marshal of the forces, and sent ambassador to the states general. He had the government of Minorca, and was commander in chief of the allied army, *anno* 1743, till his majesty took the command at the battle of Dettingen.

In 1745, he had a third time the command of the royal Scotch dragoons.

He married lady Eleanor Campbell, daughter of James second earl of Loudoun, dowager of James viscount Primrose; but died without issue, *anno* 1747.

Sometime before his death, he assigned his estate and honours (which he thought he had a right to do by the patent) to John, son of his youngest brother George the baron, in prejudice of the sons of colonel William, the eldest brother; but the same being contested in the house of lords, the honours were adjudged to James, son of the said colonel William, to whom we now return.

XIV. Colonel WILLIAM DALRYMPLE of Glenmure, second son of John first earl of Stair, and immediate younger brother of John the second earl, married Penelope countess of Dumfries, by whom he had a numerous issue.

1. *William*, now earl of Dumfries and Stair.

2. *John*, who died unmarried.

3. *James*, to whom the honours of Stair were adjudged by the house of lords, as before observed.

For the other children, *vide* page 201st of this work.

XV. JAMES, third son of colonel William Dalrymple, succeeding to the honours of Stair, as above, was the third earl; but he dying without issue, *anno* 1761, these honours went to his elder brother,

XV. WILLIAM, who is now fourth earl both of Dumfries and Stair, &c. *Vide* title Crichton earl of Dumfries, page 198th of this work.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and fourth *or*, on a saltire *azure*, nine lozenges of the 1st for Dalrymple; 2d *argent*, a lion rampant *gules* for Dundas; 3d *or*, a chevron cheque *argent* and *fable*, between three water budgets of the last, for Ross.

CREST; on a wreath, a rock proper.

SUPPORTERS; two lions of the last.

MOTTO; *Firm*.

C H I E F S E A T S,

Were at Castle-Kennedy, in the county of Wigton; at Stair, in the county of Air; and at Newliston, in West-Lothian, six miles from Edinburgh.

A L E X A N D E R Earl of STIRLING.

IT is the general opinion of our antiquaries, that those of the surname of Alexander, MacAlaster, Robertson, &c. are descended of the MacDonalds.

That Alexander MacDonald, a younger son of the lord of the Isles, having acquired some lands in Stirling and Clackmannan-shires, fixed his residence at Menstrie, and that his posterity assumed the surname of Alexander from their predecessor's christian name.

Certain it is the Alexanders were making a figure in these counties several centuries ago, and have continued to quarter the arms of MacDonald with their own, to denote their being sprung from that illustrious house.

And though we cannot fix the precise time of their settlement in that country, yet we shall deduce the descent of this noble family by authentic documents, from

I. THOMAS ALEXANDER, who was proprietor of the lands of Menstrie, in the shire of Clackmannan, and flourished in the reign of king James IV. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1488.

In a dispute betwixt the abbot of Cambusnethan, and sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, about the marches of some of their lands, which was submitted to a perambulation and assize of the principal gentlemen in the neighbourhood, this Thomas Alexander of Menstrie, together with Andrew Mercer of that ilk, William Stirling of Tillicoultry, and some others, were appointed arbiters: they made up the differences, and settled the marches by their decret-arbitral, 6th March 1505.

Thomas was father of

II. ANDREW ALEXANDER, who succeeded

ed him in the lands of Menstrie, of which the earl of Argyle was then superior.

Charta penes
ducem de
Argyle.

He married Catharine Graham, daughter of ———, by whom he had two sons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Andrew Alexander*, who was bred to the church, and in a sasine of Colin earl of Argyle, dated 15th November 1529, is designed *Andreas Alexander, presbyter, &c.*

He died before 1527, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, third baron of Menstrie, who made a considerable figure in the reign of king James V.

Ibidem.

Amongst the writs of the family of Argyle, there is an instrument of sasine, wherein Alexander Alexander, son of the deceased Andrew Alexander of Menstrie, transfers all right he had to the lands of Menstrie, in favours of Colin earl of Argyle, his superior, dated 12th of February 1527.

Ibidem.

In a sasine of Colin earl of Argyle, this Alexander was appointed the earl's bailie, and is designed *honorabilis vir Alexander Alscinder de Menstrie, &c. anno 1529.*

Ibidem.

There is a charter by Colin earl of Argyle, to Alexander Alscinder of Menstrie, of the lands of Dusslater, in the shire of Stirling, of which Andrew Alexander his father and Catharine Graham his mother, were proprietors, dated 15th January 1529.

Ibidem.

Also a charter by the same earl, of the lands of mains of Menstrie, and mill thereof, to and in favours of Alexander Alscinder, and Elizabeth Douglas his spouse, in liferent, and Andrew Alscinder their son and heir apparent in fee, dated 26th August 1529, both which charters are confirmed by king James V. by a charter under the great seal, dated 20th April 1530.

Chart in pub.
archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, ancestor of the earl of Morton, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

Ibid. Williel.
mo Alexan-
der et Janetæ
Marishal ejus
spouse, &c.

2. *William Alexander*, who was proprietor of the lands of Clow in Perth-shire, and married Janet Marishal, which appears by two charters under the great seal, to him and Janet Marishal his spouse, of the lands of Clow, with the pertinents, &c. dated anno 1553.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Isabel*, married to James Musket younger of Torrie, in the county of Stirling.

He died anno 1545, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ANDREW ALEXANDER, fourth baron of Menstrie, who, in the said charter of

Colin earl of Argyle, 26th August 1529, is designed son and apparent heir of Alexander, &c. as before noticed.

He died soon after his father, leaving issue three sons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John*, designed promiscuously in Middleton and in Gogar, of whom more hereafter.

3. *James*, who got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Alexander in Menstrie*, of some lands in that neighbourhood, anno 1584. Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, fifth baron of Menstrie, who is witness, with his grandfather, to a sasine of the lands of Menstrie, in favours of Archibald earl of Argyle, the superior, proceeding upon a charter from king James V. wherein the lands of Menstrie, Dusslater, Pannols, Little-Saline, &c. are erected into one barony, called the barony of Menstrie, and wherein he is designed *Alexander Alscinder junior, &c.* The sasine is dated 19th April 1541.

Sasine penes
ducem de Ar-
gyle.

This Alexander junior, is also attorney for the earl of Argyle to another sasine of the barony of Menstrie, dated 31st of October 1542. Ibidem.

After the death of his father and grandfather, he was designed Alexander Alscinder of mains of Menstrie, and is particularly mentioned, with his brother John, in a sasine in favours of Colin earl of Argyle, dated 7th October 1572. Ibidem.

He died in an advanced age, anno 1594, leaving issue a son and successor,

VI. Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER, sixth baron of Menstrie, afterwards earl of Stirling, who got a precept of *clare constat* from the earl of Argyle, for infefting him in the mains of Menstrie, as heir to his father, dated 18th March 1596. Charta penes Willielm. Abercrombie de Tullibody.

He afterwards got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Menstrie, mill thereof, &c. dated anno 1603. Chart. in pub. archiv.

Also a charter, *cum mineris, mineralibus, et metallis cujuscunque generis, infra integras bonas terrarum baronia de Menstrie*, dated anno 1606. Ibidem.

He was a man of good natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education and travelling: he had a fine genius for poetry, and composed several pieces that were greatly esteemed; and being a man of polite learning, was pitched upon to travel with the earl of Argyle, as a tutor and governor.

After his return home, he went to court, where he was soon distinguished for his rare accomplish-

Ibidem,
Chart. Willielmo domino Alexander equiti, domini et baroniae Novae Scotiae in America, &c.

accomplishments, and became a great favourite of king James VI. who knighted him, and made him master of requests, *anno* 1604.

And being a great projector, he settled a colony in Nova Scotia in America, upon his own charges, of which king James made him a grant, by his royal deed, dated 21st September 1621.

Ibidem:

He got also charters, under the great seal, of several lands and baronies in Scotland, too numerous to be here inserted.

After the death of king James VI. his son king Charles resolved, that no encouragement should be wanting to the settlement of a colony that appeared to be of so great advantage to the nation: he therefore appointed sir William lieutenant of Nova Scotia, and instituted the order of knight baronet for the advancement of it, of which order sir William was the first, and obtained the privilege of coining small copper money, which was a step greatly inveighed against at that time: however the king being fully convinced of his abilities and integrity, appointed him one of his privy council, and secretary of state, in the year 1626, which high offices he enjoyed with honour and reputation as long as he lived.

In November 1627, he was constituted keeper of the signet in Scotland. In July 1628, he was made one of the commissioners of exchequer, and one of the lords of session, *anno* 1631.

Diploma in pub archiv. hæred. masculis in perpetuum.

The king's esteem and favour for him still increasing, he was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Stirling, viscount Canada, lord Alexander of Tullibody, &c. by letters patent to his heirs-male for ever, bearing the name and arms of Alexander, dated 14th June 1633.

The earl being one of the council of Plymouth for the affairs of New-England, in consideration of his interest therein, the said council, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of April 1635, granted to him all that part of New-England between the rivers of Kennebeck and St. Croix; also all those islands of Stirling, or Long-Island, which now make a considerable part of the province of New-York; and he was at a very great expence in settling colonies therein, particularly in Long-Island, where he introduced the first British inhabitants; which settlement gave rise to the now flourishing colony of New-York.

Ibidem.

He married Janet, daughter and heiress of sir William Erskine knight, cousin-german to the earl of Marr, the regent, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters.

1. *William*, viscount Canada and lord Alexander.

2. Sir *Anthony Alexander*, who married a

daughter of sir Henry Wardlaw of Pittreavie, and died without issue.

3. *Henry*, who succeeded to the earldom of Stirling, as will be shown hereafter.

4. *John Alexander*, who got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Over-liggall, &c. *anno* 1642, and married a daughter of John Graham of Gartmore, by whom he had one daughter, but died without male-issue.

Ibidem.

5. *Charles Alexander*, who got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Tullybody, *anno* 1642, and married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had only one son, Charles, who died without issue.

Ibidem.

6. *Ludovick*.

7. *James*.

These two likeways died without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Jean*, married to Hugh lord viscount Montgomery, of the kingdom of Ireland, whose son Hugh was created earl of Mount-Alexander, *anno* 1661; which title he assumed in honour of his mother's surname.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland, vol. I. p. 372.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to sir William Murray of Clermont, created a baronet in June 1626, of whom sir James Murray, general receiver of the customs of Scotland, is the heir-male.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The earl died *anno* 1640.

VII. WILLIAM viscount Canada and lord Alexander, eldest son and apparent heir of William earl of Stirling, was his majesty's president in Nova Scotia, as deputy to his father; in which station he remained there many years, and was at great pains in settling the country.

He married lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of the first marriage of William first marquis of Douglas, by whom he had one son,

Ibidem.

William, afterwards earl of Stirling,—and three daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to Walter lord Torphichen, whose only child Anna Sandilands, married to Robert Menzies of Weem, grandfather of the present sir Robert, &c.

2. *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, and had issue only two daughters, of whom sir Hugh Dalrymple, Swinton, &c. are descended.

3. *Lucy*, married to Edward Harrington, Esq; of the kingdom of England, who was page of honour to the prince of Orange, *anno* 1630.

Genealogy of the family of Harrington in England, penes MacFarlane.

He died before his father, *anno* 1638, and was succeeded by his only son,

VIII. WILLIAM, who succeeded also to his grandfather, *anno* 1640, and was second earl

earl of Stirling, but dying without issue about three months thereafter, his estate and honours devolved upon Henry Alexander, his uncle and heir-male, to whom we now return.

VII. HENRY, third earl of Stirling, third son of the first earl, upon the death of his nephew, succeeded to the earldom of Stirling, as before observed, and found the estate greatly incumbered, most of it being soon thereafter carried off by appraisings and adjudications, at the instance of his father's and brother's creditors: He therefore retired to England, and went to court, where he was well received, and much esteemed.

He married a daughter of sir Peter Vanlore, knight, and alderman of the city of London, by whom he got a considerable fortune, and acquired an estate in England, where he settled, and where ~~his~~ his posterity continued to reside, but always voted by proxy at the elections of the sixteen Scotch peers, &c.

He died *anno* 1650, leaving issue one son,

VIII. HENRY, fourth earl of Stirling, who succeeded him, and married — Lee, daughter of —, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters.

1. Henry, his heir.
2. William.
3. Robert.
4. Peter.

They all died without issue.

1st daughter, lady Mary, married to — Philips, Esq; by whom she had William Philips-Lee, Esq; of Binfield, in the county of Berks, who has resided mostly in the city of York.

2. Lady Judith, married to sir William Turnbull of East Hamstead-park, in the county of Berks, by whom she had William Turnbull, Esq; who died in April 1760.

3. Lady Jean, died without issue.

The earl dying *anno* 1690, was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. HENRY, fifth earl of Stirling, who married the widow of sir — Hobby, but dying without issue, *anno* 1739, was succeeded in his estate in England by his two sisters, ladies Mary and Judith, before mentioned, who became his coheiresses; and in him ended the male-line of Alexander Alexander, fourth baron of Menstrie, father of the first earl of Stirling, but the representation, in virtue of the patent, *haredibus masculis in perpetuum*, appears to have devolved upon William Alexander, who now claims the title of earl of Stirling, being lineally descended from

John Alexander, uncle to the patentee, to whom we now return.

V. JOHN, second son of Andrew, fourth baron of Menstrie, is particularly mentioned with his brother Alexander, (father of the first earl of Stirling) in Archibald earl of Argyle's *fasine*, dated in April 1541, before observed.

Safine penes ducem de Argyle.

Likeways, in a *fasine* of Colin earl of Argyle, wherein he is designed John Alexander in Middleton, dated in October 1572, also before noticed.

Ibidem.

He left issue a son,

VI. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER in Millnab, who succeeded him, and left issue three sons.

Retourincan-cellaria.

1. Alexander Alexander in Kinkell, whose male-line is now extinct.

Ibidem.

2. David, who carried on the line of this family.

3. Patrick, who married and had issue.

VII. DAVID ALEXANDER, designed in Ward of Muthil, second son of Alexander in Millnab, married —, daughter of —, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. William Alexander, whose only son William died without issue, *anno* 1747.

Ibidem.

2. James, father of William, who now claims the peerage.

1st daughter, Janet, married to Mr. MacLeish.

2. Christian, married to Mr. Caw in Crieff.

VIII. JAMES ALEXANDER, second son of David in Ward of Muthil, went to America, *anno* 1714, with the king's commission of surveyor-general of the province of New-Jersey, was many years of the council of that province, and also of New-York, and held some of the most considerable offices there.

He acquired a large proprietary in New-Jersey, and a considerable landed and personal interest in New-York.

He married Mary, daughter of John Spratt of Wigton, in the county of Galloway in Scotland, by whom he had issue one son,

William, his heir, — and four daughters.

1. Mary, married to Peter Vanbrugh-Livingston, merchant in New-York.

2. Elizabeth, married to John Stevens, Esq; of Perth Aimboy, in New-Jersey.

3. Catharine, married to major Walter Rutherford.

4. Susannah.

He died *anno* 1756, and was succeeded by his only son,

IX. WILLIAM

Several writs in the archiv. of the family of Argyle, and in the public register.

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IX. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, who now claims the honours of earl of Stirling, was one of his majesty's council, and surveyor-general of the province of New-Jersey, and arrived in England from that colony, *anno* 1756.

Anno 1757, he sued out a writ of mort-ancestor in the chancery of Scotland, according to the laws of that kingdom, and claimed to be cognosced heir-male to the last earl.

Retour in
cancellaria.

The evidence of his claim being laid before a jury of fifteen gentlemen of the first rank in Scotland, they unanimously made their return, declaring him to be nearest heir-male to Henry Alexander the fifth earl, and was served as such accordingly, 20th March 1759; and if his claim is sustained by parliament, he will be the sixth earl of Stirling.

He married Sarah, daughter of Philip Livingston, Esq; descended of the family of Linlithgow, by whom he hath issue two daughters.

1. *Mary*.
2. *Catharine*.

One of these daughters is lately married to John, son and apparent heir of Alexander Robertson of Stralochy, *alias* baron Reid, in Scotland.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *partee per pale argent and fable*, a cheveron, and in base a crescent, all counter-charged; 2d and 3d *or*, a ship, with the sails furled up *fable*, between three cross crosslets fitchee *gules*; and over all, in furtout, the badge of a baronet of New-Scotland, which is *argent*, on a saltire *azure*, the royal arms of Scotland ensigned on the top with an imperial crown, proper.

CREST; on a wreath, a bear sejant erect, proper.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side an Indian man, with long hair, and a dart in his right hand, having a plain circle or rim of gold on his head, beautified with a plume of seven feathers *or* and *azure*, and round his waist a like circle and feathers; on the sinister, a mermaid, with ~~her~~ comb and mirror, all proper.

MOTTO; *Per mare per terras*.

C H I E F S E A T,

Was at Menstrie in Stirlingshire.

M U R R A Y Viscount STORMONT.

AS the origin of the great and antient fir-name of Murray, is to be found under the title of duke of Athole, page 51st of this work, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family from their immediate ancestor,

X. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY of Tullibardine, progenitor of the present duke of Athole, the tenth generation of that illustrious house, in a direct male line, made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king James III. and married Catharine, daughter of Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, by whom he had a numerous issue.

1. Sir *John*, who died before his father without issue.
2. Sir *William*, who succeeded him, and carried on the line of the family of Athole.
3. Sir *Andrew*, the first of the family of Stormont.

For the other children, *vide* page 53d.

I. Sir ANDREW MURRAY, third son of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, married Mar-

garet, daughter and sole heiress of James Barclay of Kippo and Arngosk, descended of the antient Barclays lords of Brechin, with whom he got the lands and baronies of Arngosk, Balvairst, Kippo, &c.

She resigned in the hands of king James IV. her whole estate, for new investment to herself and Sir Andrew Murray her husband in life, and the heirs procreate or to be procreate betwixt them in fee, 25th January 1507.

She afterwards, with consent of her said husband, and Sir David their son and heir, founded a chaplainry in the parish church of Arngosk, and endowed it with an annuity of fourteen merks, and two acres of land, lying contiguous to the church, for the prosperity of their sovereign James V. king of Scotland, and for the health and welfare of themselves, their heirs and successors, &c.

The charter of mortification is dated at their castle of Balvairst, 1st of August 1527.

Sir Andrew, by the said Margaret Barclay, left issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *John Murray*, who got from his father the

Charta penes
ducem de A-
thole, and
chart. of Cam-
buskenneth,
penes Mac-
Farlane, p.
14. ad ann.
1499.

Ibidem.

Ibid. p. 33.

Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 212.

Ch
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ann.

Ibid

Ibid

Nisbet
pend. p.

Chart.
archiv.

Ibid. a
1547.

Ibid. ad
1584.

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Retour in
public reg

Chartulary of
Cambusken-
neth.

the lands of Conland, holden in vassalage of the family, which afterwards returned to them.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub.
archivis, ad
ann. 1526.

II. Sir DAVID MURRAY of Arngosk and Balvaird, who married Janet, daughter of John lord Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the present earl of Crawford, by lady Helen Stewart his wife, daughter of John second earl of Athole, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir *Andrew*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *William Murray* of Letter-Bannachy, ancestor of the present viscount of Stormont, of whom afterwards.

Ibidem.

3. *David Murray* of Airdith, who got a charter of these lands under the great seal, anno 1563.

He died anno 1550, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 212.

III. Sir ANDREW MURRAY of Arngosk and Balvaird, who was one of the barons that were on the assize of Alexander earl of Huntly, when condemned to death for heading the rebellion at the battle of Corrichie, anno 1563.

He married, 1st, Margaret Rofs, daughter of Ninian second lord Rofs of Halkhead, which appears by a charter under the great seal, anno 1541, but by her he had no issue.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married, 2dly, lady Janet Graham, daughter of William second earl of Montrose, by lady Janet Keith, daughter of William earl Marishal, by whom he had issue four sons.

1. Sir *Andrew*.

2. Sir *David Murray* of Gospitrie, created lord Scoon and viscount Stormont, of whom more hereafter.

Ibid. ad ann.
1584.

3. Mr. *Robert Murray*, who was bred to the church, and had the deanry of Dunkeld bestowed upon him by king James VI. but he died without issue.

Spotiswood's
and Calder-
wood's eccle-
siast. histories.

4. Sir *Patrick Murray* of Byn and Drumcairn, a man of spirit and genius, and employed by the king in several different characters. He was lieutenant of his majesty's guards, but not confined to appear in a military capacity only, we see him acting sometimes in civil matters, sometimes in ecclesiastical, always with applause. He married Isabel, daughter of ——— Blair of Balthyock, in Perthshire, but died without succession, anno 1604, and was succeeded by his brother sir David of Gospitrie, who was served heir to him, anno 1607.

Retour in the
public regift.

Sir Andrew died anno 1576, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir ANDREW MURRAY of Arngosk

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and Balvaird, who was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king James VI. with whom he was in great favour.

He got charters under the great seal, of the lands and baronies of Arngosk, Kippo, Park, and a great many others, betwixt the years 1572 and 1588, and took a new investiture of his estate, by way of entail, to himself in liferent, and Andrew Murray his son and apparent heir, and the heirs-male of his body, in fee; which failing, to David Murray his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Mr. Robert, then to sir Patrick, and their heirs-male; which failing, to David Murray of Airdith, his uncle, &c. This is confirmed by a charter under the great seal, anno 1588.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

It may here be observed, that William Murray of Letter-Bannachie, uncle to this sir Andrew, and elder brother to David of Airdith, is omitted in this substitution, for what reason we know not, but he was afterwards repon-

Ibidem.

ed and put in his due place. Sir Andrew married Margaret, daughter of John Crichton of Strathurd, descended of George earl of Caithness, lord high admiral of Scotland in the reign of king James II. and by her he had issue a son,

Sir *Andrew*, ——— and a daughter,

Anne, married to sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, a younger son of John earl of Tullibardine, of whom more hereafter.

He died before 1604, and was succeeded by his only son,

V. Sir ANDREW MURRAY of Balvaird, who was the first of this family that relinquished the title of Arngosk.

He made a new entail of his estates of Balvaird, Arngosk, Pitlochrie, Conland, &c. to himself and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing, to his uncle sir David of Gospitrie, his majesty's comptroller, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his uncle Robert, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his cousin David of Balgonie, son and heir of William of Letter-Bannachie; and failing of his heirs-male, to William, son to David of Airdith, another cousin-german, &c.

The charter, in which he is designed *Andreas Murray de Balvaird, filius et heres quondam Andree Murray de Arngosk, militis*, is dated 8th May 1604.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Menteith of Carfe; but dying without issue, anno 1624, his estate devolved upon his uncle and heir-male,

IV. Sir DAVID MURRAY of Gospitrie,
second

Ibid. et chart.
penes vice-
com. de Stormont.

History of
Gowry's con-
spiracy.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. et pe-
nes vicecom.
de Stormont.

Workman's
M.S. a herald
who assisted at
the investiture.

Charta penes
vicecom. de
Stormont.

second son of sir Andrew Murray of Arngosk and Balvaird, who, from his youth, was bred at the court of king James VI. and being a man of extraordinary parts, great honour, and integrity, was highly esteemed by his majesty, who first made him his cup-bearer, then master of the horse, and captain of the guard; and having conferred on him the honour of knighthood, made him comptroller of the royal revenue, upon the removal of sir David Home of Wedderburn, anno 1599; in which offices he served his majesty with great fidelity and loyalty.

He attended the court from Falkland to Perth, on the memorable 5th of August 1600, when the earl of Gowrie and his brother made that audacious attempt upon his majesty's sacred person, where he was greatly instrumental in saving the king's life.

He did another remarkable piece of service to the court at this juncture; for after the earl of Gowrie, then provost of Perth, was killed, the whole town was in an uproar, and heavily threatened the authors of his death; but sir David, by his great prudence and resolute conduct, with the assistance of his young cousin William second earl of Tullibardine, quelled the tumult, and conducted the king and court safe back to Falkland.

For which good services, he was ever after amongst the first favourites of the king, who thought he could never bestow too much upon so good and faithful a subject and servant.

He first gave him the barony of Ruthven, the chief seat of the Gowrie family, which came to the crown by the earl's forfeiture, and was afterwards called Huntingtower. Soon thereafter he bestowed upon him the lands of the whole abbay of Scoon, of which the earl of Gowrie had been commendator, erected it into a temporal lordship, to be called the lordship of Scoon, with a seat and vote in parliament; and he was therein, with the greatest solemnity, invested, 7th April 1605, by a special commission, directed to the earl of Dunfermline, then chancellor for that effect, the earls of Angus, Sutherland, Marishal, Linlithgow, the lords Fleming, Drummond and Thirlestane, being witnesses to the ceremony; which erection was confirmed to the lord Scoon by a special act of parliament, anno 1606; about which time he had the office of ranger of the Lummonds, the forestry of the woods, and the old castlestead of Falkland conferred upon him, with several other beneficial grants.

† Creavimus, &c. prefatum Davidem, dominum Scoon, vicecomitem de Stormont, ac damus, &c. sibi et hæredibus suis masculis, de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, hæredibus masculis et talia, cognomen et insignia de Murray gerentibus, in infeofamento domini de Scoon comprehensis, titulum honorem, gradum, et dignitatem vicecomitis de Stormont; et iisdem titulo, ordine, et dignitate, dictum dominum de Scoon, hæredesque suos prædictos, tenore præsentium investimus, &c.

Some time thereafter, he made a settlement of his estate and honours, which was ratified and confirmed by a charter from king James VI. under his own hand, in these terms:

1st, To our well-beloved cousin David lord Scoon, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; which failing,

2dly, To sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, his nephew, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; which failing,

3dly, To sir Mungo Murray of Drumcarn, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; which failing,

4thly, To sir John Murray of Lochmaben, (afterwards earl of Annandale,) and the heirs-male of his body; which failing,

5thly, To Gilbert Murray, eldest lawful son of David Murray of Balgony, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing,

6thly, To Andrew Murray, second lawful son of the said David, and the heirs-male of his body, (who carried on the line of this family); which failing,

7thly, To William Murray, son of sir William Murray of Clermonth, and the heirs-male of his body, (of whom sir James Murray, general-receiver of the customs of Scotland is now the representative.) *Quibus omnibus deficientibus,*

8thly, *Legitimis et propinquieribus hæredibus præfati nostri prædilecti consanguinei Davidis domini Scoon quibuscunque hæreditarie, cognomen et insignia de Murray familia de Balvaird gerentibus, &c.* The charter is dated 14th October 1616.

The lord Scoon being a man of great understanding and steady resolution, was appointed his majesty's high commissioner to several general assemblies of the church, where he conducted himself with such prudence, and intrepidity, that he had a great hand in carrying through some things that met with much opposition, in reference to the bringing the church of Scotland to some nearer degrees of uniformity with that of England, which the king had very much at heart.

And as he behaved with no less zeal for his majesty's service, when the five articles of Perth assembly were ratified in the parliament 1621, he was immediately dispatched by the marquis of Hamilton, the king's high commissioner, to communicate his success to the court, when his majesty was graciously pleased, in recompence of his great and many services, further to dignify him with the title of lord viscount Stormont, by patent † under

Ibidem.

Spotiswood's
and Calder-
wood's eccle-
siast. histories.

Charta penes
vicecom. de
Stormont.

the

the great seal, dated 22d February 1622, to and in favours of David lord Scoon, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs of entail, as contained in the substitution of the charter, dated 14th October 1616, as before narrated.

He was now possessed of an immense estate, which appears by twelve or thirteen charters under the great seal, of many different lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted.

Upon the death of his nephew sir Andrew, he settled the estate of Stormont, with the lordship of Scoon, (being all his own acquisition) to and in favours of the said sir Mungo Murray, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John earl of Annandale, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Mr. Andrew Murray then minister at Abdie, his own heir-male, on whom he immediately settled the baronies of Balvaird and Arngosk, the old inheritance of the family, anno 1625.

This great man married Elizabeth, daughter of sir David Beaton of Creich, in *vicecom. de Fife*, by whom he had no issue; and dying on 27th August 1631, was interred in a vault of the church of Scoon, under a stately monument of various coloured marble, with his statue, as big as the life, and on a tablet of black marble, most of his remarkable great actions are recorded.

1. The first viscount of Stormont thus dying without issue, in him ended the male-line of sir Andrew, eldest son of sir David Murray of Arngosk.

2. Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, the second person in the substitution and entail above recited, dying also without issue, anno 1624, as before noticed, the honours of Stormont devolved upon the third person in the substitution, viz.

3. Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcain, son of John earl of Tullibardine, who was second viscount Stormont.

This sir Mungo was designed master of Stormont in the first viscount's lifetime, as if he had been his lawful son, and got a charter under the great seal, *Kentigerno Murray magistro de Stormont, terrarum baronia de Balwhidder, &c.* dated anno 1626.

He got afterwards a charter under the great seal, *Kentigerno vicecomiti de Stormont, terrarum de Kirkcoun de Errol*, dated anno 1633.

Mungo, second viscount Stormont, married, 1st, (as before observed) Anne, only daughter of sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, niece of the first viscount; 2dly, lady Anne, daughter of John earl of Wemyss, but died without issue, anno 1642, whereby the lord-

ship of Scoon, and honours of Stormont, devolved upon

4. James, second earl of Annandale, son of John the first earl, and fourth person in the foresaid substitution, who was third viscount Stormont, and was served heir of tailzie to the said Mungo in the lordship and barony of Scoon, in May 1642.

The honours of Stormont continued in the possession of the earl of Annandale for sixteen years, that the earl died without issue, anno 1658.

5. Gilbert Murray, the fifth person in the said substitution, dying also without issue, the honours of Stormont devolved upon his brother,

6. Andrew Murray, the sixth person in the substitution, and undoubted heir-male of the patentee, being lineally descended of William of Letter-Bannachy, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

II. WILLIAM MURRAY of Letter-Bannachy, second son of sir David Murray of Arngosk, by Janet, daughter of John lord Lindsay of Byres, got a charter from his brother sir Andrew Murray of Arngosk, father of the first viscount, *Willielmo Murray, fratri suo germano, de terris de Letter-Bannachie, in vicecomitat. de Perth, et heredibus suis, &c.* dated anno 1553.

He also got charters under the great seal, *Willielmo Murray de Letter-Bannachie*, of the lands of Auchloy, and others, *et tenementum vasti vetus capellan. Sancti Andreae spectan. &c.* dated anno 1574.

He married a daughter of ——— Pitcairn of that ilk, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. *Andrew*, who died before his father without issue.

2. *David*, his heir.

1st daughter, ———, married to Balcanquel of that ilk, and had issue.

2. ———, married to ——— Murray younger of Ochertyre, and had issue.

3. ———, married to ——— Kinross of Cambusnethan in Strathallan, now part of the estate of Cromlix.

He was succeeded by his only surviving son,

IV. DAVID MURRAY, promiscuously designed of Balgony, Kippo, and Byn.

In a charter of Mr. Murray of Abercainny, he is designed *David Murray de Balgony, filius et haeres quondam Willielmi Murray de Letter-Bannachie, &c.* anno 1612; and is in the substitution of the entail of David lord Scoon by the same designation, anno 1616, before observed.

Safine in the public regist.

Ibidem, and Nisbet's appendix, p. 215.

Chart. penes Jacob. Murray dom. de Abercainny.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

Writs of Balcanquel.

Writs of the fam. of Stormont.

Penes Abercainny.

He

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Charta penes vicecom. de Stormont.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. p. 54.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Byn, &c. in which he is designed *David Murray olim de Kippo, &c. anno 1626.*

Herald books
&c.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. and
Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 216.

He had acquired the estate of Kippo from the family of Balvaird; but sold it to doctor David Philp, *anno 1623.*

He married Agnes, daughter of ——— Moncrief of that ilk, by whom he had issue four sons, and one daughter.

1. *Gilbert*, who succeeded his father, was the fifth person in the preceeding substitution; but died without issue.

2. *Sir Andrew*, who succeeded his brother, of whom more hereafter.

3. *William.*

4. *David.*

His daughter, *Catharine*, married to John Arnot of Pittorvie, Esq; and had issue.

He died before the year 1631.

Ibidem.

V. *Sir Andrew Murray*, afterwards lord Balvaird, who was second son of David, succeeded his brother Gilbert, and was the sixth in the substitution before noticed. Being himself a younger brother, was bred to the church, and was appointed minister of the parish of Abdie in Fife, *anno 1618.*

He succeeded to the estates of Balvaird and Arngosk, upon the death of his cousin David viscount Stormont, *anno 1631*, in virtue of his destination and entail, made *anno 1625*, before mentioned, and got a charter, under the great seal, of his whole estate, which was then very considerable, to himself and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing, to the heirs-male of his brothers William and David, *respective*, dated 14th July 1632.

Charta penes
vicecom. de
Stormont, et
in publicis ar-
chivis.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the solemnity of the king's coronation, *anno 1633*, and got another charter under the great seal, *domino Andree Murray de Balvaird, militi, terrarum de Pitlochrie, &c. anno 1636.*

Ibidem.

He was a man of great piety, prudence, and discretion, was thought a proper member for the assembly of Glasgow, *anno 1638*, where, by his temper, authority, and moderation, he greatly allayed the heats and animosities that were agitated with so much warmth and zeal, in reference to episcopacy, and the government of the church by bishops. His conduct was greatly approved by the marquis of Hamilton, the king's commissioner, which he fully represented to his majesty: therefore when he came to Scotland, in the year 1641, to hold a parliament in his own royal person, in hopes of cementing all differences, &c. he was pleased to raise sir Andrew to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Balvaird,

Minute books
in the public
register.

by letters patent, dated 14th November 1641.

Soon after this he got a considerable accession to his estate, by the death of Mungo viscount Stormont, to whom he was served and retoured heir of tailzie and provision in the barony of Stormont, in May 1642.

Retour in the
public regit.

He married lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter to David first earl of Southesk, by whom he had five sons, and three daughters.

Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 217.
Scotch comp.
p. 354.

1. *David*, afterwards viscount Stormont.

2. *Sir Andrew* of Pitlochrie, ancestor of the Murrays of Murrays-hall in Perth-shire.

3. Doctor *James Murray*, an eminent physician, whose daughter and heiress was married to Robert Carmichael of Balmblae, Esq; in the county of Fife.

4. *Sir John Murray* of Drumcarn, a man of great parts and learning, who being bred to the law, and remarkable for his knowledge and integrity, was promoted to be one of the senators of the college of justice; in which station he continued to act with universal applause, till the revolution. His only daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to Francis earl of Murray.

5. *Mr. William*, who being also bred to the law, was accounted one of the most famous and celebrated lawyers before the court of session in his time.

1st daughter, *Catharine*, died unmarried.

2. *Barbara*, married to Andrew lord Gray of Foulis.

3. *Marjory*, married to sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, whose only daughter was married to John Murray of Polmaise, Esq; in the county of Stirling.

He died 24th September 1644, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. *DAVID*, second lord Balvaird, who, upon the death of James earl of Annandale, and third viscount Stormont, succeeded to the lordship of Scoon, and title of Stormont, in virtue of the substitution in the charter 1616, and the patent in 1622, above narrated, where the honours are limited to the heirs-male, &c. and was the fourth viscount Stormont.

He was served heir of tailzie to Mungo viscount Stormont, in the lordship and barony of Scoon; the service of James earl of Annandale, and infeftment following thereon, as heir to the said Mungo, having been declared void by a decret of declarator of the court of session, obtained at lord Balvaird's instance against him, for having contravened the provisions in the entail, by contracting of debts, which debts are also declared void and null. The decret of declarator is dated 27th February 1662.

Decreet pe-
nes vicecom.
de Stormont.

He

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Davidi vicecomiti de Stormont*, of the lands of Reidpark, &c. anno 1663.

And upon his own resignation he got another charter, under the great seal, of his whole lands and estate in Perth, Fife, and Dumfriesshires, erecting them into an entire and free viscounty, to be called the viscounty of Stormont, lordship of Balvaird, Cockpool, and Lochmaben, &c. The charter, which contains a *novo damus*, is dated the 22d of August 1666.

Charta penes
vicecom. de
Stormont.

He was a great loyalist, and adhered to the interest of the royal family in their greatest distress with inflexible fidelity; on which account he suffered many hardships, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds sterling, in the year 1654.

Cromwell's
act of indem.

He married lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter of James second earl of Southesk, dowager of James earl of Annandale, by whom he had a son,

David,——and two daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to William earl of Kintore.

2. *Amelia*, died unmarried.

He died in July 1668, and was succeeded by his only son,

Retour penes
vicecom. de
Stormont.

VII. DAVID, fifth viscount Stormont, who was served heir to his father in October 1668. He was a man of good parts, honour and integrity.

He married Marjory, daughter of David Scot of Scotstarvit, Esq; (heir-male of the most noble family of Buckcleugh) by Nicholas his wife, eldest daughter of sir John Grierson of Lag, whose mother, Margaret, was eldest daughter of sir James Murray of Cockpool, elder brother of John earl of Annandale, whereby the present viscount Stormont is heir of line of the Murrays of Cockpool, earls of Annandale, &c.

By her he had issue six sons, and eight daughters.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. *James*, who was a member of the house of commons in the two last parliaments of queen Anne.

3. *John*, who died young.

4. *William*, who, in 1742, was appointed solicitor-general to his majesty; in 1744, attorney-general; in November 1756, was created a peer of Great-Britain, by the title of lord Mansfield, baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham; and lord chief-justice. He has since been made one of the cabinet and privy council, and nominated one of the governors of the charter-house. He married

8 B

lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter to the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

5. *Charles*.

6. *Robert*.

These two last died without issue.

1st daughter, *Catharine*.

2. *Elizabeth*.

These two daughters died unmarried.

3. *Marjory*, married to colonel John Hay of Cromlix, second son of Thomas earl of Kinnoul.

4. *Emilia*, married to sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, in the county of Perth, Bart.

5. *Margaret*.

6. *Jean*, died unmarried.

7. *Nicholas*.

8. *Mary*, died unmarried.

The viscount died in November 1731, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. DAVID, sixth viscount of Stormont, a man of great learning, knowledge, and integrity, who married Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Stewart of Innernytie, Esq; by whom he had issue two sons, and two daughters.

1. *David*, now viscount Stormont.

2. *James*.

1st daughter, *Anne*.

2. *Marjory*.

He died anno 1748, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. DAVID, seventh viscount Stormont, lord Balvaird, Cockpool, and Lochmaben, one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the present British parliament, who was appointed his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, and to the republic of Poland, anno 1755, and acquitted himself in that negotiation with great prudence and dexterity.

He is at present appointed to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor and empress of Germany.

He married Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry count Bunau, of the antient family of the Bunaus of the branch of Puchem, privy councillor and envoy from the court of Saxony to the courts of London and Vienna, by his lady, a daughter of Gustavus baron of Ragnitz, by his lady, mademoiselle Schomberg, descended of the same family with the famous duke of that name.

By her he hath issue a daughter,

Elizabeth-Mary.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *azure*, three stars within

within a double tressure, counter-floree with flowers de lis or for, Murray; 2d and 3d gules, three crosses pattee argent, for Barclay of Balvaird.

CREST; on a wreath, a buck's head coupéd proper, with a cross pattee, between his antlers, argent.

SUPPORTERS; two lions gules.
MOTTO; *Meliora spero.*

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Cumlangum-Castle, in Annandale; and at Scoon in Perth-shire.

DRUMMOND Viscount of STRATHALLAN.

THE ancestor of this noble family was, DAVID, second lord Drummond, the eighteenth generation of the illustrious house of Perth, in a direct male line, who, by Lili-as, daughter of William lord Ruthven, ancestor of the earl of Gowrie, left issue two sons and five daughters. 1. Patrick, his successor, who carried on the line of the family of Perth. 2. James, ancestor of the lords Maderty, Strathallan, &c.

For the daughter, *vide* page 553d.

I. JAMES, second son of David second lord Drummond, who was created lord Maderty by king James VI. married Jean, daughter of sir James Chisholm of Cromlix, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

1. *John*, second lord Maderty, his successor.

2. Sir *James Drummond* of Machany, of whom more hereafter.

For the daughters, *vide* page 436th.

II. JOHN, second lord Maderty, married Margaret Lesly, daughter of Patrick lord Lindores, by whom he had five sons, and three daughters.

1. *David*, third lord Maderty, whose male line is extinct.

5. General *William Drummond*, afterwards viscount of Strathallan.

For the other children, *vide* page 537th.

III. General WILLIAM DRUMMOND of Cromlix, son of John second lord Maderty, was a man of good parts, great honour, and most sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family.

He betook himself to a military life when a young man; by his merit he rose to the highest rank in the army, and was inferior to none of his cotemporaries for his knowledge in the art of war.

He had a considerable command in the army that was raised for the king's relief, when he was prisoner in the Isle of Wight, *anno* 1648.

He had the command of a regiment at the battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner; but afterwards made his escape, retired to the North, joined the loyalists, and kept close with them till they were dispersed by general Morgan, *anno* 1654.

When he found he was able to do no more for the king at home, he went abroad into the service of the czar of Muscovy, where he had the highest commands; and by his bravery and conduct acquired to himself great reputation and honour.

After the restoration, king Charles II. called him home, and made him major-general of all the forces in Scotland, *anno* 1666; in which character he served the crown with great fidelity for many years, and was made general of the ordnance in 1684.

Upon king James VII.'s accession to the crown, he was made general of all the forces in the kingdom, and one of the lords of the treasury.

And as a further mark of his majesty's favour and esteem, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viscount of Strathallan, lord Drummond of Cromlix, &c. by patent, (in which all the great services he had done to the crown are fully narrated,) to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his nearest heirs-male whatever, dated 16th August 1686.

Diploma in cancellaria.

This great man married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Archibald Johnston of Warristoun, by whom he had a son,

William, his heir,—and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Thomas Hay of Balhousie, afterwards lord Duplin and earl of Kinnoul, and had issue.

Charta penes comitem de Kinnoul.

He died *anno* 1688, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. WILLIAM, second viscount of Strathallan, who succeeding also to the honours of Maderty upon the death of his uncle David, the third lord, without male issue, was fourth lord Maderty.

He married lady Elizabeth Drummond, daughter

Chart. in ar-
chiv. fam. de
Strathallan.

daughter of John earl of Melfort, by whom he had a son,

V. JAMES, third viscount of Strathallan, and fifth lord Maderty, who succeeded him *anno* 1702, but dying unmarried in the sixteenth year of his age, *anno* 1711, the honours, in virtue of the above patent, devolved upon his cousin and heir-male William Drummond of Machany, lineally descended of sir James of Machany, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

II. Sir JAMES DRUMMOND of Machany, second son of James first lord Maderty, and uncle to William first viscount of Strathallan, got a charter under the great seal from king Charles I. *Jacobs Drummond de Machany, terrarum baronia de Luncardie, &c. anno* 1646.

Rescinded
acts of parlt.

He was also a great loyalist, and was one of the colonels of the Perthshire foot for duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir John Hamilton of Letrick, sister of the first lord Bargeny, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. Sir James, his heir.

2. Captain John Drummond, a brave and gallant officer, who was killed in the king's service, without issue.

3. Colonel Andrew Drummond, also an officer in the king's army, died without issue.

His daughter, Catharine, married to Alexander Robertson of Strowan, Esq;.

He died before the restoration, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir JAMES DRUMMOND of Machany, who was also a great loyalist, and a man of singular worth and honour.

Cromwell's
act of indem.

He was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of 500 l. sterling, *anno* 1654, for his adhering to the interest of the royal family, and is then designed James Drummond younger of Machany, &c.

He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of sir George Hay of Keillor, son of Andrew eighth earl of Errol, and grandfather of John the twelfth earl. She was widow of sir William Moray of Abercairny, and by her he had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. Sir John, his heir.

2. David, who died a student at Leyden unmarried.

1st daughter, Lillias, married, 1st, to James earl of Tullibardine; 2dly, to James earl of Perth, and had issue.

2. Anne, married to Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Esq;.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir JOHN DRUMMOND of Machany, who married Mary, daughter of sir William Stewart of Innernytie, second son of sir William Stewart of Gairntully, by whom he had a son,

V. WILLIAM DRUMMOND of Machany, who succeeded him, and upon the death of his cousin James, third viscount of Strathallan, without male-issue, *anno* 1711, succeeded also to the honours of Strathallan and Maderty, as next heir-male, and was fourth viscount of Strathallan, and sixth lord Maderty.

He married Margaret, daughter of William lord Nairn, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

1. James, master of Strathallan.

2. William.

3. Robert.

4. Henry.

1st daughter, Margaret.

2. Anne.

3. Mary.

4. Emilia.

This lord having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was killed at the battle of Culloden in April 1746, and by that means escaped being attainted, though included amongst others, in the act of parliament then past for that purpose.

VI. JAMES, master of Strathallan, his eldest son, having also engaged in the same rebellion, made his escape to France, but being included in the act of attainder with his father, under the denomination of James Drummond, eldest son of William viscount of Strathallan, though he was at that time truly viscount of Strathallan himself, these honours became forfeited to the crown, unless they are saved on account of a misnomer, and in that case he is now fifth viscount of Strathallan, and seventh lord Maderty.

He married Eupheme, daughter of Peter Gordon of Abergeldy, Esq; by whom he had a numerous issue.

1. James, &c. &c.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th or, three bars wavy gules, for Drummond; 2d and 3d or, a lion's head erased gules, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, with flowers de lis of the last, as a coat of augmentation.

CREST;

CREST; a gose hawk, with wings displayed, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two savages, each holding a batton over his shoulder, proper, and wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

MOTTO; *Lord have mercy.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Inchaffry and Machany, both in Perthshire.

Earl of STRATHERN.

THIS dignity, by some authors, is said to have been first conferred upon

WALENUS, a man of rank in England, who having contracted a friendship with king Malcolm Canmore, when in that kingdom, accompanied him to Scotland, and assisted him in recovering his crown; wherefore that generous prince nobly rewarded him, promoted him to great honours, gave him considerable possessions in lands in Perthshire, and created him earl of Strathern, *anno* 1068.

Sir Ja. Balfour, Martin, &c.

He is said, by the same authors, to have married Felina, sister of Macduff earl of Fife, by whom he had a son.

Rothericus or *Rotherius*, &c. &c. but the first we have any certain authority for is,

Chartulary of Scoon, penes vicecom. de Stormont.

I. MALLUS or MALISIUS, who was undoubtedly earl of Strathern, and is so designed in the foundation charter of the monastery of Scoon, by king Alexander I. *anno* 1115.

Abb. Revel's hist. p. 342. He was a brave and gallant man, and remarkably signalized himself in the service of his king and country at the battle of Standard, *anno* 1138.

He was father of,

Fordun, vol. I. p. 450.

II. FERETH or FERQUHARD, second earl of Strathern, who is particularly mentioned by Fordun, at a meeting of some of the nobles in Perth, in the beginning of the reign of king Malcolm IV. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1153.

Charta penes MacFarlane.

He is also mentioned in a charter of the same king Malcolm, *anno* 1160.

He left issue two sons.

1. *Gilbert*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Malifus* or *Malife*, who, in the foundation charter of the monastery of Inchaffry, is designed *frater Gilberti comitis de Strathern*, *anno* 1198.

Chron. of Melrofs, penes eund.

This earl died *anno* 1171, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. GILBERT, third earl of Strathern, who flourished in the reign of king William, and married Maud or Matilda, daughter of

William d'Aubigny earl of Albemarle, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

Chartulary of Inchaffry.

1. *Gilchrist*, who died before his father without issue.

2. *William*.

3. *Ferquhard*.

These two are both mentioned in a charter hereafter narrated, but died without issue.

4. *Robert*, who became his father's heir.

5. *Fergus*, designed *frater domini Roberti, comitis de Strathern*, in the chartulary of Arbroath, about the year 1200.

1st daughter, *Christian*, married to sir Walter Oliphant, ancestor of the lord Oliphant, who got with her the lands of Strageith in Perthshire, *anno* 1200.

Strathallan's memoirs of the family of Perth.

2. *Mary*, married to William, progenitor of the family of Hamilton.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

This earl, and his wife the countess, founded, and largely endowed the monastery of Inchaffry, according to these words in the foundation charter, *viz. Ego Gilbertus, filius Ferquhardi, comes de Strathern, et ego Matilda filia Willielmi d'Aubigny, comitissa, &c. damus et concedimus, &c. ecclesiam Sti. Kattani de Abyrothven, &c. &c. pro salute nostra, et liberorum nostrorum, et precipue pro anima Gilchristi primogeniti nostri, ibidem quiescentis, &c. &c. anno* 1198, confirmed by king William, before these witnesses, Roger, John, and Jonathan, bishops of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblain, Henry abbot of Arbroath, Robert and Saer de Quincy, Malife, brother to earl Gilbert, William, Ferquhard, and Robert, his sons, &c. The confirmation is dated *anno* 1200.

Foundation charter, penes MacFarlane.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. ROBERT, fourth earl of Strathern. He made a considerable figure in the reign of king Alexander II. who granted a charter of the whole earldom of Fife to Malcolm, son of earl Duncan, in which Radulphus abbot of Arbroath, Robert earl of Strathern, &c. are witnesses, *anno regni* 11mo, *et anno domino* 1225.

Book of charters, penes eund. vol. I. p. 142.

When the differences between king Alexander and the king of England were accommodated, the earl of Strathern was one of the guaranties

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377. guarantees on the part of the king of Scotland, anno 1237.

He died before the year 1244, leaving issue a son,

Malise, who succeeded him,——and three daughters.

1. Annabella, married to sir David Graham, ancestor of the duke of Montrose.

2. Matilda, married to Malcolm earl of Fife.

3. Lucia, married to sir William Sinclair of Rossin, ancestor of the earls of Orkney, &c.

IV. MALISE, fifth earl of Strathern, a man of great parts, and was concerned in most of the public transactions of his time.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428. When a peace was concluded between king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, *Malifius comes de Strathern*, was one of the guarantees of the treaty on the part of king Alexander, anno 1244.

Ibid. p. 559 and 566. When king Alexander III. changed his ministry, the earl of Strathern, by the advice and consent of the whole nobility, was admitted one of the council, anno 1255.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 109. He married a daughter of Eugene de Ergadia, relict of the king of Mann, according to these words in Fordun: *Malifius comes de Strathern, viduam regis Mannie, filiam Eugeni de Ergadia uxorem duxit, &c.*

By her he had issue a son,

Malise, his heir.

Ibid. p. 114. This great earl died anno 1271, according to these words of the same author: *Malifius comes de Strathern, in partibus Gallicanis decessit, vir genere et liberalitate præclarus, et super omnes compatriotas munificus, &c. et apud Dumblane sepelitur.*

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. MALISE, sixth earl of Strathern, also a man of singular merit, and a true lover of his country. He was one of the Scotch nobles who agreed to the marriage of princess Margaret, daughter of king Alexander III. with Eric king of Norway, anno 1281.

Ibid. tom. II. p. 1083.

He was also one of those worthy patriots who entered into a solemn engagement to maintain and defend princess Margaret's right to the crown of Scotland, in case of king Alexander's death without male-issue, anno 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

This earl, with several others of the nobility, joined in a letter to king Edward I. of England, concerning a marriage between Margaret of Norway, undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, and prince Edward of England, anno 1290.

Ibid. p. 471.

Ibid. p. 553. He was afterwards one of the arbiters chosen on the part of Robert Bruce, in his com-

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petition for the crown with John Baliol, anno 1292.

He was at last forced to submit to king Edward's determination in favours of John Baliol, and was obliged to acknowledge him, anno 1294; but he died soon thereafter.

Ibid. p. 644.

He married Mary, daughter of sir John Cummin of Badenoch, who, in Mr. Rymer's collections, is designed spouse of Malise earl of Strathern, anno 1296.

Ibid. p. 727.

By her he had a son,

Malise, his heir,——and a daughter,

Mary, married to sir John Murray of Drumfargard, knight, of whom more hereafter.

He was succeeded by his only son,

VII. MALISE, seventh earl of Strathern, a worthy patriot, a steady loyalist, and always unvariably attached to the interest of his king and country.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, anno 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

During the minority of king David Bruce, he opposed Edward Baliol with all his interest; wherefore, when that prince prevailed, he was by him forfeited, and his earldom of Strathern given to an English lord, John de Warren earl of Surrey, cousin to king Edward III. in compensation *sumptuum et laborum quos idem comes in guerra Scotia apposuit, &c.* 2d March 1334.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 595.

Earl Malise used all his interest to recover his estate, by the influence of his friends with Edward Baliol, and lest he should have succeeded, king Edward III. of England wrote two letters to Baliol in favours of his cousin the earl of Surrey, dated also in March 1334. Immediately thereafter, we find this John de Warren designed *comes Surria et de Strathern*, in that scandalous deed, whereby Edward Baliol renounces and surrenders to king Edward of England, these counties of Scotland, with their castles, viz. Berwick, Roxburgh, Jedworth, Selkirk, Etrick, Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Peebles, and Dumfries, 12th June 1334.

Ibid. p. 614.

This worthy earl (according to Mr. Crawford) married, 1st, a daughter of the earl of Orkney, but she having been concerned in some treasonable practices against the king, was, with some others, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, where she died, according to these remarkable words of a good author, viz. "*dominus Willielmus de Soulis et comitis de Strathern, convicti de crimine lese majestatis et confessi conspirando contra regem, sententiam perpetui carceris acceperunt, &c.*" anno 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 274.

He married, 2dly, Marjory, daughter of Robert

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Robert de Muscamp, which is instructed by a charter under the great seal, wherein it is said, *Malifius comes de Strathern, uxorem habuit Marjoriam, filiam Roberti de Muscampo, &c.*

But it seems he had no surviving issue by either; for the earldom of Strathern, of which earl Malife had been forfeited by Baliol, was again resumed by king David, earl Malife having died without children; and that earldom was, by the said king David, conferred upon his friend and favourite sir Maurice Moray, the heir of line of the family, being son of his sister Mary, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Charta penes
Abercairny.

VII. MARY, only daughter of Malife sixth earl of Strathern, and sister of the seventh earl, married to sir John Moray of Drumfargard, as before observed, who got with her from her father the lands of Abercairny, Ogilvie, Glensherop, &c. which were afterwards confirmed to him by Malife earl of Strathern, her brother. The charter is still extant.

We shall here only observe, that, according to Mr. Crawford, this sir John was son of sir Andrew Moray lord of Bothwell, *et panetarius Scotiae*, whose succession is deduced under the title Moray lord of Bothwell, page 80th, &c. of this work, to which we refer our readers.

By the said Mary he had issue three sons.

1. Sir Maurice, his heir.
2. Sir Alexander, who succeeded his brother, and carried on the line of the family of Abercairny.

3. Walter, ancestor of the Morays of Ogilface, in Linlithgowshire.

VIII. Sir MAURICE MORAY, eldest son of the above Mary, by the said sir John, was a steady loyalist, and firm friend of king David Bruce, with whom he was in great favour.

The earldom of Strathern being now in the crown, by the expulsion of the English possessors, and the death of the last earl Malife, without surviving issue, the king conferred that earldom upon this sir Maurice, as before observed, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to return to the crown, by charter dated *anno* 1343, he thereby became eighth earl of Strathern, and is afterwards designed *Mauritius comes de Strathern*, in many authentic writs, too numerous to be here inserted. Ibidem. et in pub. archiv.

This brave earl accompanied king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and lost his life at the battle of Durham, where his royal master was taken prisoner, *anno* 1346; and having no issue, the earldom of Strathern, according to the investiture, returned to the crown, but he was succeeded in his other estates of Abercairny, &c. by his immediate younger brother,

VIII. Sir ALEXANDER MORAY of Abercairny, &c. before mentioned, who is heir of line of the ancient earls of Strathern, and of whom James Moray now of Abercairny, Esq; is the lineal heir and representative, whose descent is fully deduced in the second volume of this work.

STEWART Earl of STRATHERN.

THIS earldom continued in the crown from the death of the last earl in 1346, till king David II. conferred it upon his nephew,

I. ROBERT, lord high steward of Scotland, (afterwards king Robert II.) *anno* 1358, when that of earl of Strathern was added to his other titles.

Chart. in archiv.
regis Davidis.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, upon his own resignation, from the said king David, *carissimo nepoti suo Roberto senescallo Scotiae, comiti de Strathern*, of the whole lordship of Methven, with its pertinents, in the county of Perth, dated 7th September 1369.

Also a charter to him and his son David, of

an annuity out of the lands of Kindeloch, in the same county, 7th October 1370. Ibidem.

Upon king Robert II.'s accession to the crown, he immediately erected the earldom of Strathern into a county palatine, in favours of the said,

II. Prince DAVID, the eldest son of his second marriage, by lady Eupheme, daughter of Hugh earl of Ross. This whole earldom to be enjoyed by him and his heirs, as fully and freely as they were possessed by the last Malife earl of Strathern, or any of his predecessors, &c. by his royal charter, dated 9th July, *anno regni* 1mo, *anno dom.* 1371. Chart. in archiv. Rob. II.

He got also two charters under the great seal, from the king, *domino Davidi senescallo, militi,*

militi, comiti de Strathern, filio suo carissimo, of the barony of Urquhart, with the castle thereof, in Inverness-shire, and others in the county of Perth, dated in July and August the said year.

He afterwards got four charters, under the great seal, of many other lands and baronies, in all which he is designed the king's beloved son, and earl of Strathern, in the years 1376 and 1377.

He left issue an only child,

III. Lady EUPHEME STEWART, design-

ed comitissa palatina de Strathern, who married sir Patrick, son of sir Patrick Graham lord of Kincardin, &c.

Their son

IV. MALISE, in her right, was earl of Strathern; but king James I. divested him of that earldom, finding it to be a male-fee, and in lieu thereof conferred upon him the earldom of Menteith, as is fully set forth under the title of Graham earl of Menteith, page 474th of this work.

LYON Earl of STRATHMORE.

THIS illustrious family is of French extraction, and descended from the ancient house of de Leonne in that kingdom, who derived their origin from the noble race of the Leones of Rome.

As there were several great and flourishing families of the de Leones in France in the tenth century, one of the first rank amongst them came to England with William the Conqueror, anno 1066, and had a considerable command in his army. His son, sir Roger de Leonne, came to Scotland with king Edgar, son to king Malcolm Canmore, about the year 1098; and for the good and faithful services performed by him against Donald Bain the usurper, he obtained from king Edgar certain lands in Perth-shire, which, after him, were called Glen-Lyon; and this sir Roger de Leonne is witness in a charter of that prince to the monastery of Dunfermline, which the author of the manuscript says he has seen, dated *anno regni 7mo*, which is *anno dom. 1105*.

Of this sir Roger was lineally descended,

I. Sir JOHN LYON, a man of great worth and merit, who flourished in the reigns of king Robert Bruce, and his son king David, from which last prince he obtained a charter, *dilecto et fidei suo Johanni Lyon, militi, propter fidelem et fortem operam sibi et patri suo prestitam, &c.* of the lands and baronies of Forteviot and Forgundenny, in Perth-shire; the lands of Curtestoun and Drumgovan, in Aberdeen-shire, &c. This charter has no date; but, by the witnesses, appears to have been granted about the year 1342 or 1343.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir John, afterwards lord Glamis.
2. ——— Lyon, who had two sons, Pa-

trick and Michael, both mentioned in a charter hereafter narrated. Ibidem.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir JOHN LYON, first designed of Forteviot, who obtained from king David Bruce, *pro fidei servitio suo impenso et impendendo*, an annuity of ten merks sterling yearly, during all the days of his life, to be uplifted out of the proceeds of the justice eyres benorth the river Forth. This is instructed by a charter proceeding upon a precept, directed to the king's chamberlain for the time, dated 10th April 1368. Ibidem.

He acquired from John de Barclay, lord of Tullibothwel, the lands of Tullinact, in the forest of Boyn, in Banf-shire, with the lands of Ballandirest, in the barony of Culace, in the shire of Forfar. This appears by two charters still extant; the one without a date; the other dated 28th May 1369. Ibidem.

He also acquired from Walter Lesly, afterwards earl of Rofs, all his lands in the territory of Forgundenny, by a charter, dated anno 1370. Ibidem.

This sir John was a man of great parts and fine accomplishments, and became a mighty favourite of king Robert II. from whom he got a charter under the great seal, *pro laudabili et fidei servitio suo impenso et impendendo*, of the whole lands and thanedom of Glamis in Forfar-shire, dated 18th day of March 1372. Chart. in archivis Roberti II.

Soon thereafter, the king made him his own secretary, and bestowed upon him in marriage his daughter, lady Jean Stewart, in 1376, and appointed him lord great chamberlain of Scotland, anno 1378. Stewart's hist. of the royal family, and lives of the offic. of state.

He obtained from his majesty (*nomine dotis*) with his said daughter, the thanedom of Tannadyce in Forfar-shire, and the barony of Kinghorn

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Lord Carle's history of the family, M.S. penes comitem de Strathmore.

Ibidem.

Charta penes comitem de Strathmore.

in ar. Rob.

Chart.in pub. archiv. Kinghorn in Fife, *carissimo filio suo domino Johanni Lyon, &c.*

Sir George MacKenzie. He also assigned him for his armorial bearing, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, within a double tressure, counterflowered, with a woman's head for a crest, &c.

Chart: in archiv. Rob. II. He got afterwards no less than eight charters under the great seal, *viz.* of the lands and thanage of Glendouachy in Banf-shire, the lands of Longforgan in Perth-shire, with many others in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen, between the years 1378 and 1382, in all which he is designed by the king, *filius noster carissimus*.

Charta penes comitem de Strathmore. He then got another charter from the same prince, upon his own resignation, containing an entail of his whole lands and baronies, "to and in favours of himself and the lawful heirs of his own body; which failing, to Patrick Lyon his nephew, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Michael Lyon, brother to the said Patrick, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to his own nearest heirs whatever," dated the *penult* day of January, *anno regni* *yno*, 1380.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 343. He was also created a lord of parliament; and being appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, obtained a safe conduct for himself and forty horses in his retinue, *anno* 1382.

Lives of the offic. of state. This worthy lord was killed in a duel at a place called the moss of Balhall, near Forfar, by James Lindsay, lord of Crawford, nephew to the king, *anno* 1383, who, on that account, greatly incurred his majesty's displeasure, tho' he was pardoned afterwards. The lord Glammis was interred in the royal burial-place at Scoon by the king's express orders.

By the said lady Jean Stewart, he left issue a son,

Retour penes comitem de Strathmore. III. JOHN, second lord Glammis, who succeeded him. He being young at his father's death, the king, his grand-father, took him immediately under his own protection, gave him an education suitable to his high birth; and he was served heir to his father, *anno* 1396.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 5. He was a man of great courage and intrepidity, and behaved gallantly at the bloody battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411; but how, or for what reason, he came to be confined in the tower of London, we can give no account; but we find him liberated from thence by order of the king of England, *anno* 1413.

This lord was also a man of parts and honour, and was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate king James's liberty, in

1423; and both he and Patrick master of Glammis, his eldest son, became hostages for his ransom, *anno* 1424, from whence the said Patrick did not obtain his liberty till the year 1427.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 308. 325. and 369.

He married lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathern, by whom he had three sons.

1. Patrick, his heir.

2. Michael Lyon, who got several lands from his father; but he dying without issue, they returned to the family.

3. David Lyon, who got from his brother the lands of Lethen, &c. and married Margaret Strachan; but we can give no account of his posterity.

Chart. penes comitem de Strathmore.

The lord Glammis died *anno* 1435, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. PATRICK, third lord Glammis, a man of great abilities and integrity, and in high favour with king James II. He was of the privy council to that prince, who also made him great master of his household.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Patricio dom. Glammis*, of the lands of Cardean, Barclay, Drumgley, Drumgeith, &c. &c. 10th January 1451.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, when a truce was concluded, and he became one of the hostages, *anno* 1454.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 349.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. John, who succeeded his brother.

3. William, of whom the Lyons of Ogil, easter and wester, are descended.

His daughter, Elizabeth, married to Alexander Robertson of Strowan, head or chief of all the clan Robertson, &c.

Chart.in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1452.

He died *anno* 1459, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Glammis, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Lyon filio et heredi apparenti Patricii domini Glammis, et Agnetæ Crichton sponsæ suæ*, of several lands and baronies, dated the 17th day of February 1449.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got three charters under the great seal, *Alexandro domino Glammis*, of the lands of Kinghorn, castle thereof, with many others, in the years 1463 and 1464.

Ibidem.

He married Agnes, a daughter of William lord Crichton, chancellor of Scotland; but dying without issue, *anno* 1485, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

V. JOHN,

V. JOHN, fifth lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Glammiss*, of the lands and barony of Baiky, &c. dated 4th July 1489, and was that same year named justiciar of Scotland.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1491.

Ibidem.

When his elder brother was alive, he acquired the coronery of the shire of Forfar and Kincardin, anno 1472.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, by whom, according to lord Carse's memoirs, he had four sons, and nine daughters.

Ibidem.

1. John, his heir.

2. David Lyon, first of the family of Coffin, who, in a charter under the great seal, is designed *filius Johannis domini Glammiss, et frater junioris Johannis magistri de Glammiss*, anno 1492.

Ibidem.

3. William Lyon.

4. George.

These three last were killed at the battle of Flowdon, anno 1513.

His 1st daughter, Christian, was second wife to William earl of Errol, but had no issue.

Contr. penes comitem de Strathmore.

2. Margaret, married to James Rind of Broxmouth, per contract ad annum 1495.

The names of the other daughters have not come to our hand.

He died anno 1497, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. JOHN, sixth lord Glammiss, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Lyon, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis domini Glammiss, et Elizabethæ Gray sponse sue*, of several lands and baronies, in July 1489.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

This lord did not long survive his father; but died anno 1500, leaving issue, by the said Elizabeth, a daughter of Andrew, third lord Gray, three sons, and one daughter.

1. George, his heir.

2. John, who succeeded his brother.

3. Alexander Lyon, Esq;.

His daughter, Elizabeth, was married, 1st, to John master of Forbes; 2dly, to John Crichton of Strathurd.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. GEORGE, seventh lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Georgio domino Glammiss*, of the lands of Balnevis, Hatton of Kinnell, &c. 31st October 1501.

Ibidem.

But he dying unmarried, anno 1505, his estate and honours went to his brother,

VIII. JOHN, eighth lord Glammiss, who

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married Janet Douglas, daughter of George master of Angus, by whom he had a son,

Chart. in archiv. familiar de Douglas.

John, his heir, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to — Ross of Craigy, which is instructed by a charter under the great seal, ad annum 1529.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He died in the flower of his age, in 1528, and was succeeded by his only son,

VIII. JOHN, ninth lord Glammiss, who, being young at his father's death, was educated under the care of his uncle Alexander Lyon, Esq;.

His mother, having been engaged with her brother, the earl of Angus, in some treasonable practices against the king, was tried and condemned for treason, for which she suffered death, anno 1538. Her son, the lord Glammiss, though then but a minor, was also convicted as art and part in his mother's treason, for which he was condemned to suffer death, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown; but his execution was suspended on account of his youth: however, he continued in prison till queen Mary's accession to the crown; and at her first parliament his forfeiture was repealed, and he was restored to his estate and honours, anno 1543.

Records of parliament.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Glammiss, et domina Joannæ Keith sue sponse*, of the baronies of Ballachy, Courtestoun, &c. in Aberdeen-shire, 6th February 1545.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Kinghorn, and several others in Fife-shire, 12th September 1548.

Ibidem.

By the said lady Jean Keith, daughter of William third earl Marischal, he left issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. John, his heir.

2. Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, lord high treasurer of Scotland, who got charters, under the great seal, of many lands; but his only son dying without succession, his estate returned to the family.

Ibidem.

His daughter, Margaret, married, 1st, to Gilbert fourth earl of Cassilis; 2dly, to John first marquis of Hamilton.

He dying anno 1560, was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JOHN, tenth lord Glammiss, who got charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Glammiss, et Elizabethæ ejus sponse*, of the lands and thanage of Glammiss, the barony of Baiky, and many others, in the years 1567 and 1569.

Ibidem.

He was a man of good parts and great integrity, was first made a privy councillor, then

Lives of the then preferred to be lord high chancellor of Scotland, anno 1575.

He got three charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Glamis, cancellario Scotia*, of the lands of Huntly, Longforgan, Littleton, Fother, Chanwell, King's-Seat, &c. in January, March, and April, 1576.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He acted in that high office in these troublesome times, to the great satisfaction of the whole nation; but was accidentally shot in the open street, in a squabble betwixt the earl of Crawford's servants and his own, anno 1578, greatly regretted by all good men. A reverend author speaks thus of that unfortunate event: "The death of the chancellor was much lamented, falling out in the time when the king and country stood in most need of his services. He had carried himself with much commendation in his place, and acquired great authority: most careful was he to have peace conserved both in the country and the church, and laboured much to have the question of church policy settled, &c. &c. &c."

Spotiswood's church hist. p. 283.

By the said Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, sixth lord Abernethy of Salton, he left issue a son,

Patrick, afterwards earl of Kinghorn, — and two daughters.

1. *Jean*, married, 1st, to Robert Douglas of Lochleven, son and apparent heir of William earl of Morton; 2dly, to Archibald, eighth earl of Angus; 3dly, to Alexander lord Spynie.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick seventh lord Gray.

X. PATRICK, eleventh lord Glamis, succeeded, who being young at his father's death, was carefully educated under the inspection of his uncle sir Thomas, the lord treasurer.

He got charters under the great seal, *Patricio domino Glamis*, of the town and lands of King's-Seat, the patronage of Balhelvie, the lands of Ardroke, &c. in the years 1605 and 1606.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of good parts, both natural and acquired, and in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of his privy council, and named him one of the commissioners to treat of a nearer union with England, anno 1604. His majesty further dignified him with the titles of earl of Kinghorn, lord Lyon and Glamis, by patent dated 10th day of July 1606.

Ibid. et charta penes comitem de Strathmore.

He afterwards got five charters under the great seal, *Patricio comiti de Kinghorn*, of the following lands and baronies, viz. of the island of Inchkeith, the patronage of Kinghorn, the

barony of Tannadyce, the lands of Huntly, Longforgan, Tullibardin, with several others, in the years 1609, 1610, and 1613.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Anne Murray, daughter of John earl of Tullibardin, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James*, who obtained from his father the lands of Auldbar; but dying without succession, they returned to the family.

3. *Frederick*, who got from his father the lands of Brighton, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, anno 1622, and was ancestor of the Lyons of Brighton.

His daughter, lady Anne, was married to William tenth earl of Errol.

He died anno 1615, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. JOHN, second earl, who got several charters under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Kinghorn, domino Lyon, Glamis, &c.* of many lands and baronies, in the years 1617 and 1621.

Ibidem.

He got also charters of the whole lands and territory of Glamis, &c. in July 1634.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, lady Martha Erskine, daughter of John seventh earl of Marr, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Maule, daughter of Patrick earl of Panmure, by whom he had a son,

Patrick, his heir, — and a daughter,

Lady Elizabeth, married to Charles earl of Aboyne.

He was a man of great honour, and a firm friend of the royal family.

Though he was appointed a privy councillor by parliament, anno 1641, and one of the committee of estates, anno 1644, yet he was one of those worthy patriots who strenuously opposed the delivering up of the king to the English, anno 1647; and dying soon thereafter was succeeded by his son,

Rescinded acts of parl.

XII. PATRICK, third earl of Kinghorn, also a great loyalist, who suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal family; and tho' but a very young man, was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, anno 1654.

Guthrie's memoirs, and Cromwell's act of indemnity.

Immediately after the restoration of king Charles II. he was appointed one of the lords of his privy council, one of the lords of the treasury, and one of the senators of the college of justice.

He also, with consent of the crown, changed the title of Kinghorn for that of Strathmore,

more, and was afterwards designed earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn.

He married lady Helen, daughter of John earl of Middleton, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Mr. Patrick Lyon* of Auchterhouse, a man of great worth and honour, but had the misfortune to join the earl of Marr in 1715, and was slain at the battle of Sherriffmuir, on 13th November that year, without any surviving issue.

1st daughter, lady *Grizel*, married to David third earl of Airly.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1st, to Charles second earl of Aboyne; 2dly, to Patrick lord Kinnaird.

This noble earl was also one of the lords of the privy council to king James VII. but after the revolution, he retired to the country, where he lived in great splendor and magnificence all the rest of his days; and being a man of prudence and œconomy, he improved his estate, and greatly beautified his seats of Glammis and Huntly, and gave the name of Castle-Lion to the latter, which it hath retained ever since.

He died *anno* 1695, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. *JOHN*, fourth earl, designed of Strathmore and Kinghorn, a man of great integrity and merit, and was one of the privy council to her majesty queen Anne.

He married lady *Elizabeth Stanhope*, daughter of Philip earl of Chesterfield, a lady of singular probity and virtue, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, lord Glammis, who died unmarried in the 17th year of his age.

2. *Philip*, who died also unmarried, aged nineteen years.

3. *John*, who became his father's heir.

4. *Charles*.

5. *James*.

6. *Thomas*.

These three were all successively earls of Strathmore, of whom afterwards.

1st daughter, lady *Helen*, married to Robert lord Blantyre.

2. Lady *Mary*.

He died *anno* 1712, and was succeeded by his third son,

XIV. *JOHN*, fifth earl, a man of good parts, of a most amiable disposition and character; but having engaged in the earl of Marr's rebellion, was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir, on 13th November 1715, unmarried, and universally regretted.

He was succeeded by his brother,

XIV. *CHARLES*, sixth earl, also a man of great honour and integrity.

He married lady Susan Cochran, daughter of John earl of Dundonald, but having been accidentally killed on the street of Forfar, *anno* 1728, without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his next brother,

XIV. *JAMES*, seventh earl, a man of life and spirit, who, when a younger brother, went into the army, and had a commission in the British service.

He married Mary, daughter of Charles O-liphant of Langton, Esq; but dying without issue in January 1735, was succeeded by his brother,

XIV. *THOMAS*, eighth earl, who was member of parliament for the county of Forfar when he succeeded to the estate and honours.

He married miss Jean Nicholson, eldest daughter and co-heiress of James Nicholson, of the county of Durham, Esq; with whom he got a considerable estate, and by her had issue three sons and four daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Strathmore.

2. *James*.

3. *Thomas*.

1st daughter, lady *Susan*.

2. Lady *Anne*.

3. Lady *Mary*.

4. Lady ———.

The earl died *anno* 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. *JOHN*, ninth earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, &c.

A R M S.

Argent, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis of the latter.

CREST; on a wreath, a lady to the girdle, holding in her right hand the royal thistle, inclosed with a circle of laurel, proper, in honour of the family's marriage with king Robert II.'s daughter.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter side, an unicorn *argent*, armed, maned, and unguled *or*; on the sinister a lion *gules*.

MOTTO; *In te domine speravi.*

C H I E F S E A T S,

At the castle of Glammis, a noble seat in the county of Forfar, and at Castle-Lyon in Perthshire.

S U T H E R-

SUTHERLAND Earl of SUTHERLAND.

THIS great and illustrious family yields to none in the kingdom for antiquity. Our historians mention thanes and earls of Sutherland, as soon as those dignities were known in Scotland.

They are said to be sprung from a warlike people called the Moravii, who came from Germany to this country, in the reign of king Corbred I. to whom they gave great assistance in his wars against the Romans.

King Corbred rewarded them nobly, gave them large possessions in the Northern parts, where they settled; from them the county of Murray had, its name; and their posterity became proprietors of all that large tract of country now called Murray, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, &c.

There is a very good history of this noble family written by sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, a man of great ingenuity, learning and knowledge; but he deduces their descent no farther back than,

ALAN, thane of Sutherland, a man of great power and authority, who flourished in the reigns of king Duncan and MacBeth the usurper. When the Northern parts had been invaded by a considerable body of Danes and Norwegians, under the conduct of their king Olaus, and had possessed themselves of a great part of Ross-shire, &c. this Alan raised his vassals and followers, attacked them, gave them a total overthrow on a muir called Drumlea, near Creigh, in Sutherland, and drove them entirely out of the country, anno 1031, and the vestiges of that conflict are still to be seen on the said muir of Drumlea, where a helmet and coat of mail were lately dug up, &c.

After MacBeth had murdered king Duncan, he greatly dreaded the power of the thane of Sutherland. He knew he was a great patriot, and had been very active in keeping up the spirits of the loyalists in favours of prince Malcolm, the rightful heir of the crown: he therefore found means to get him put to death also, a little before the restoration of king Malcolm.

He was succeeded by his son,

WALTER, thane of Sutherland, who, in reward of his father's faithful services, and great sufferings, and his own merit, was created earl of Sutherland by king Malcolm III. in the very beginning of his reign, anno 1057, and was one of the first in the kingdom who enjoyed that dignity.

He died in 1097, leaving issue a son,

ROBERT, second earl of Sutherland, who

succeeded him, and flourished in the reign of king Alexander I.

Ibidem.

He built the castle of Dunrobin, which hath ever since been one of the chief seats of the family.

He was succeeded by his son,

HUGH FRISKIN, &c. &c. Thus our authors have accounted for the first earls of Sutherland.

This Hugh was indeed the real and undoubted progenitor of this noble family, but was not the son of Robert, which will appear from unquestionable authority.

He was the son of Friskin or Friskinus, who was proprietor of all those Northern countries.

Whether this Friskin was brother or cousin to Robert second earl of Sutherland, we cannot pretend to determine, but from him we proceed to deduce the descent of this most ancient family, by indisputable documents.

I. FRISKINUS, who, it is said, had that name put upon him by his being a great warrior; Friskin, in the old language, signifying the man with the ready hanger, &c.

He was one of the greatest men in the kingdom, had vast possessions in lands in the counties of Murray, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, &c. which he divided amongst his children, whose posterity assumed their surnames from their possessions, as was the custom of those early times.

To his son William he gave a great estate in Murray; the lands of Duffus, Rossie, Inchikil, Machir, Kintrai, and many others, all mentioned in a charter of confirmation of king William, in which are these remarkable words: *Quas terras Friskinus, pater ejus, tenuit tempore regis Davidis, &c.* Of this William all the Murrays in Scotland are descended. Vide titles Murray duke of Athole, Murray lord Bothwell, &c. pages 51st and 80th.

Chart. penes com. de Buchan, et chartul. of Murray.

Friskin had another son,

II. HUGH, who in many authentick writs, is designed son of Friskin, and brother of William, &c.

Dalrymple's collections.

In a confirmation charter by king William, of a donation of the church of Kingussan, by Bricius bishop of Murray, *Willielmus filius Friskini, et Hugo Friskin frater ejus*, are witnesses. This charter has no date, but as Bricius was made bishop in 1203, and king William died anno 1214, it must have been within that space.

Chartulary of Murray, page 156.

In another charter of the same prince, of the

Martin's collect. Gordon's history of Sutherland. Cambden, Collier's dict. Scotch compend. &c.

Gordon's history of Sutherland, penes comit. de Sutherland.

Ibidem.

Gord. Home, Buchanan, Crawf. &c.

Chartulary of
Arbroath, pe-
nes comit. de
Panmure.

the church of Aberkerdor, upon the determi-
nation of a controversy betwixt the bishop of
Murray and Gilchrist earl of Marr, *Hugo fili-
us Friskini, William de Bosc, chancellor,*
&c. are witnesses, ante 1214.

Nisbet's ap-
pend. p. 191.

Though many more documents might be
adduced, we shall only add, that the Mur-
rays, the descendents of William son of Fris-
kin, and the Sutherlands, the descendents of
his brother Hugh, had the same armorial bear-
ing, viz. three stars, &c.

Sir James
Dalrymple.

This Hugh got from his father Friskin, se-
veral lands in Sutherland, which are still in
the family's possession, and from which his po-
sterity assumed their surname. He, according
to sir Robert Gordon, Mr. Crawford, &c.
was third earl of Sutherland, but was only the
first of this line.

Gordon and
Crawford.

He was also a gallant officer, and defeated
a considerable body of the Danes, and slew
their general at Embo in Sutherland, in the
end of the reign of king William the Lyon.

Charta penes
comit. de Su-
therland.

He made a donation to Gilbert archdeacon
of Murray (afterwards St. Gilbert) of the
lands of Skelbo, &c. in Sutherland, confirm-
ed by a charter under the great seal from king
William, which is still extant.

He died in the beginning of the reign of
king Alexander II. who succeeded king Wil-
liam, anno 1214, and left issue a son,

III. WILLIAM, second earl of Sutherland,
who succeeded him.

Writs of the
family of Su-
therland.

He confirmed his father's donation of the
lands of Skelbo to St. Gilbert, and built the ca-
thedral church of Dornock in Sutherland, and
called it St. Gilbert's church: the south-isle
whereof hath been the burial place of the fa-
mily ever since.

Gordon's hi-
story of Su-
therland.

This noble earl had also several encounters
with the Danes and Norwegians, who often
invaded that part of the country. He gain-
ed one remarkable victory over them in the
reign of king Alexander II. in memory
whereof, there was a cross erected, called
Ree-cross to this day. Ree-cross in Galic,
signifies the king's cross, to denote that the
Danish king or general was buried there.

He died anno 1248, and was succeeded by
his infant son,

IV. WILLIAM, third earl of Sutherland,
who was a man of great parts, a true patriot,
and no less a brave soldier than an able statef-
man.

There was a controversy, which had long
subsisted betwixt the bishops of Caithness and
earls of Sutherland, about the lands of Skelbo,
Pronsie, Thirbolt, &c. which was at last ami-
cably compromised between Archibald bishop

of Caithness and this earl. The indenture or
agreement, which is still preserved, bears, *con-
troversia, &c. inter venerabiles patres, Gilber-
tum, Willielmum, et Walterum, bona memo-
ria episcopos Cathania, predecessores nostros,*
ex parte una, et nobiles viros, Willielmum
clara memoria, et Willielmum ejus filium, co-
mites Sutherlandia, ex parte altera, &c. &c.
The agreement, to which the bishop's and the
earls seals are appended, is dated the 10th of
the calends of October 1275.

Indent. penes
comit. de Su-
therland.

This earl was one of the Scotch nobles
who entered into a solemn agreement or as-
sociation, to receive and defend princess Mar-
garet of Norway, for their lawful queen and
sovereign, in case of king Alexander III.'s death
without issue-male, anno 1284.

Rymer, tom.
II. p. 266.

He, with several others of the nobility,
joined in a letter to king Edward I. of Eng-
land, concerning a marriage between queen
Margaret of Scotland, and his eldest son Ed-
ward prince of Wales, anno 1290.

Ibid. p. 471.

He was also one of the arbiters chosen on
the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition
for the crown with John Baliol.

Ibidem.

And though he, with many others of his
countrymen, was forced to swear allegiance
to king Edward I. of England, when he had
over-run Scotland, anno 1296; yet he join-
ed king Robert Bruce as soon as he began to
assert his title to the crown, continued steady
in his interest as long as he lived, and per-
formed many brave actions in defence of the
liberties of his country, under the conduct of
that great prince; particularly at the battle of
Bannockburn, where he was one of the chief
commanders, and had no small share of the
glory acquired by the Scots on that memo-
rable 24th June 1314.

Prynne's col-
lections, vol.
III. p. 653.

He was also one of the first of the Scotch
nobility who signed that famous letter to the
pope, asserting the independency of Scotland,
anno 1320, to which his seal is appended.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 275.

He died anno 1325, in the 77th year of
his age, was buried in the isle of the cathedral
church of Dornock, and left issue two sons.

1. *Kenneth*, his heir.

2. *John*, designed *filius comitis de Suther-*
land, who died an hostage in England, anno
1362.

Rymer and
Fordun.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. KENNETH, fourth earl of Sutherland,
a man of singular worth and merit, a firm and
steady friend both of king Robert Bruce, and
his son king David, and one of the ablest ge-
nerals of the age he lived in.

He married a daughter of Donald earl of
Marr, by whom he had two sons and one
daughter.

Writs of the
family of Su-
therland.

1. *William*,

1. *William*, his heir.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

2. *Nicholas*, who got from his brother earl William, the lands of Therboll in Sutherland, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, &c. and was ancestor of the Sutherlands of Duffus.

Gordon's hi-
story of Su-
therland.

His daughter, *Eustach*, married to Gilbert, son and apparent heir of Reynald Murray of Cowbin.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 311.

This brave earl had the command of the right wing of the Scotch army, at the bloody battle of Halidonhill, where he behaved with incredible valour and intrepidity; and having rushed in amongst the middle of his enemies, lost his life fighting valiantly in defence of the liberties of his country, on 22d July 1333, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. WILLIAM, fifth earl of Sutherland, who inherited all the good qualities of his noble ancestors, was a true lover of his country, a great statesman, and a gallant soldier; and in king David's minority, did signal services to his country, by often invading England, and distressing the enemy.

Fordun and
Rymer.

He accompanied king David Bruce in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, anno 1346: however, he soon obtained his liberty, and was, by the estates of the nation, appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English commissioners at Newcastle about the king's liberty, anno 1351; and, at the same time, *Johannes filius et haeres comitis Sutherlandia*, was one of the noble Scotch heirs proposed as hostages; but at that time the negotiation took no effect.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 711.

Ibid. p. 724.

In the beginning of the year 1357, William earl of Sutherland was again named one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with the English at Berwick, and got a safe conduct from king Edward III. for himself and sixty horse in his retinue.

Ibid. tom. VI.
p. 33.

That same year king David obtained his liberty, and both the earl of Sutherland and John his son and heir, became hostages for his ransom, and entered themselves prisoners in England, &c. and though the earl did not obtain his full liberty till the year 1365, yet he got safe conducts to come to Scotland in 1359, 1360, and 1362, but always gave hostages for his returning to England within a certain short space.

Ibid. p. 35,
36, and 44.

Ibid. p. 362,
&c.

This great man, in the year 1344, married lady Margaret Bruce, eldest daughter of the immortal king Robert's second marriage, and sister-german of king David II.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 39.

He got a charter from king David, *Willielmi comiti de Sutherland, et Margareta sponsa*

sua, sorori nostra carissima, et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreat. seu procreand. totum comitatum Sutherlandia, in liberam regalitatem in perpetuum, &c. dated the 10th November 1345.

Charta penes
comit. de Su-
therland, an-
no reg. 17mo.

He also got charters of the thanedom of Donny in Forfarshire, the thanedom of Kincardine, with the park and castle thereof, the thanedom of Fettercairn, with many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted.

Ibidem.

By the said lady Margaret Bruce, who died anno 1358, he had issue a son,

Gordon's hi-
story, p. 30.

John, afterwards earl of Sutherland.

The earl married, 2dly, Johanna, but of what family we know not. This appears by a safe conduct granted by king Edward III. for Johanna countess of Sutherland to go up to England, with only ten servants in her retinue, anno 1364, her husband the earl being still confined there; but by her he had no issue.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 456.

After he obtained his liberty, he got a charter under the great seal from king David II. *totam illam medietatem thanagii nostri de Fermartine, cum pertinen. jacen. in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen, &c.* dated at Dundee the penult day of July 1366.

Chart. in ar-
chivis regis
Davidis.

He died in 1370, and was succeeded by his only son,

VII. JOHN, sixth earl of Sutherland, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs proposed as sureties for king David's liberty in the years 1351 and 1354, was one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1357, and is always designed *filius et haeres comitis de Sutherland*, as before observed.

Rymer, tom.
V. p. 724 and
791, and tom.
VI. p. 35.

In his father's lifetime he obtained from king David, a charter of the lands and barony of Urquhart, in Inverness-shire, the castle thereof, &c. The charter is dated at Scoon the last day of February 1359.

Charta penes
comit. de Su-
therland.

This earl was also a brave warrior, and remarkably signalized himself upon several occasions, against the enemies of his country, particularly at the battle of Otterburn, where their brave general the earl of Douglas was slain, anno 1388.

Gordon and
Crawford.

He married lady Mabilla Dunbar, daughter of Patrick tenth earl of March, by whom he had three sons.

1. *Robert*, afterwards earl of Sutherland.

2. *Nicholas*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *Hector*, ancestor of the Sutherlands of Dalrid, of whom are descended the most of the gentlemen of the name of Sutherland, in the county of Sutherland.

He died in the beginning of the year 1389, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. ROBERT,

Chartulary of
Murray, page
359.

VIII. ROBERT, seventh earl, who, in a charter of king Robert II. to the episcopal see of Murray, is designed *Robertus comes Sutherlandia, &c.* 2d November 1389; but he dying soon thereafter without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Gordon's hi-
story, &c.

VIII. NICHOLAS, eighth earl of Sutherland, who had a long controversy with the clan Wic-Worgin in Strathnaver, ancestor of the MacKays, which was not ended in his days; but at last was adjusted, greatly to the advantage of the earl of Sutherland.

Ibidem and
Crawford.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John MacDonald, lord of the Isles, by whom he had three sons.

1. Robert, his heir.
2. John-Beg, ancestor of the Sutherlands of Berrindale, &c.

3. Kenneth, who got from his brother earl Robert, a charter of the lands of Backies, Drummay, and Torrish, which was afterwards confirmed by a charter from the duke of Albany; and of him captain John Sutherland of Force, is the lineal representative.

He died anno 1399, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ROBERT, ninth earl of Sutherland, a man of great authority and power; for though he lived in very troublesome times, yet he restrained the turbulent and oppressive people in his neighbourhood, and kept the country in perfect peace and good order.

Ibidem.

He remarkably signalized himself at the battle of Homildon, and on several other occasions, against the enemies of his country.

He married lady Mabilla, daughter of John Dunbar, second earl of Murray of that surname, by whom he had three sons.

1. John, his heir.
2. Robert Sutherland.
3. Alexander.

He died anno 1442, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart. in pub.
archivis.

X. JOHN, tenth earl, who got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni comiti Sutherlandia, et Margarete sponsa sua*, of many lands and baronies, 24th April 1451.

Gordon's shift.

By the said Margaret, a daughter of sir William Baillie of Lamington, he had issue four sons, and two daughters.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

1. Alexander, who got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Sutherland magistro ejusd.* anno 1444; but he died before his father without issue.

2. John, afterwards earl of Sutherland.
3. Nicholas.
4. Thomas-Beg.

1st daughter, lady Jean, married to sir James Dunbar of Cumnock.

2. Lady Elizabeth, married to ——— Meldrum of that ilk.

He died anno 1460, and was succeeded by his son,

Charta penes
comitem de
Sutherland.

XI. JOHN, eleventh earl, who got a charter from king James III. of the lands of Polrossie, and others, *Johanni comiti Sutherlandia, &c.* anno 1467.

He married lady Margaret MacDonald, daughter of Alexander earl of Ross, and lord of the Isles, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

Gordon's shift.
p. 45.

1. John, his heir.
2. Alexander, who died unmarried.

His daughter, lady Elizabeth, afterwards countess of Sutherland, carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

He died anno 1508, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

XII. JOHN, twelfth earl of Sutherland, a man of a very valetudinary constitution. He was served heir to his father, anno 1509, and infest in the whole earldom of Sutherland, in 1512; but dying soon thereafter without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his sister, lady Elizabeth, his undoubted heir of line, to whom we now return.

Charta penes
comitem de
Sutherland.
Gordon's hi-
story, p. 50.

XII. ELIZABETH countess of Sutherland, only daughter of John eleventh earl, was served and retoured heir in the estate and honours of the family to John the twelfth earl, her brother-german, on 3d October 1514, and thereupon got a charter from king James V. to her and her heirs, of all the rights, titles, honours, privileges, and dignities whatsoever, pertaining to her predecessors, the earls of Sutherland, dated anno 1515.

Retour ibid.

She married sir Adam Gordon, lord of Aboyne, second son of George second earl of Huntly, by lady Jean Stewart his wife, daughter of king James I. and widow of James earl of Angus. This Adam, in her right, became earl of Sutherland, and was the thirteenth earl. By him she had issue four sons and two daughters.

Chart. ibid.

Gordon's shift.
p. 52.

1. Alexander, master of Sutherland.
2. John Gordon, who lived at Tilliehoudie, married, and had issue but one daughter.
3. Mr. Adam Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, without issue, in 1547.
4. Gilbert Gordon of Gartay, who married Isabel, daughter of ——— Sinclair of Dunbeath, and had issue.

1st daughter, lady Beatrix, married to ——— of Gormack.

2. Lady

2. Lady *Eleanor*, married to ——— of Tilliehoude.

Nisbet, vol.
I. p. 259.

Though sir Adam became earl of Sutherland, by marrying the countess thereof, yet he retained the surname of Gordon, and marshalled the arms of Sutherland and Huntly together: but of late the family have laid aside the name of Gordon, and now use only that of Sutherland.

Gordon's shift.
p. 64.

The countess died *anno* 1535, and the earl her husband in 1537.

XIII. ALEXANDER, master of Sutherland, upon the resignation of Elizabeth countess of Sutherland, with consent of the earl her husband, obtained a charter under the great seal from king James V. *Alexandro Gordon magistro de Sutherland, filio et heredi Ade comitis, et Elizabetha comitissa de Sutherland sponsa sua, totum comitatum de Sutherland, et omnes terras ejusd. &c. &c.* (reserving their liferent) which he and his heirs were to possess and enjoy as fully, freely, and honourably as the said Elizabeth and her predecessors, earls of Sutherland, possessed and enjoyed the same. The charter is dated the 1st day of December 1527.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

The master married lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John second earl of Athol, by lady Mary Campbell his wife, daughter of Colin earl of Argyle. This appears by a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro Gordon magistro de Sutherland, filio et heredi Ade comitis de Sutherland, et Janeta Stewart ejus sponsa, terrarum de Nevendale, &c. &c. &c.* dated 4th March 1528.

Ibidem:

Gordon's shift.
p. 57.

By her he had issue three sons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards earl of Sutherland.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *William*.

1st daughter, *Jean*, married to Patrick Dunbar, sheriff of Murray.

2. *Beatrice*, married to ——— Sinclair of Dunbeath.

He died *anno* 1529, his father and mother being both alive.

Ibid. p. 62.

XIV. JOHN, eldest son of Alexander master of Sutherland succeeded his father in 1529, his grand-mother the countess in 1535, his grand-father the earl in 1539, and was fourteenth earl of Sutherland.

He was served and retoured heir to his father, Alexander master of Sutherland, *anno* 1545, and to his grand-mother the countess of Sutherland 23d June 1557.

Retour penes
comitem de
Sutherland,
Gordon's shift.
p. 71.

He got a charter under the great seal, to him and Elizabeth Campbell countess of Murray, his spouse, of the whole lands and earl-

dom of Sutherland, castle of Dunrobin, &c. dated 6th August 1546.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was a man of great parts and spirit, a firm and steady friend of queen Mary, and was appointed lord lieutenant of Murray, and the northern counties, *anno* 1547 and 1548.

Gordon's shift.
p. 83. & 85.

In the year 1550, the earls of Sutherland and Huntly accompanied the queen-mother to France, where they both had the honour of being made knights of St. Michael.

Ibidem.

In 1555, the queen made him governor of the earldom of Ross, of which he appointed ——— MacKenzie of Kintail chamberlain, to whom also he gave several lands in Ross-shire, which hold of the earls of Sutherland to this day.

Ibidem.

In 1562, after the battle of Corrichie, he was banished and forfeited for his attachment to the queen's interest; but was recalled again *anno* 1565, and his doom of forfeiture was esteemed *per modum justicie* by a decret, dated in April 1567.

Ibid. p. 93.
and 95.

He married, 1st, lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, countess dowager of Murray, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Helen Stewart, daughter of John, and sister of Matthew earl of Lennox, regent of Scotland, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

Ibid. p. 71.

1. *John*, who died in infancy.

2. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Sutherland.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Janet*, married, 1st, to ——— Innes of that ilk; 2dly, to Mr. Thomas Gordon, a younger son of the earl of Huntly.

3. Lady *Eleanora*, died unmarried.

4. Lady *Beatrice*, married to William Sinclair of Dunbeath.

He married, 3dly, Marian, daughter of George lord Seton, widow of ——— earl of Menteith, by whom he had no issue.

He died *anno* 1567, and was succeeded by his son,

XV. ALEXANDER, fifteenth earl of Sutherland, who was served and retoured heir to his father, 18th July 1573.

Retour penes
comitem de
Sutherland.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, and obtained the superiority of Strathnaver, *anno* 1583. That same year, he was made lord lieutenant and heretable sheriff of Sutherland and Strathnaver, which was afterwards confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal.

Chart. ibid.
and Gordon's
shift. p. 120.
and 122.

He got four charters under the great seal, *Alexandro comiti Sutherlandia*, of the lands and village of Gawldwell, &c. the bailiary of the episcopal

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

episcopal see of Caithness, the barony of Farr and Armadill, the lands of Straquharane, Balnagowan, &c. the office of sheriff-ship of Sutherland, Caithness, &c. &c. in the years 1581, 1583, 1584, and 1590.

He married, 1st, lady Barbara Sinclair, daughter of George earl of Caithness, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean Gordon, countess of Bothwell, daughter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had five sons, and two daughters.

1. John, master of Sutherland.

2. Alexander.

3. Adam.

These two died in infancy.

4. Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, born in 1580, created baronet in 1625.

5. Sir Alexander of Navidale, knight, born in 1585.

1st daughter, lady Jean, married to Hutcheon MacKay of Farr, ancestor of lord Rae.

2. Lady Mary, married to David Rofs of Balnagowan.

He died anno 1594, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JOHN, sixteenth earl of Sutherland, who was put in possession of the earldom upon his father's resignation, which he got confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal from king James VI. *Johanni magistro de Sutherland, filio et heredi apparenti Alexandri comitis, &c.* dated 23d March 1580.

After his father's death, he had the honour to carry the sword of state before the king, to the parliament held at Edinburgh, anno 1597.

He afterwards got a charter under the great seal from king James VI. *Johanni comiti de Sutherland*, confirming all the dignities, privileges, and precedencies, granted by king David II. and others his predecessors, to the said earl his predecessors earls of Sutherland, with the free regality of Sutherland, all erected into one distinct sheriff-ship and jurisdiction, to be called the shire of Sutherland in all time coming, dated 29th April 1601.

He got another charter, under the great seal, of several lands, *cum officio balivatus episcopatus Cathanien. ultimo Septembris 1608.*

This earl continued firm in the Roman Catholick religion, on which account he suffered many hardships, and was imprisoned in 1614; but was released soon thereafter.

He married Anne, daughter of Alexander fourth lord Elphinston, lord high treasurer of Scotland, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. John, his heir.

2. Adam Gordon.

3. George.

1st daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to sir James Crichton of Frendraught, and had issue.

2. Lady Anne, married to sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddils.

He died anno 1615, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JOHN, seventeenth earl of Sutherland, who was served heir to his father, 4th June 1616.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni comiti Sutherlandia*, of the lands and barony of Ardurness in Caithness, &c. &c. dated 6th March 1627.

He got another charter from king Charles I. wherein the whole earldom of Sutherland, regality and sheriff-ship thereof, is, *de novo*, confirmed to him, with all the privileges and precedencies disposed to William earl of Sutherland, his predecessor, by king David Bruce, and others, his predecessors, dated 4th April 1631.

This earl having been educated a protestant, became very zealous in that religion. He joined the parliament upon the first breaking out of the civil war, and continued steady in that interest to the very last.

In 1633, the regality of Sutherland was confirmed by parliament to be a distinct sheriff-ship, Dornock was made a royal burrow, and he was made a privy councillor for life, anno 1641.

In 1644, he was sent to the north with a commission for disarming malignants; and in 1645, he was made one of the committee of estates.

After the murder of the king, he was made colonel of a regiment of 1200 foot, to be raised in the north, one of the last committee of estates, and lord privy seal, in the year 1649.

He married lady Jean Drummond, only daughter of James earl of Perth, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *dominae Joannae Drummond comitissae de Sutherland, comitatus Sutherlandia, &c.* 10th March 1631.

By her he had a son,

XVIII. GEORGE, eighteenth earl of Sutherland, who succeeded him, and was a man of great integrity, probity and honour.

Upon his father's resignation, he got a charter under the great seal, *Georgio domino Strathnaver, totius comitatus de Sutherland*, dated 25th February 1662.

He married lady Jean, eldest daughter of David

Retour penes comitem de Sutherland.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Minutes of parliament. rescinded and unprint. acts.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

David earl of Wemyss, widow of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had a son,

John, lord Strathnaver, his heir, — and a daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to Robert viscount of Arbuthnot.

He died *anno* 1703, and was succeeded by his son,

XIX. *JOHN*, nineteenth earl of Sutherland, who, in his father's lifetime, was one of the privy council to king William, and had the command of a regiment of foot.

He was also one of the privy council to queen Anne, was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, and was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first parliament of Great-Britain.

Upon the accession of king George I. to the throne, he was made president to the board of trade and manufactures, and was named lord lieutenant of the counties of Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, &c. *anno* 1715.

In June 1716, he was made a knight of the most noble order of the thistle. In September following, the king settled a yearly pension of 1200 *l.* upon him; and he was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the fifth, sixth, and seventh British parliaments.

He married, 1st, Helen, daughter of William lord Cochran, son and apparent heir of William earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a son,

William, lord Strathnaver, — and two daughters.

1. Lady *Jean Sutherland*, married to John lord Maitland, son and apparent heir of John earl of Lauderdale.

2. Lady *Helen*, died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, Catharine Talmash, sister of Lionel earl of Dysart, widow of James lord Down, son and heir apparent of James earl of Murray.

He married, 3dly, the widow of sir John Travel, an English lady of a great fortune; but by these two last he had no issue. He died *anno* 1733.

XX. *WILLIAM*, lord Strathnaver, only son and apparent heir of John nineteenth earl of Sutherland, betook himself to a military life, and had the command of a regiment.

He married Catharine, daughter of William Morison of Prestongrange, and died *anno* 1720, leaving four sons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, who died young.

2. *John*, who died soon after his father, without issue.

3. *William*, who carried on the line of the family.

4. *Charles*.

1st daughter, lady *Helen Sutherland*, married to sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart.

2. Lady *Janet*, married to George Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq;. They both have issue.

XXI. *WILLIAM*, only surviving son of William lord Strathnaver, succeeded his grandfather, *anno* 1733, and was twentieth earl of Sutherland.

In his grandfather's lifetime, he was member of parliament for the county of Sutherland; and, after his decease, he was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the eighth and ninth British parliaments.

The noble part he acted in 1745, in defence of the government, and the liberties of his country, are so recent in every body's memory, that it is needless to insert particulars here.

He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of David earl of Wemyss, by whom he had a son,

William, lord Strathnaver, now earl of Sutherland, — and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth Sutherland*, married to James Wemyss of Wemyss, Esq; son of James earl of Wemyss, and hath issue.

The earl died at Montauban in France, in 1750, and was succeeded by his only son,

XXII. *WILLIAM*, twenty-first earl of Sutherland, who, betaking himself to a military life, was promoted to be a captain of the 56th regiment of foot, and in 1759, when Britain was threatened with an invasion from France, he proposed to the ministry to raise a regiment of his own vassals and followers, which was readily accepted of; and his lordship got the commission of lieutenant colonel commandant. He completed his regiment in less than two months, which continued in the service till the peace was concluded.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the present British parliament, in the room of the marquis of Tweeddale deceased, in March 1763.

He married miss Mary Maxwell, eldest daughter of William Maxwell of Reston, Esq;.

A R M S.

Gules, three mullets *or*, within a border of the latter, charged with a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with flowers de lis of the first.

CREST; on a wreath, a cat sejant proper.

SUPPORTERS;

SUPPORTERS; two savages wreathed about their heads and waists with laurels, each holding a batton over his shoulder, all proper.
MOTTO; *Sans peur.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At the castle of Dunrobin, Dornock castle, &c. in the shire of Sutherland.

SCOT Earl of TARRAS.

FRANCIS, second earl of Buckcleugh, married lady Margaret Lesly, daughter of John sixth earl of Rothes, by whom he had only two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*.

2. Lady *Anne*.

He died *anno* 1652, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter,

Lady MARY SCOT, afterwards countess of Buckcleugh.

She was married to Walter Scot of Highchester, descended of the ancient family of Harden, who was, by king Charles II. created earl of Tarras for life, 4th September 1660, but he died without issue.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

Mary countess of Buckcleugh dying also without issue, *anno* 1662, her estate and honours devolved upon her sister, lady Anne Scot, afterwards dutchess of Buckcleugh.

Vide title Scot duke of Buckcleugh, page 99th.

RUTHERFORD Earl of TEVIOT.

GENERAL Andrew Rutherford, who was created lord Rutherford by king Charles II. *anno* 1661, was by that prince further dignified with the title of earl of Teviot by patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 2d February 1663.

He being killed at Tangier the year thereafter, without issue, the title of earl of Teviot expired with him.

Vide title Rutherford lord Rutherford, page 597.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

SPENCER Viscount TEVIOT.

THE honourable Robert Spencer, Esq; second son of William lord Spencer of Wormlington, of the kingdom of England, born *anno* 1628, was raised to the honour of the peerage of Scotland by king James VII. by the title of viscount Teviot, *anno* 1686,

the honours being limited to the heirs of his body.

He married Jane, daughter of sir Thomas Spencer of Yarnton, in the county of Oxford, but dying without issue, the honours became extinct.

Collin's peerage of England, vol. I. p. 387.

LIVINGSTON Viscount TEVIOT.

THE immediate ancestor of this noble family, was a younger son of the house of Kilsyth, a considerable branch of the illustrious family of Calendar.

William Livingston of Kilsyth, son and heir of Edward of Kilsyth, by Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas lord Erskine, flourished in the reigns of king James III. and IV. and by Margaret Graham, his wife, had issue two sons.

1. *William*, who carried on the line of the family of Kilsyth.

2. *James*, designed of Inches, the first of this family.

I. JAMES

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

I. JAMES LIVINGSTON of Inches, second son of William of Kilsyth, acquired the lands of Brownlee and Jerviswood, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, anno 1512; which last continued long to be the chief title of his family.

He married, 1st, a daughter of sir James Lockhart of Lee; 2dly, a daughter of James Hamilton of Silvertounhill, and had issue only one son,

Ibidem.

II. JAMES LIVINGSTON, his apparent heir, who married Agnes, daughter of William Cunningham of Bonnytown, and died before his father, leaving issue a son,

Ibidem.

III. WILLIAM of Jerviswood, who succeeded; and, upon his grandfather's resignation, got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Livingston, nepoti Jacobi Livingston de Jerviswood*, of the lands and barony of Jerviswood, &c. dated 6th March 1548.

He married Jean, daughter of John Johnston of that ilk, ancestor of the marquis of Annandale, by whom he had two sons.

1. *John Livingston* of Jerviswood, who succeeded his father, but died without issue.

2. *William*, who succeeded his brother.

Ibidem.

IV. WILLIAM, who got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo fratri domini de Jerviswood*, of the lands and barony of Jerviswood, &c. dated anno 1511.

Charta penes
ducem de
Queensberry.

He married Jean, daughter of sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons.

1. *William Livingston* of Jerviswood, who sold the estate to George Baillie merchant in Edinburgh, and died without succession, in the reign of king Charles I.

2. *Mungo Livingston*.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

V. This MUNGO LIVINGSTON, designed of Newbigging, married Jean, daughter of John Lindsay of Covington, an ancient family in the county of Lanark, by whom he had a son,

VI. Sir THOMAS LIVINGSTON, who succeeded him, and was created a baronet by king Charles I.

He betaking himself to a military life, obtained a commission in one of the Scotch regiments in the service of the States of Holland, where he settled; and, by his valour and merit, rose to the rank of a colonel, and had the command of a regiment of foot.

He married a daughter of the famous and eminent colonel Edmund, a Scotchman, and native of the town of Stirling, with whom he got a considerable estate, and by her had issue two sons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, afterwards viscount Teviot.

2. Sir *Alexander*, who will be mentioned hereafter.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Sir THOMAS LIVINGSTON, who, from his youth, was bred a soldier in the service of the States of Holland, had several considerable commands under the prince of Orange, and always acquitted himself with honour and reputation.

In that prince's expedition to England, he was colonel of a regiment of foot; and after he attained the crown, got the command of a regiment of dragoons, wherewith he performed many brave actions; and being in great favour with king William, he was named one of his privy council, and commander in chief of all his forces in Scotland; and as a further mark of his majesty's esteem and regard for him, he raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord viscount Teviot, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 4th December 1698.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

But he dying at London, without issue, anno 1711, the peerage became extinct, and he was succeeded by the title of baronet by his brother,

VII. Sir ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON baronet, who was also bred a soldier, and had the command of a regiment of foot in the service of the States of Holland.

He left issue only two daughters, who were co-heiresses to his whole estate.

They both married in Holland, and their posterity are heirs of line of the Livingstons of Jerviswood in Scotland.

SANDILANDS Lord TORPHICHEN.

THE surname of Sandilands is by some authors said to be of English extraction: that a considerable family of that name, in

the county of Northumberland, being driven from their possessions by William the Conqueror, took refuge in Scotland, and were kindly

kindly received by king Malcolm Canmore, &c.

Others are of opinion that it is a local surname, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Sandilands, in the county of Lanark, as soon as surnames became hereditary in Scotland.

The immediate ancestor of this noble family was,

I. Sir JAMES SANDILANDS, who flourished in the reign of king David Bruce, and obtained from that prince a grant of the lands of Craiglokard and Stanipath; also *annuos redditus debitos sive exuntes de Horsebruk et de Heschelis, infra vicecomitatum de Peebles*, by his royal charter, dated at Lanark, 6th October 1336.

He obtained also a confirmation charter from William lord Douglas, *Jacobo de Sandilands, dilecto et fideli armigero suo*, of the whole lands of Sandilands and Rednure, with their pertinents, lying in the lordship of Douglas, and shire of Clydsdale, dated the thursday before Christmas, anno 1348; to which William Douglas lord of Liddisdale, sir Andrew, and sir John Douglas, knights, with many others, are witnesses.

He married Eleanora, daughter of Archibald the tenth lord, and sister of William the first earl of Douglas, relict of Alexander earl of Carrick, nephew of king Robert Bruce.

He obtained a grant from the said William de Douglas, then designed *dominus ejusdem, Jacobo de Sandylandis, et Eleanora sorori sue, totam baroniam de Wester Calder, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, in liberum maritagium*; which grant is afterwards confirmed by king David II. at a parliament held in Dundee, anno 1350. In consequence of which marriage, this family hath ever since continued to quarter the arms of Douglas with their own.

By the said Eleanora, he had issue a son, Sir James, his heir,—and a daughter,

Marian, married to sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunnure, ancestor of the earl of Cassilis.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir JAMES, promiscuously designed of Sandilands and of Calder; which last continued long to be the chief title of his family.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert II. and was a mighty favourite of that prince, who bestowed upon him in marriage his daughter lady Jean Stewart, relict of sir John Lyon lord of Glamis.

He obtained from the said king Robert, upon his own resignation, a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo de Sandilands, militi, et Joanne Stewart sponse sue, filia nostra carissima*, of the

baronies of Dalryel, Moderville, the barony of Whiston, with their pertinents; in Lanarkshire; also the lands and baronies of Airth, Bisset, Otterbannock, Slamannan-muir, &c. in Stirling-shire; to them and the heirs lawfully procreate betwixt them; which failing, to the said James his nearest heirs, whatever, dated anno 1385.

The king gave another grant, *dilecto filio suo Jacobo Sandilands militi, illos quadraginta solidos sterlingorum, pro castri warda baronie de Calder in perpetuum*, dated anno 1386.

By the said lady Jean Stewart, he left issue a son,

III. Sir JAMES SANDILANDS of Calder, who succeeded him, and got a charter from king Robert III. of several lands, in which he is designed *nepos regis*, &c.

This sir James being also a man of parts, was often employed in negotiations of state.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about king James's liberty, anno 1421, and was afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1424.

He got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Airth, Bisset, &c. dated 7th December 1426.

He died anno 1434, leaving issue a son,

IV. Sir JOHN SANDILANDS, designed *dominus de Calder*, who succeeded him, and was infest in the lands and barony of Calder, upon a precept from the earl of Douglas, the superior, anno 1435.

He was a man of great honour and integrity; and highly esteemed by king James II. but was barbarously assassinated at Thornton, anno 1446, leaving issue a son and successor,

V. Sir JOHN SANDILANDS of Calder, who resigned, and made over his whole estate, to and in favours of sir James his son and apparent heir, anno 1466, and dying soon thereafter, was accordingly succeeded by his son and heir,

VI. Sir JAMES, who got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Sandilands de Calder militi, et Margareta Kers sponse sue*, of the lands and barony of Airth, Bisset, Slamannan, Bannockburn, &c. dated 14th July 1489.

By the said Margaret, his first wife, a daughter of the family of Celsford, he had a son,

John, his apparent heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Kinloch of Cruvie, by whom he got a considerable estate in the county of Fife, and by her had a son,

Charta penes dom. Torphichen.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125 & 309.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Charta penes dom. Torphichen.

Buchanan, Crawford, &c.

Charta penes dom. Torphichen.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir

Chart. penes dom. Torphichen, and father Hay's vindication of Eliz. More.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 94.

Chart. in archivis Roberti II.

Sir *James Sandilands*, ancestor of the lord Abercrombie. *Vide* page 5th of this work.

He had also a daughter, *Christian*, married to David Hepburn of Waughton, which appears by a charter under the great seal, dated in 1498.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Crawford's
peerage.

VII. JOHN, eldest son and apparent heir of sir James Sandilands of Calder, married a daughter of sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, and died before his father, leaving issue a son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

VIII. Sir JAMES, who succeeded his grandfather, and got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Sandilands de Calder, militi*, of the lands and barony of Cruvie, Newton of Colleslie, &c. in the county of Fife, dated 7th July 1509.

Ibidem.

Also a charter to him and Mariotte Forrester his spouse, of the lands of Corfwoods, and others, in the county of Stirling, dated 17th June 1512.

By the said Mariotte, a daughter of Archibald Forrester of Corstorphin, he had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom more hereafter.

2. Sir *James*, afterwards lord St. John.

1st daughter, *Alison*, married to sir John Cockburn of Ormiston, knight.

2. *Margaret*, married to William Wachop of Niddry. They both had issue.

He died about the year 1530.

As sir James was the first of this family who was raised to the dignity of the peerage, we proceed to give an account of him before his elder brother.

Sir JAMES SANDILANDS, second son of sir James of Calder, a man of great parts and learning, who having, in the course of his travels, resided some time in the island of Malta, he there gave such proofs of his great capacity and universal knowledge, that upon the death of sir Walter Lindsay, lord of St. John, he was preferred by the knights of Malta to the preceptory of Torphichen, the chief residence of the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem and the temple of Solomon, in Scotland. He was received by the grand prior of the hospital, with all the necessary forms, and was constituted chief or head of that order, with the jurisdiction of lord St. John of Jerusalem, in Scotland, and got possession of the whole revenues of the preceptory of Torphichen, which then were very considerable, anno 1543.

Crawford's
peerage, and
father Hay's
vindication of
Eliz. More.

Ibidem.

He was also a man of great honour and integrity, as well as of prudence and sagacity, and was often employed in negotiations of im-

portance, both by king James V. and queen Mary, and always acquitted himself with dexterity and reputation. Ibidem.

When the reformation was established in 1560, the lord St. John embraced the protestant religion. He resigned in the queen's hands the whole preceptory of Torphichen, and got that military benefice erected into a temporal lordship, containing the baronies of Torphichen, Liston, Balintrobe, Tankerton, Denny, Marycoulter, Stenhope, Galtna, &c. &c. lying within the shires of Edinburgh, Peebles, Linlithgow, Stirling, Lanark, Kincardin, &c. to be called the barony and lordship of Torphichen, with all the dignities and privileges of a lord of parliament, to him and his heirs and assignees whatever, by a charter under the great seal, dated 24th January 1563; for which he instantly paid down ten thousand crowns of the sun, and he and his successors became bound to pay a feuduty of five hundred merks *per annum*.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

We must here observe, that both the brothers, sir John and sir James, were great promoters of the reformation; and it is reported, that the first protestant sacrament that was administered in Scotland, was by John Knox, in the great hall of Calder-house, sir James being then lord Torphichen.

He married Janet, daughter of ——— Murray of Polmais; but dying without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon James Sandilands of Calder, his grand nephew, and heir-male, and of line, being lineally descended of his brother John before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Crawford's
peerage.

IX. JOHN, eldest son of sir James Sandilands of Calder, and brother of James lord St. John and Torphichen, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Sandilands, filio et heredi quondam Jacobi Sandilands de Calder, militis*, of the lands of Wester Corfwoods, the lands of Blackhall, &c. dated 12th March 1531.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Also another charter, to him and Margaret Barton, his wife, of the lands and barony of Airth, Bisset, &c. in Stirling-shire, dated 29th November 1553.

Ibidem.

By the said Margaret, a daughter of sir Robert Barton, lord high treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James V. he left issue a son,

Contract pen-
dom. Torphi-
chen, ad ann.
1524.

Sir *James*, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of John lord Fleming, by whom he had no surviving issue.

This John died before the year 1567, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir JAMES, who got a charter under the

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

the great seal, *Jacobo, filio et heredi quondam Johannis Sandilands de Calder, terrarum baronia de Calder, cum palatio, manerio, silvis, molendinis, &c.* dated 12th May 1566.

Chart. penes
dom Torphichen.

He married Jean, daughter of James third lord Ross, and died anno 1577, leaving issue a son,

Retour ibid.

XI. JAMES, who was served and retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Calder, &c. anno 1578.

He succeeded also to his grand uncle James lord St. John and Torphichen, and was the second lord of parliament of this family.

Crawford's
peerage.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, master of Torphichen, his heir.
2. *John*, afterwards lord Torphichen.
3. *Walter Sandilands* of Hilderstoun, Esq.

His daughter, *Isabel*, married to Hugh Wallace of Ellerslie, and had issue.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of Gilbert eighth lord Somerville, by whom he had no issue; and dying anno 1617, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ibidem.

XII. JAMES, third lord Torphichen, who dying unmarried, in the year 1622, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his brother,

Records of
parliament.
ad ann. 1633.

XII. JOHN, fourth lord Torphichen, who got the titles of honour, with all the dignities and privileges thereto belonging, as granted to his great grand uncle, James lord St. John, in 1563, confirmed to him by act of parliament, anno 1633.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir Walter Dundas of that ilk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, master of Torphichen.
2. *Walter*, who succeeded his brother.

1st daughter, ———, married to sir Thomas Kilpatrick of Closeburn.

2. *Margaret*, married to Thomas Marjoribanks of that ilk. They both had issue.

He died anno 1637, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Minutes of
parliament,
and rescinded
acts.

XIII. JOHN, fifth lord Torphichen, who was on the parliament's side during the troublesome reign of king Charles I. but dying unmarried in the end of the year 1648, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIII. WALTER, sixth lord Torphichen, who was also engaged on the same side with his brother, and was one of those who pro-

tested against the proceedings in parliament, in favours of the king. He was also one of the fourteen peers convened in parliament, 4th January 1649; but nothing was done to prevent the king's murder.

Ibidem, and
Guthrie's me-
moirs, p. 232.
and 268.

He married, 1st, Jean, daughter of Alexander Lindsay of Edzel, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of William lord Alexander (eldest son and apparent heir of William earl of Stirling) by lady Margaret Douglas his wife, eldest daughter of the first marriage of William marquis of Douglas. By her he had two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Robert Menzies eldest son and heir of sir Alexander Menzies of that ilk, and was grandmother of the present sir Robert.

2. *Catharine*, married to David Drummond of Cultmalindie, without issue.

He married, 3dly, Anne, daughter of Alexander sixth lord Elphinston, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 4thly, Christian, daughter and sole heiress of James Primrose, Esq; brother-german of sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmenie, ancestor of the earl of Roseberry, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

1. *Walter*, master of Torphichen, who died young, without issue.

2. *James*, afterwards lord Torphichen.

3. *John Sandilands*, Esq; who died young, without having issue.

1st daughter, *Christian*, married to Robert Pringle, Esq; who left an only son Robert, now a councillor at law at London.

2. *Magdalen*, who died unmarried.

He died in May 1696, and was succeeded by his son,

XIV. JAMES, seventh lord Torphichen, who went early into the army, having at first got a company of foot, and afterwards was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of dragoons, in which station he served abroad in queen Anne's wars: and brigadier Kerr's regiment, which he then belonged to, being in Scotland when the rebellion broke out in the 1715, he had the honour to command that regiment, which behaved gallantly at the battle of Dunblain, where his grace the duke of Argyle commanded the army against the rebels.

His lordship quitted the army in the year 1722, and his majesty king George I. was pleased to appoint him one of the lords of police in Scotland, which was afterwards confirmed to him by his late majesty king George II. and which place he enjoyed till his death.

He married lady Jean Hume, daughter of Patrick earl of Marchmont, then lord high chancellor

chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters.

1. *James*, master of Torphichen, who was a captain in the army, and was miserably wounded at the battle of Prestonpans in the year 1745, having received no less than twenty wounds. He lingered for above three years under his distress, and died of a consumption, unmarried, in his father's lifetime.

2. *Walter*, the present lord Torphichen.

3. *Patrick*, who was bred to the sea, and, having gone over to the East-Indies, was lieutenant in one of the company's coasting ships, which he afterwards obtained the command of, for his gallant behaviour in disboarding a crew of Angria the pirate, after they had taken possession of the ship. He some years thereafter perished in a storm, and left no issue.

4. *Alexander*, who died young.

5. *Andrew*, who was major of the royal Scotch fuziliers, and had the misfortune to be shot through the thigh at the battle of Fontenoy, in the year 1745; and though he recovered so far as to be able to serve all that war, yet, immediately upon the peace, he was obliged to retire from the army on account of the bad state of his health, occasioned by his wound.

6. *George*, who died young.

7. *Charles*, who was a lieutenant in the army, and went over to the West-Indies in the expedition commanded by lord Cathcart and admiral Vernon, and lost his life in that expedition.

8. *Robert*, who is at present a lieutenant in the corps of light dragoons commanded by lord Aberdour.

1st daughter, *Grizel*.

2. *Christian*, who died unmarried.

3. *Wilhelmina-Carolina*.

He died anno 1753, and was succeeded by his son,

XV. *WALTER*, eighth lord Torphichen,

who being bred to the law (an advocate) was, in the year 1745, one of the sheriff-deputes of the county of Edinburgh; and during the surcease of justice within the city, (there being no magistracy during the rebellion,) he was extremely active and useful in that character, in preserving the peace, and getting the inhabitants of the city and county to provide necessaries of all kinds for his majesty's army, which was sent down to Scotland after the battle of Prestonpans.

His lordship is at present his majesty's sheriff-depute for the county of Edinburgh.

He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of doctor Alexander Sandilands, an ancient cadet of this noble family, by whom he has three sons.

1. *James*, master of Torphichen.

2. *Alexander*.

3. *Walter*.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th partie per fess *azure* and *or*, on the 1st a crown, and on the 2d a thistle, both proper, being the coat of augmentation; for as sir James Sandilands, lord of St. John, was great prior of Malta, in Scotland, the crown and thistle is born by his family as a badge of that office; the 2d and 3d quarters are counter-quartered, 1st and 4th *argent*; a bend *azure*, for Sandilands; 2d and 3d the arms of Douglas.

CREST; on a wreath, an eagle displayed *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two savages, each wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding in his outer hand a baton, all proper.

MOTTO; *Spero meliora*.

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Calder-house in Mid-Lothian; and Castle of Torphichen in West-Lothian.

S T E W A R T Earl of TRAQUAIR.

THE immediate ancestor of this great branch of the illustrious family of Stewart, was,

Sir JAMES STEWART, called the black knight of Lorn, lineally descended of sir John Stewart of Bonkyll, second son of Alexander sixth lord high steward of Scotland, who married queen Jean, daughter of John duke of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt duke of Lan-

caster, son of king Edward III. of England, and widow of king James I. of Scotland.

By her he had two sons.

1. *John*, earl of Athole, whose male line ended in John the fifth earl, only son of his great grandson. *Vide* title Stewart earl of Athole, page 49th of this work.

2. *James*, earl of Buchan, who married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir Alexander Ogilvie

Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, by whom he had a son, Alexander, who succeeded him in the earldom of Buchan, and whose male line ended in his great grandson.

Stewart's history, and Crawford's peerage.

This earl, by Margaret his second wife, a daughter of Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh, an antient family in the county of Selkirk, had another son,

James, the first of this family.——He had also three daughters; for which *vide* title Stewart earl of Buchan, page 94th.

Charta penes comitem de Traquair.

I. JAMES STUART, second son of James earl of Buchan, obtained from his father, in patrimony, the lands and barony of Traquair in the county of Peebles, which is instructed by a charter from the said earl, "to and in favours of James Stuart his son, of the lands and barony of Traquair, to him and his heirs for ever, dated 18th May 1491."

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got the lands and barony of Traquair confirmed to him, by a charter under the great seal from king James IV. dated 23d January 1492; which barony hath ever since continued to be one of the chief titles of the family.

This James also obtained from his brother, Alexander earl of Buchan, a grant of the lands of Melrofs in Banff-shire, to be holden of the said earl, *Jacobo Stuart fratri suo carissimo*; also a precept for infefting him therein; both which writs are signed, Alexander earl of Buchan, have the seal of the family appended thereto, are still entire, and are dated 9th December 1499.

Chart. et facina penes comitem de Traquair.

He married Christian, sister and co-heiress of Richard Rutherfoord of that ilk, and daughter of Philip Rutherfoord by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir Walter Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the duke of Roxburgh; for which marriage, they being within the degrees of consanguinity forbidden by the church, they obtained a dispensation from the pope, dated 9th November 1505.

Original bull ibid.

He got with her the lands of Rutherfoord and Wells, in Roxburgh-shire; and in consequence of this marriage, the family have ever since continued to quarter the arms of Rutherfoord with their own.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 180.

By her he had a son, William, who succeeded him.

This James being a man of great spirit and fortitude, accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he lost his life with his royal master, *anno* 1513.

II. WILLIAM, second baron of Traquair, upon his father's resignation, got a charter under the great seal from king James IV. *Wilhelmo Stuart, filio et heredi apparenti Jacobi de*

8 H

Traquair, et Catharina Rutherfoord sua sponse, Chart. in pub. of the lands and barony of Traquair, &c. dated 11th of August 1512.

He got afterwards a charter from king James V. "to and in favours of William Stuart of Traquair, and Christian Hay his spouse in liferent, and Robert Stuart their eldest son and apparent heir in fee, of the whole lands and barony of Traquair, the lands of Skillinglaw, &c. dated 29th of March 1538."

Ibidem.

In the reign of king James V. John earl of Buchan, who was cousin-german to this William of Traquair, made an entail of his whole earldom of Buchan, "to and in favours of John Stuart his eldest son, and the heirs-male lawfully begotten of his body; which failing, to James Stuart his second son, and the heirs-male lawfully begotten of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of the laird of Traquair; which failing, to the heirs-male of the earl of Athole; which all failing, to his own nearest heirs whatever."

This is instructed by a confirmation and signature, (wherein the above entail is fully narrated,) signed by king James VI. by Montrose his chancellor, and sir Robert Melville his secretary, ordering a charter under the great seal to pass upon the same. The signature is dated the penult day of April 1585.

Original signature penes comitem de Traquair.

We must here observe, that though the male issue of the laird of Traquair and the earl of Athole are, in the above substitution, preferred by the earl of Buchan to his own daughters; yet it never took effect; and in the end the heir of line succeeded to that earldom, but the laird of Traquair is justly preferred to the earl of Athole, he being one degree nearer in propinquity to the said earl.

This William, by the said Christian Hay, a daughter of John second lord Yester, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, had issue four sons.

1. Robert.
2. Sir John.
3. Sir William.
4. James.

These four sons were all successively barons of Traquair.

III. ROBERT STUART, third baron of Traquair, eldest son of William, succeeded. He did not long survive his father; but dying without issue *anno* 1548, was succeeded by his brother,

Writs of the family ibid.

III. SIR JOHN STUART of Traquair, second son of William, who was served heir to his brother Robert, in the whole lands and barony

Retour penes
comitem de
Traquair.

barony of Traquair, by a precept from the chancery, dated 10th November 1552.

Stewart and
Crawford.

He was a man of great integrity and merit, and a steady friend of queen Mary. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the creation of the duke of Albany, and was captain of her majesty's guards.

Ibidem.

He was one of those who, with the queen and her privy council, signed a protection to the earl of Murray to appear before her majesty, and discover the alledged conspiracy, 19th July 1565.

Bond in the
lawiers libr.
Edinburgh,
M. S.

He was also one of those noble persons who entered into a bond or association, to stand by and defend queen Mary against all mortals, anno 1568.

He died without issue about the year 1580, and was succeeded by his brother,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

III. Sir WILLIAM STUART of Traquair, third son of the above William, who was governor of the castle of Dunbarton, anno 1582, and got a charter under the great seal, *Wilhelmo Stuart de Traquair, militi*, of the lands of Caverston, and others, dated 18th February 1584.

Retour and
safine penes
comitem de
Traquair.

He was afterwards served and retoured heir to his brother sir John, in the whole lands and barony of Traquair, &c. 14th March 1594.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He then got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Gaithope, Seithope, Craig-Douglas, Black-house, &c. dated 26th March 1495.

He was also a man of worth and honour, and was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king James VI. but dying unmarried, anno 1604, his whole estates devolved upon his brother,

Retour and
safine penes
comitem de
Traquair.

III. JAMES, fourth son of William of Traquair, then a very old man. He was served and retoured heir to his brother sir William, 4th July 1605, and upon the 9th of August thereafter, he got a safine of the whole lands and barony of Traquair, &c. &c. &c.

Who this James married, we have not been able to discover; but he had issue two sons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, who carried on the line of this family.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

2. Sir *Robert Stuart*, who got two charters under the great seal, *domino Roberto Stuart de Shillinglaw, militi*, of the lands of Hopecaillzie, the lands and barony of Horsburgh and Hutcheonfield, &c. The first dated in January 1614, and the other in July 1617. He was tutor in law to his nephew John, the great earl of Traquair; and dying without issue, his estate returned to the family.

Isabel, daughter of James of Traquair, was married to William Rutherfoord of Quarrie-holes, father of Andrew first lord Rutherfoord.

This James died in the beginning of the year 1606.

IV. JOHN STUART of Caverston, eldest son and apparent heir of James Stuart of Traquair, married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Andrew master of Ochiltree, and died before his father, leaving a son,

Writs of the
fam. of Tra-
quair.

V. JOHN, who was served and retoured heir to James Stuart of Traquair, his grand father, in the whole lands and barony of Traquair, 10th May 1606.

Retour penes
comitem de
Traquair.

This John was a man of extraordinary natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education, of remarkable steadiness and integrity, of great learning, a consummate statesman, and invariably attached to the interest of the royal family, on which account he afterwards suffered great and many hardships.

When a young man, he was elected knight of the shire of Tweeddale to the parliament 1621, where he soon displayed his extraordinary talents, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James VI. was appointed one of his privy council, and got a charter under the great seal, *domino Johanni Stuart de Traquair, militi*, of the lands of Innerlethen, then called Hornhunterland, &c. dated 29th January 1622.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Upon the accession of king Charles I. to the crown, who soon discovered his great capacity, he became a mighty favourite of that prince; who, first, appointed him treasurer-depute, then raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Stuart of Traquair, 19th April 1628.

Diploma in
pub. archiv.

He afterwards got two charters under the great seal, *Johanni domino Stuart de Traquair*, of several lands and baronies, anno 1630.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands and barony of Linton, Kilbucko, &c. dated 13th July 1631.

Ibidem.

At the coronation of king Charles I. in Scotland, he was further dignified with the titles of earl of Traquair, lord Linton, Caverston, &c. by patent to his heirs-male for ever, they carrying the name and arms of Stuart, dated 22d June 1633.

Ibid. Harred.
mafc. in per-
petuum, cog-
nomen et ar-
ma de Stew-
art geren.

He then got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Traquair, terrarum ecclesiasticarum ecclesia parochialis de Peebles*, dated 26th July 1634.

Ibidem.

In the year 1635, he was made lord high treasurer of Scotland; and his majesty, having had many proofs of his loyalty and fidelity,

Records of
parliament of
the church.

delity, appointed him his high commissioner, both to the parliament and general assembly *anno* 1639.

In that high station he asserted the king's prerogative with such firmness and intrepidity, that he gained himself many enemies, even amongst the more moderate sort; so that his majesty was most unwillingly forced to lay him aside, though he knew him to have been a most faithful minister.

He was afterwards impeached for treason by the parliament 1641, of which they found him guilty; but submitted his punishment to the king, who knew his only crime had been his steady attachment to his interest; he therefore ordered him a pardon under the great seal, wherein is fully narrated an ample testimony of his great abilities, and singular integrity in the discharge of his duty.

Ibidem.

Though the brevity of this work will not permit us to give a minute detail of all the transactions and vicissitudes of fortune that attended this noble lord, yet we cannot but observe, that though he has been most unjustly aspersed by the factious party which then prevailed, yet his royal master was always convinced of his fidelity, and the uprightness of his heart, which many original letters from his majesty, all written with his own hand, and still preserved in the family, which we have seen, do sufficiently testify; we therefore take the liberty to insert some few of them here; the first was written immediately after the parliament had passed sentence against him.

Whitehall, July 1st, 1641.

"TRAQUAIR, I have thought fit, by these few lines, to assure you, that I am so far from having chafed you away as a delinquent, that I esteem you to be as faithful a servant as any I have, believing that the greatest cause of malice that you are vexed with is, for having served me as you ought: therefore I desire you to be confident, that I shall both find a fit time for you to wipe away all these slanders that are now against you, and likewise to recompence your bypast sufferings for my service; so you shall truly see, that I am,

"Your assured friend,

"CHARLES, R."

Windfor, 26th June, 1642.

"TRAQUAIR, I have so much to say, that I shall say very little, because I will refer myself to the faithful relation of this honest bearer; these few lines being enough to assure you, that I nether forget you, nor esteem you as an useless servant; and that

"in spite of all your enemies, I shall still remain,

"Your assured friend,

"CHARLES R."

Nottingham, August, 1642.

"TRAQUAIR, You know that I trust this bearer; and I know you have reason to do so too: he hath instructions concerning my affairs, and a command to communicate with you: the time is now come for my faithful servants to show themselves: I will say no more, but that I am,

"Your loving friend,

"CHARLES R."

Chester, 26th September, 1642.

"TRAQUAIR, The former experience I have of your zeal for my service, and your dexterity in it, makes me address this bearer particularly to you, that though his business may seem equally addressed to many others, yet you are he whom I chiefly, (and indeed only,) trust for the right managing of it: the particulars I leave to this trusty servant of mine, assuring you, that you shall ever find me,

"Your constant friend,

"CHARLES R."

York, May 7th, 1643.

"TRAQUAIR, I am so confident in your affection to my service, that I have commanded the bearer to follow your directions in all he is sent about; and you have not hitherto deceived my expectation: the conjunction is extremely considerable in the business; therefore what is to be done, must either be now or not at all: I will say no more, but that I am,

"Your assured friend,

CHARLES R."

Newcastle, 15th June, 1646.

"TRAQUAIR, I have so fully instructed this trusty bearer, Robin Car, that I will only tell you, that I long to see you, which if I had publicly expressed, it might have hindered what I desired.

"Your most assured constant friend,

"CHARLES R."

This is written about nine months after the battle of Philiphaugh.

Though there are many others of the same nature amongst the writs of this family, both from his majesty and other ministers, wherein his fidelity is applauded by all; yet we think it unnecessary to trouble our readers with any more of them.

After

After the parliament passed sentence upon him in 1641, his estate was sequestrated, and he was banished his native country. He went directly to the king, was most graciously received; and the above letters show, that he was constantly trusted and employed by his majesty ever after.

He was with the king at Oxford in 1644, when the Scotch army was to march into England, which they bound themselves to do by the solemn league and covenant.

Rushworth's collect. and Lives of the offic. of state.

He was one of the few Scotch peers who signed a remonstrance against that conjunction of their countrymen with the parliament at Westminster.

He afterwards came to Scotland, but lived retired till 1647.

He was then permitted to come to parliament, where he used all his interest to get an army raised for the king's relief, then a prisoner in the isle of Wight. He levied a regiment of horse upon his own charges, and, with his son the lord Linton, marched into England, and fought on their head at the battle of Preston, *anno* 1648, where they were both taken prisoners. The lord Linton obtained his liberty some time thereafter, but the old earl was, by order of the English parliament, confined in the castle of Warwick for four years, and the sequestration of his estate still continued.

Lives of the offic. of state, minutes of parliam. and rescind. acts.

At last Oliver Cromwell, believing he could do him no more harm, being denuded and deprived of all his possessions, permitted him to return to Scotland, where he led a private life till he died.

Contr. penes comitem de Traquair.

This noble earl married lady Catharine Carnegie, daughter of David first earl of Southesk, by whom he had a son,

John, lord Linton,——and four daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Queensberry.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick lord Elibank.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to sir John Hamilton of Reidhouse.

All these three had issue.

4. Lady *Catharine*, married to John Stewart, Esq; without issue.

We shall sum up this great man's character in the words of a noble historian, who is not suspected of partiality towards the Scots.

“ He was without doubt not inferior to any of the Scotch nation, in wisdom and dexterity, and though he was often provoked by the insolence of some of the bishops to a dislike of their over-much fervor, and too little discretion, his integrity to the king was without blemish, and his affection to the church so notorious, that

“ he never deserted it, till both it and he “ were overthrown and trode under foot, “ and they who were the most notorious “ persecutors of it, never left persecuting him “ to death, &c. &c. &c.”

Earl of Clarendon.

He died *anno* 1659, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. JOHN, second earl of Traquair, who was also a steady loyalist, and, tho' a young man, he raised a considerable body of horse in the county of Peebles, with which he joined the great Montrose at the battle of Philiphaugh, which was fought on 13th September 1645.

Stewart's history, &c.

He accompanied his father to the battle of Preston in 1648, as before observed, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal family, during the usurpation.

He married, 1st, lady Henriet Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, widow of George lord Seton, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Seton, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

Contr. penes comitem de Traquair.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *George*, who died before his father, unmarried.

3. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Traquair.

4. *John*, who died without issue.

1st daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Isabel*.

3. Lady *Lucy*.

He died *anno* 1666, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. WILLIAM, third earl of Traquair, who dying unmarried, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VII. CHARLES, fourth earl of Traquair, a man of great integrity, worth, and honour, who married lady Mary Maxwell, daughter of Robert earl of Nithsdale, a lady possessed of all the good qualities that can adorn the sex, by whom he had issue two sons and six daughters, that came to maturity.

1. *Charles*, now earl of Traquair.

2. *John Stuart*, Esq; who married Christian, daughter of sir Philip Anstruther of Anstrutherfield, in the county of Fife, by whom he hath a son, Charles, and three daughters, Christian, Mary, and Lucy.

1st daughter, lady *Lucy*.

2. Lady *Anne*.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to John, commonly called lord John Drummond, eldest son of the

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the second marriage of James fourth earl of Perth, lord high chancellor of Scotland.

4. Lady Catharine, married to William lord Maxwell, son and heir of Robert earl of Nithsdale, to whom she hath a daughter, Winifred, married to William Constable of Effingham, Esq; in England, and hath issue two sons, Marmaduke and William, and one daughter, Catharine.

5. Lady Barbara.

6. Lady Margaret.

The earl died *anno* 1741, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. CHARLES, fifth earl of Traquair, who married Theresa, daughter of sir Baldwin Conyers of Horden, in the county palatine of Durham, baronet, an antient family which

hath flourished with lustre in England, ever since the time of William the conqueror.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st *or*, a fess cheque *argent* and *azure* for Stuart; 2d *azure*, three garbs *or* for Buchan; 3d *sable*, a mullet *argent*; 4th *argent*, an orle *gules*, and three martlets in chief *sable*, for the name of Rutherfoord.

CREST; on a wreath, a garb *or*, surmounted of a crow proper.

SUPPORTERS; two bears of the latter.

MOTTO; *Judge nought.*

C H I E F S E A T,

At Traquair, a noble seat with fine gardens, &c. in the county of Peebles.

MURRAY Earl of TULLIBARDIN.

AS the origin and descent of the great and illustrious family of Murray earl of Tullibardin, is fully set forth and deduced under

the title of Murray duke of Athole. and earl of Tullibardin, page 51st of this work, &c. to that we refer our readers.

H A Y Marquis of TWEEDDALE.

THE antiquity of the noble and illustrious name of Hay, is sufficiently attested both by antient and modern historians; and though we shall not pretend to disprove the traditional account of their origin from the battle of Loncarty about the year 980, which is so fully narrated in many Scotch histories, and particularly under the title of Errol, page 247th of this work, yet we beg leave to offer to the reader's consideration some conjectures, which are supported by many presumptive proofs, and concurring circumstances, viz.

That the surname of Hay came originally from France: that there were lands and a lordship of that denomination in Normandy, from which its presumable the surname was first assumed, long before the time of William the Conqueror. This is attested by undoubted authority.

Humfry, surnamed de Vetulis, lord of Pont-Audemar, in Normandy, and one of the most considerable families in that country, married Albreda de la Haie, or Haya, by whom he had a son, Roger de Bellamont, or Beaumont, lord of Pont-Audemar, who gave the name of Beaumont-Roger to a town in

Normandy, and was one of the council who persuaded William duke of Normandy to invade England, before the year 1066.

In the list of the great captains that came over from Normandy to England with that heroic prince, le sieur de la Haya is expressly mentioned, with several others of the same name; which plainly shows, that they were a numerous and flourishing family before the conquest.

That there were several religious houses founded by them, appears from the same history: particularly le Abbay de Blancheland, in the diocese of Contamines, was founded and endowed by Richard de la Haya in Normandy, *anno* 1155.

That the Hays in Normandy had the same armorial bearings with these in Scotland.

And that for some generations after they were settled in Scotland, many of them were designed by the appellation of de la Haya: all which are strong presumptive proofs, that they came originally from France; and it is certain, that there are families of that surname subsisting in Normandy to this day, who deduce their pedigree above a hundred years before the conquest.

Ibidem, and Dugdale's baronage of England.

Hist. of Normandy, vol. I. p. 201. and roll of Battle Abbey, &c.

Histoire de Normandie.

Books of arms of old French families, pen. MacFarlane.

Prynne's collect. Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

Histoire sommaire de Normandie par le sieur de Mafaville, penes MacFarlane.

As then there is clear proof, that several of that name came to Britain in the year 1066; and as it appears, from our records, that they were settled and making a figure in Scotland within less than an hundred years thereafter, it is extremely probable, that some of that race came to Scotland with our king David I. as it appears from all our histories, that several of Norman extraction, who had contracted a friendship with that amiable prince, when in England, came along with him, and settled in this country, of whom some of the most considerable families in Scotland are descended, such as Bruces, Maules, Somervilles, Colviles, Normanvilles, Montgomeries, Baliols, and many others.

Introduction to Fordun's hist. p. 60.

'Tis hoped, therefore, that it reflects no dishonour on this illustrious family, to appear to have sprung from a noble family in France, who certainly settled in this island within less than an hundred years after the battle of Luncarty, and were a great and flourishing family in Normandy before it.

Chartulary of Scoon, Murray, Cupar, St. Andrews, &c.

Chartulary of Newbottle, Kelso, Dunfermline, &c.

And as the first of the family of Errol we find upon record, was William de la Haya, who was settled in Perthshire in the reigns of king David I. and king Malcolm IV. so there is sufficient proof, that William de la Haya, ancestor of the family of Tweeddale, was settled in Lothian much about the same æra.

And as it does not appear from any record, that they were of the same family, it is highly probable, that the latter was a son or grandson of one of those great captains, of the name of Hay, who came over to England with William the Conqueror; and attending king David into Scotland, settled in the South parts, as the ancestor of the family of Errol settled in the North of that kingdom.

We now proceed to our documents.

I. WILLIELMUS de la HAYA, the undoubted ancestor of this noble family, flourished in the reign of king Malcolm IV. and the beginning of king William the Lion.

Chartulary of Kelso, penes MacFarlane, p. 327.

He is particularly mentioned in a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelso, to which Engelram, who was chancellor of Scotland, anno 1151, and bishop of Glasgow in 1164, is a witness.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 205.

In a charter of confirmation of several donations to the monastery of Dunfermline, Willielmus de la Haya, David the king's brother, Nicholas the chancellor, Duncan earl of Fife, and several others, are witnesses, before 1171, in which year the chancellor died.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 5.

He was witness also to a charter by king William, of a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, by Ada comitissa, mater regis Scotiæ, who died anno 1178.

He left issue two sons.

1. William de la Haya.

2. Robert de la Haya. There is a charter of confirmation, *libertatum et immunitatum priorat. Dunelm. et de Coldinghame per dominum Willielmum, episcopum, &c.* in which this Robert de la Haya, Walter de Insula, and Bricius bishop of Murray, are witnesses, anno 1204.

Origin. writs of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 112.

This William died before the year 1187, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. WILLIAM de la HAYA, who was a man of parts, and made a great figure in the reign of king William the Lion, by whom he was highly esteemed.

In a charter of a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelso, William de la Haya, Hugh bishop of St. Andrews, Walter de Berkeley, and several others, are witnesses, in or before 1187, in which year the bishop died.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 337.

He was witness also to many other donations to the monastery of Dunfermline, inter 1190 et 1200, needless to be here inserted.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 194. 199. 202. 520.

This Willielmus de la Haya was sent ambassador extraordinary from king William to the court of England, at the coronation of king John, and demanded Cumberland, Northumberland, &c. anno 1200.

Roger Hovedon's hist. p. 794.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. leaving issue a son,

III. Sir WILLIAM de la HAYA, who succeeded him. In a charter of king Alexander II. confirming a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelso, this Willielmus de Haya, miles, Walterus filius Alani senescalli, justiciarius Scotiæ, David de Lindsay, Willielmus de Douglas, Ranulphus de Dundas, &c. are witnesses, dated anno regni Alexandri II. vicesimo sexto, anno domini 1240.

Chartulary of Kelso, p. 57.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son and successor,

IV. Sir JOHN de HAYA, who, in a charter of a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, is designed Johannes filius Willielmi de Haya, miles, &c.

Chartulary of Newbottle, & Lives of the offic. of state, p. 235.

In a charter of king Alexander II. to Maldwin earl of Lennox, *antiqui comitatus de Levenax*, this Johannes de la Haya, in his father's lifetime, is a witness, together with Walter, son of Alan senescal, W. Olifard justiciar of Lothian, Patrick earl of Dunbar, &c. &c. The charter is dated at Selkirk 28th July 1238.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes MacFarlane, p. 15.

He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Lindsey, with whom he got the lands and barony of Locherwood, or Locharret, which afterwards became the chief

Chartulary of Newbottle.

title

title of the family. *Vide* title earl of Crawford.

By her he had issue two sons.

1. Sir *William Hay*.

2. Sir *Hugh*, who was a brave soldier, and a great patriot. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Methven, while he endeavoured to save his royal master king Robert Bruce, then in the utmost distress, anno 1306.

Sir John died *ante annum* 1263, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 1123.

Reg. of Inchcolm, penes MacFarlane, p. 24.

V. Sir WILLIAM de la HAYA, who, in a convention with the abbot and convent of the monastery of Inchcolm, is designed *Willielmus de Haya, dominus de Locharret, anno* 1263.

He is also designed *dominus Willielmus de Haya, filius Johannis de Haya, militis, domini de Locharret*, when he confirms to the monastery of Newbottle, *peteram de Locharret, &c. quam Robertus de Lindefay, filius David quondam domini de Locharret, et ipsius pater illis dedit, &c.* The confirmation is without date; but as William bishop of St. Andrews, sir Hugh Berklay justiciar of Lothian, William de Sinclair *vicecomes de Edinburgh, &c.* are witnesses, it must have been *inter annum* 1272 et 1295.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 9.

William of Locharret is witness also in a charter granted by Donald earl of Marr, to sir Nicol Hay of Errol, which is without date, but, by the witnesses, appears to have been about the year 1290.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

He was a lover of peace, and a true friend to his country. He used his utmost endeavours to get the differences between Bruce and Baliol, about the succession to the crown, settled and adjusted in an amicable manner, without the aid of foreigners; but died about 1292 or 1293, without having the pleasure of seeing his good designs accomplished.

He left issue a son,

Sir *Gilbert*,——— and a daughter,

Margaret, married to sir Henry Maule of Panmure.

He was succeeded by his only son,

VI. Sir GILBERT de HAYA, *dominus de Locharret*, who was cotemporary with that great hero and patriot sir Gilbert Hay of Errol.

This sir Gilbert was one of the great barons who swore fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands in Mid-Lothian, anno 1296; but no sooner did king Robert begin to assert his title to the crown, than he joined him, continued steady in his interest, and under him performed many brave actions in the service of his country.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 359.

He entered into a memorable association with sir Alexander Seton and sir Neil Campbell, wherein they bound themselves to defend the liberties of their country, and king Robert Bruce's title to the crown, against all mortals, French, English, and Scots, &c. The association is signed and dated at Cambuskenneth, 9th September 1308.

The original is amongst the archives of the family of Marr.

He married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of sir Simon Fraser lord of Oliver castle, with whom he got a considerable estate in the county of Tweeddale, wherefore the family have continued to quarter the arms of Fraser with their own.

He died about 1320, leaving issue, by said Mary his wife, a son,

VII. Sir THOMAS HAY of Locharret, who succeeded him, and was a man of singular worth and merit, and gave many instances of his courage and conduct in several encounters against the English, both in the reigns of king Robert Bruce, and his son king David; which last prince he accompanied in his fatal expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, anno 1346, and dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his only son,

Scotch comp. and Nisbet, v. I. p. 185.

VIII. Sir WILLIAM HAY of Locharret, who being appointed one of the hostages for king David's ransom, is then designed *Willielmus Hay de Locharret, anno* 1354, though the king's redemption was not completed till three years thereafter.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. V. p. 794.

He married a daughter of the family of Douglas, by whom he had a son and successor,

IX. Sir THOMAS HAY of Locharret, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were sent to England as sureties for king David's ransom, anno 1357, and is then designed Thomas, son and heir of sir William Hay of Locharret, &c.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 35.

He afterwards got a safe conduct from the king of England, to return to Scotland, and is then designed *Thomas de Hay del Scotia, qui in obsidem pro David de Bruys, &c.* 6th May 1369.

Ibid. p. 619.

Some time thereafter, there were forty thousand franks sent by the king of France to king David, to be divided amongst his friends in Scotland, of which sir Thomas Hay of Locharret got four hundred, anno 1385.

Ib. tom. VII. p. 485.

He married Christian, sister of Walter Wardlaw, archbishop of Glasgow, and cardinal, by whom he had issue a son,

M. S. hist. of the family.

Sir *William*,——— and a daughter, *Christian*.

He

He died before 1400, and was succeeded by his only son,

Rymer's fœd.
tom. VIII. p.
584.

Charta penes
marchion. de
Tweeddale.

Nisbet, cap.
2. vol. II. p.
53.

Charta penes
famil. de
Douglas, &c.

Chart. in pub.
arch. ad ann.
1449.

Charta penes
comit. de Er-
rol.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Haddington's
collections, in
the lawyers li-
brary, Edin.

Chartulary of
Arbroath, pe-
nes MacFar-
lane, p. 145.

Rymer's fœd.
Angliæ, tom.
X p. 308 et
348.

X. Sir WILLIAM HAY of Locharret, who, being a man of fine parts, and a great statesman, was often employed in negotiations of importance, and always acquitted himself with fidelity and honour; particularly, he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a peace with the English, anno 1409, and is then designed *dominus Willielmus Hay, vicecomes de Peebles, miles, &c.*

He married, 1st, Johanna, eldest of the four daughters and coheiresses of sir Hugh Gifford, lord of Yester, with whom he got the lands and barony of Yester, which he immediately assumed for his chief title, and added the arms of Gifford to his former bearing, as appears from his seal, appended to the foundation charter of the collegiate church of St. Bathans, anno 1421.

By her he had issue three sons and one daughter.

1. *William*, who died before his father, without issue.

2. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

3. Sir *David*, who carried on the line of the family.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to William earl of Angus.

He married, 2dly, *Alicia*, daughter of sir Thomas Hay of Errol, who survived her husband long, and got a charter under the great seal, *Alicia Hay sponsa quondam Willielmi Hay de Yester, &c.*

By her he had issue a son,
Edmund,—and a daughter,

Alicia, married to sir Gilbert Hay, son and apparent heir of sir William Hay of Errol.

Their son *Edmund*, got a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Thalek, Kingelduris and Linplum, anno 1440; and in a donation to the collegiate church of Yester, by *Alicia Hay*, relict of sir William Hay of Yester, (*pro salute anime sue*) *Edmund Hay of Linplum*, her son, is a witness, 22d February 1447. Of this *Edmund* the Hays of Barra in the North, and Linplum, of whom Adderston, Mordington, &c. in the South, are descended.

Sir William died in the end of the year 1421, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. Sir THOMAS HAY, designed *dominus de Yester*, and was served heir to his father in the lands of Eccermuir, &c. dated anno 1422.

He was one of the hostages sent to England for king James I. his ransom, anno 1423, and obtained liberty to return to Scotland,

anno 1425; but dying without issue, anno 1432, was succeeded by his brother,

XI. Sir DAVID HAY, *dominus de Yester*, who was retoured heir to his brother, anno 1434, and got a charter under the great seal, *domino David Hay, domino de Yester, militi*, of a great many lands, anno 1450.

He added several prebends to the collegiate church of Yester, and greatly augmented their revenue.

He married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George earl of Angus, by lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *John*.

2. *Andrew*, rector of Biggar, ad annum 1469.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to sir Neil Cunningham of Barns, in *vicecomitatu de Fife*.

He died in 1462, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

XII. JOHN, *dominus de Yester*, a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king James III. who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Hay of Yester, in pleno parlamento, 29th January 1487.

He was appointed one of the procurators for the abbacy of Arbroath, anno 1488, and is then designed John lord Hay of Yester, &c.

He married, 1st, *Maria*, daughter of John lord Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the earl of Crawford, by whom he had one son,
John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, *Elizabeth*, daughter and sole heiress of George Cunningham of Belton, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, who succeeded to his mother's estate, and got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Hay de Belton, militi, &c.* anno 1503.

2. *George*, who was bred to the church. 1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to William lord Borthwick.

2. *Isabel*, married to Robert Lauder of Bafs.

He died anno 1509, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JOHN, second lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Hay de Yester, &c.* anno 1511.

He was a man of singular worth and merit, and a great favourite of king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal battle of Flodden, where he lost his life in the service of his

Retour penes
marchion. de
Tweeddale.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Chart. penes
marchion. de
Tweeddale.

Charta penes
fam. de Dou-
glas.

Martin's ge-
neal. collect.
vol. I. p. 380.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 235, and re-
cords of par-
liament.

Chartulary of
Arbroath, p.
120.

Charta penes
marchion. de
Tweeddale,
ad ann. 1462.

Ibid. ad ann.
1468.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Charta penes
marchion. de
Tweeddale,
ad ann. 1491.
Ibidem, ad
annum 1496.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

his country, with his royal master, 9th September 1513.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *George Hay* of Oliver-castle.
3. *William*, ancestor of the Hays of Monkton.

1st daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to James Tweedie of Drumelzier.

2. *Christian*, married to William Stewart, second baron of Traquair.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. *JOHN*, third lord Hay of Yester, who, in his father's lifetime, married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George master of Angus, eldest son and apparent heir of Archibald earl of Angus, and got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Hay, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis Hay domini de Yester, et Elizabetha Douglas sponse dicti Johannis junioris, &c.* of the twenty pound land of Wester Hoprew, dated anno 1509.

He got afterwards a charter of the lands of Line, and many others, *Johanni domino Yester, anno 1533.*

By the said Elizabeth, he had issue one son, *John*, his heir, — and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married, 1st, to George lord Seton, and, 2dly, to William lord Salton.

He married, 2dly, the daughter and sole heiress of — Dickson of Smithfield, by whom he had a son,

John, who, succeeding to his mother's estate, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Hay de Smithfield, of the half of the lands of Possio, &c. anno 1543.* Of him Dr James Hay of Haystoun, Esq; is now the male representative.

John lord Yester died anno 1643, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. *JOHN*, fourth lord Yester, a man of great courage and resolution, who signalized himself in several encounters against the English, particularly at the battle of Pinky-cleugh, anno 1547, where he was taken prisoner, sent to the tower of London, and there confined till a peace was concluded betwixt Scotland and England.

He married Margaret, daughter of William lord Livingston, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. *William*.
2. *Thomas*, who being bred to the church, was provost of Bathans.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to — Congalton of that ilk.

He died anno 1557, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. *WILLIAM*, fifth lord Yester, who was retoured heir to his father, anno 1559. He was a man of good parts, and a great promoter of the reformation, yet a firm friend to queen Mary, and adhered always to her interest. When king James took the administration upon himself, he was one of these noblemen, who, with lord Ruthven and others, invited the king to the castle of Ruthven, where they seized his person, and put from him several of his council; which being afterwards declared treason, he was obliged to fly beyond seas, where he remained till the general act of indemnity in 1585, when he returned home, but died soon thereafter.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir John Ker of Fernyhirst, warden of the middle marches, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *James*, who succeeded his brother, 1st daughter, *Margaret*, was married, 1st, to William lord Borthwick; 2dly, to Robert Lauder of Popil, knight, son and heir of Robert Lauder of Bas.

2. *Catharine*, married to sir John Swinton of that ilk.

3. *Jeane*, married to sir James Hay of Bara, commissary of Glasgow.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to William Ker of Broomland.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. *WILLIAM*, sixth lord Yester, who got a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo domino Hay de Yester, baronia de Yester, cum molendino, &c. dated anno 1590.*

He married Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of John lord Herris, by whom he had four daughters.

1. *Jeane*, married to — Tweedie of Drumelzier, who was the last of his family.
2. *Christian*, married to Archibald Newton of that ilk.
3. *Grizel*, married to George Hay of Adariston.
4. *Mary*, married to Alexander Horseburgh of that ilk.

He dying in 1591, without male-issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XVII. *JAMES*, seventh lord Yester, second son of William the fifth lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo, fratri germano quondam Willielmi domini Hay de Yester, terrarum baronia de Yester, cum molendino, &c. anno 1592.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem, et in arch. fam. de Douglas.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Martin's gen. collections.

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Extract from
the records of
council, penes
marchion. de
Tweeddale.

Charta penes
marchion. de
Lothian.

A singular event happened in this lord's family, viz. His page, Hepburn, accused his master of horse of a design to poison him; the master of horse denied it; the affair was brought before the council, and was agreed to be determined by a single combat, &c. This, it is thought, was among the last trials by single combat in Scotland, and was fought in presence of the judges, in October 1595.

He married lady Margaret Ker, daughter of Mark, first earl of Lothian, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *William Hay* of Linplum.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Alexander earl of Dunfermline, and was his third wife; she was married, 2dly, to James Livingston earl of Calendar.

He died *anno* 1600, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XVIII. *JOHN*, eighth lord Yester, who got charters under the great seal, of many lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted.

Scotch comp.
p. 141.

He was a man of great parts and judgment, and opposed the introduction of the liturgy with all his interest, in the parliaments 1633 and 1637; yet was a great loyalist, and had the command of a regiment in the king's army.

Chart.in can-
cellaria.

He, with his son the master of Yester, and several of the nobility, waited on the king at Newcastle. His majesty was so well satisfied with his fidelity and good behaviour, that he raised him to the dignity of earl of Tweeddale, 1st December 1646.

He married, 1st, lady Jean Seaton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, by Grizel his second wife, daughter of James lord Lesly, by whom he had a son,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had several children, who all died young, except one son,

William, for whom he purchased the lands of Drumelzier, who married, and had issue.

He died *anno* 1653, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. *JOHN*, second earl of Tweeddale, who was a nobleman of great accomplishments, and always steady in the interest of king Charles I.

When the king set up his standard at Nottingham in 1642, he joined him, and continued in his army for some time.

In 1648, when several of the loyal nobili-

ty went into a resolution of raising an army to rescue the king, the lord Yester joined them, and had the command of the East Lothian regiment, consisting of twelve hundred men. He marched with them into England, was at the battle of Preston, where their army was defeated, and the duke of Hamilton, their general, taken prisoner.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 236.

After the murder of the king, he continued with the loyal party, and assisted at the coronation of king Charles II. at Scoon, *anno* 1651.

Ibidem.

When the king marched into England, he garrisoned his castle of Niedpath for his majesty's service, which held out against Oliver Cromwell longer than any place besouth the Forth.

Immediately after the restoration, he got charters under the great seal, of all his lands; and king Charles II. as a reward of his loyalty and fidelity, appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, a commissioner of the treasury, and one of the extraordinary lords of session. In all which offices he continued till 1674, when he resigned them, on account of some differences between him and the duke of Lauderdale, whose daughter his son had married; but in 1682, he was again restored to his employments in the council and exchequer; in both which offices he continued till the end of the reign of king James VII. who appointed him one of his privy council in March 1685.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 238.

In the year 1686, finding himself greatly oppressed with debts, chiefly occasioned by cautionry for the earl of Dunfermline, and others, he sold his whole estate in Tweeddale, to William duke of Queensberry, which he gave to his second son the earl of March.

The earl of Tweeddale came early into the revolution, and king William and queen Mary knowing his great abilities and skill in the management of public business, appointed him one of the lords of the privy council in May 1689, and one of the commissioners of the treasury in September thereafter.

Commissions
in pub. arch.

In January 1692, he was made lord high chancellor of Scotland; and, for his great fidelity and faithful services, was further dignified with the titles of marquis of Tweeddale, earl Gifford, viscount Walden, lord Hay of Yester, &c. by patent, *haredibus masculis quibuscunque*, dated 17th December 1694. The preamble to the patent contains many clauses very honourable for the family.

Charta penes
marchion. de
Tweeddale, et
chart. in pub.
archiv.

In 1695, he was appointed lord high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland, and discharged his duty in all the high offices he enjoyed with candour and reputation.

He married lady Jean Scot, daughter of Walter

Scotch comp.
p. 141. lives
of the officers
of state, &c.

Walter first earl of Buckcleugh, by whom he had seven sons and seven daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Lord *Francis*, who died young.
3. Lord *David Hay* of Belton, who married, and had issue, John Hay now of Belton, Esq; &c. &c.
4. Lord *Charles*, who died young.
5. Lord *Alexander Hay* of Spot, who married, and had issue, William Hay now of Spot, Esq; and a daughter, Catharine, married to sir Philip Anstruther of Balcaskie, baronet.

6. Lord *Gilbert*.
7. Lord *William*.
- 1st daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Robert earl of Roxburgh.
2. Lady *Jean*, married to William earl of March.

They both had issue.
All the other daughters died young.
He died anno 1697, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. JOHN, second marquis of Tweeddale, &c. The first time this noble lord acted in a public capacity, was at the earl of Argyle's invasion, when he was made colonel of the East Lothian regiment.

Soon after the revolution, he was appointed one of the privy council to king William and queen Mary, and sheriff principal of East Lothian.

He was also one of the privy council to queen Anne, and her majesty's high commissioner to the parliament in 1704, when the act of security was confirmed and passed into a law.

In October the same year, he was made lord high chancellor of Scotland.

In the parliament 1706, he was very active in promoting the union between the two crowns, which in that year was concluded.

In 1707, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland in the first British parliament.

He married lady Anne Maitland, only daughter of John duke of Lauderdale, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

1. *Charles*.
2. Lord *John Hay*, a brigadier-general in the army, a brave officer, and colonel of the Scotch royal regiment of dragoons.
3. Lord *William Hay*.
- 1st daughter, lady *Anne*, married to William lord Rofs.
2. Lady *Jean*, married to John earl of Rothes.

And dying anno 1713, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. CHARLES, third marquis of Tweed-

dale, a man of great abilities, knowledge and judgment.

Upon king George I.'s accession to the throne, he was made lord lieutenant of the county of East Lothian, president of the court of police, and was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, anno 1714.

He died in December 1715, having married lady Susan, daughter of William and Anne, duke and dutchess of Hamilton, widow of John Cochran earl of Dundonald, by whom he had four sons and three daughters:

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Lord *James*, who died young.
3. Lord *Charles*, who, betaking himself to a military life, served at the siege of Gibraltar, and afterwards in Germany, as a volunteer under prince Eugene; he also served during all the war 1741, and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, where he behaved with distinguished bravery. Soon after the breaking out of the late war, he rose to the rank of a major-general, served in that capacity in America, but died soon after his return to Britain in 1759.
4. Lord *George*.
- 1st daughter, lady *Susan*, died unmarried.
2. Lady *Catharine*.
3. Lady *Anne*.

XXII. JOHN, fourth marquis of Tweeddale, succeeded his father anno 1715, a man of great accomplishments, of unsuspected integrity, untainted honour, and becoming dignity. After having spent his younger years in diligent application to the study of the civil law, and the laws of his country, he was, in the year 1721, appointed one of the extraordinary lords of session, and for many years attended that court with the greatest care and fidelity.

He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to the sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth parliaments of Great Britain.

In the year 1742, he was appointed principal secretary of state for Scotland, also principal keeper of the signet; both which offices he resigned in the year 1746.

He was also admitted one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Upon the decease of Archibald duke of Argyle, he was appointed lord justice-general of Scotland in June 1761.

He married lady Frances Carteret, daughter of John earl Granville, by whom he left issue one son,

George, now marquis of Tweeddale,—
and two daughters,

1. Lady *Grace*.
2. Lady

Chart. in pub.
archiv. lives
of the officers
of state, page
245.

Appendix, i-
bidem, page
461.

Chart. penes
marchion. de
Tweeddale,
and lives of
the officers of
state, p. 245.

the
ate,

ffions
arch.

penes
on. de
dale, et
in pub.

2. Lady Catharine.

He died *anno* 1762, and was succeeded by his only son,

XXIII. GEORGE, fifth marquis of Tweeddale.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Frazer; 2d and 3d, *gules*, three bars *ermine*, for Gifford of Yester; over all, by way of furtout *argent*, three es-

cutcheons *gules*, being the paternal coat of Hay.

CREST; on a wreath, a stag's head erased *argent*, horned *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two bucks, attired and unguled *or*, each having a collar *azure*, charged with three cinquefoils, as in the coat.

MOTTO; *Spare nought*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Yester in East Lothian, and Pinkie in Mid Lothian; the first fifteen, the other four miles distant from Edinburgh.

WEMYSS Earl of WEMYSS.

Sir Rob. Sibbald's hist. of Fife, Sir James Dalrymple's hist. collect. appendix to Nisbet, 2d vol. Malcolm's history of the family, who had perused all their writs, &c.

AS the descent of the noble and illustrious family of Wemyss, from the ancient earls of Fife, is instructed by charters in our public records, and other authentic documents, still preserved in the family, and mentioned by several historians, to these we refer our readers, and shall here only give a brief account of the origin of their surname, which, like many others in this country, is certainly local, and was first assumed by the proprietors of the lands (of old) called Wemyss-shire, which contained all that tract of ground lying betwixt the lower part of the water of Ore and the sea.

These lands got their name from the great number of caves that are on them, all along the sea coast. A cave in the old Galic or Celtic language was called Vumhs; from that these lands got the name of Vams-shire. In process of time they came to be called Wemyss-shire; which name they still retain, as will appear from several charters under the great seal, hereafter narrated; and from hence the surname of the family.

The lands of Wemyss-shire, the parishes of Kennoway, Markinch, Lochore-shire, &c. which lye contiguous to one another, were the undoubted property of the ancient earls of Fife; a great part whereof were given by Gillimichael the fourth earl, and Duncan, his eldest son, to his second son Hugo, the progenitor of this noble family. And as the many ample privileges conferred upon the great MacDuff by king Malcolm Canmore, and enjoyed by his posterity, are fully narrated by our historians, and briefly under the title earl of Fife, page 274th of this work, we proceed to deduce the descent of the family of Wemyss from their immediate ancestor.

IV. GILLIMICHAEL, fourth earl of Fife,

great grandson of MacDuff the first earl, was witness to the foundation charter of the abbey of Holyroodhouse, *anno* 1128, and is mentioned in several other charters of king David I.

He died *anno* 1139, leaving issue two sons.

1. Duncan, his heir.

2. Hugo, of whom the family of Wemyss is lineally descended.

Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, succeeded his father Gillimichael, and made a donation, *Deo et ecclesie Sti. Andreae, &c. ecclesiam de Markinch, cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. pro salute anime sue, et Hela comitissa sponse sue, &c.* before the year 1154; in which year earl Duncan died. His male line ended in Duncan the thirteenth earl, who died *anno* 1353, leaving issue only one daughter, who died without children.

V. HUGO, second son of Gillimichael, the fourth earl, got from his father the lands of Wemyss-shire, some lands in Lochore-shire, and in the parish of Kennoway, all holding of himself and his successors, earls of Fife.

He obtained also from his brother Duncan, the fifth earl, some lands in the parish of Markinch, with the superiority of the patronage of the church thereof, which is instructed by a donation hereafter mentioned.

There is, in the chartulary of Dunfermline, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. a precept directed to Duncan earl of Fife, and Hugo son of Gillimichael, &c. before the year 1165; in which year king Malcolm died.

Hugo died in the year 1167 or 1168, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. HUGO or EGO, who, being proprietor of the lands of Markinch, confirmed his uncle's donation, in these words: *Omnibus, &c. Hugo, filius Hugonis filii Gillimichael, comitis*

Chartulary of St. Andrews, and Dunfermline.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes MacFarlane, page 301.

Ibid. & Chartul. of Dunfermline.

Ibid. p. 187.

comitis de Fife, sciatis me confirmasse et corroborasse Deo et ecclesie beati Andrea apostoli, et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus, &c. ecclesiam de Markinch, una cum tosta ex orientali parte ecclesie, cum decimis et omnibus retributionibus eidem ecclesie juste pertinentibus, &c. pro anima mea, &c. to which Nicolaus the chancellor, who died in 1171, and Richard bishop of St. Andrews, who died anno 1173, are witnesses.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 302.

This Hugo lived after the year 1200, and left issue a son,

VII. Sir JOHN, who succeeded him in all his lands. He appears to have been a man of distinguished rank and figure, and in his younger days took the appellation of John of Methkil, from a sea-port town of that name, which is situate near the east end of Wemyss-shire.

Ibid. p. 382.

This is instructed by a convention betwixt the prior and convent of St. Andrews, and the archdean thereof, wherein *Johannes de Methkill, Andreas de Moravia, Robertus de Haya, Galfridus vicecomes de Fife*, are witnesses, anno 1212.

He afterwards made a donation of the patronage of the church of Wemyss to the monastery of Soltray, in these words: "*Dominus Johannes de Methkill, miles, &c. dedisse, &c.—deo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Soltray, magistro et fratribus ibidem deo servientibus, &c. totum jus quod habeo vel habere potui, vel antecessores mei habuerunt, vel successores mei habere poterunt in ecclesia Sancte Marie de Wemyss, pro anima mea, et anima comitis Duncani, et pro animabus patris et matris, &c. &c.*" This donation has no date, but appears to have been made in the end of the reign of king William, who died anno 1214.

Chartulary of Soltray, in the lawiers library, Edin.

As surnames began about this time to be frequently used in Scotland, sir John, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. from his lands of Wemyss-shire, assumed that of Wemyss for his surname, which his whole posterity hath enjoyed ever since.

He had issue three sons.

1. *Michael de Wemyss*, his heir.

2. *Hugo de Wemyss*, who is mentioned in the chartulary of Arbroath, anno 1242; but we can trace him no further.

3. *David de Wemyss*, to whom his father gave the lands of Cambrun in Kennoway parish, and he is designed *David de Wemyss dominus de Cambrun*, in a charter of John Whyt prior of St. Andrews, who died anno 1258. He married and had issue.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 471.

Sir John died between the years 1232 and 1236, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

8 E

VIII. MICHAEL de WEMYSS, who confirmed his father's donation to the monastery of Soltray, of the patronage of the church of Wemyss, &c. *Ibidem.*

He died before the year 1260, leaving issue a son and successor,

IX. Sir JOHN, the first we have found designed *dominus de Wemyss*. He renewed the donations of his predecessors to the monastery of Soltray, which is confirmed by Gameline bishop of St. Andrews, in these words: "*Confirmasse, &c. magistro et fratribus de Soltray, deo ibidem servientibus, &c. ecclesiam de Wemyss, quam quidem dominus Johannes de Wemyss, filius Michaelis de Wemyss, tanquam verus patronus ejusdem ecclesie eis confirmavit, &c. &c. &c.*" The confirmation is dated on the Monday after the feast of Epiphany, anno 1261.

Chartulary of Soltray, p. 1.

This sir John was a man of parts and honour, a brave soldier, and in great favour with king Alexander III. He is particularly mentioned by a good author, who designs him *Johannes de Wemyss, miles strenuus, &c.* immediately before the battle of Largs in Cunningham, where king Alexander III. obtained a glorious victory over Haco king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a powerful fleet and army, anno 1263.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 97.

He had issue two sons.

1. Sir *Michael*, his heir.

2. *David de Wemyss*, who, with many of his countrymen, was compelled to swear fealty to king Edward I. of England, in 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 361.

Sir John died about the year 1286, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir MICHAEL de WEMYSS, *dominus de eodem*, a man of singular worth and merit, of eminent parts and spirit, great prudence and sagacity.

After the death of king Alexander III. king Edward I. of England was extremely desirous to have princess Margaret, daughter to the king of Norway (undoubted heir of the crown of Scotland) married to his eldest son prince Edward. In 1290, the estates of the kingdom sent two noble knights, sir Michael Wemyss, and sir Michael Scot, ambassadors to Norway to bring home the princess, now queen Margaret, *nobiles Scotie duos milites, scientia et moribus praeclaros, Michaellem Wemyss, et Michaellem Scot, ad regem Norvegiae pro matrimonio perficiendo, et pro puella ad regnum deducenda, solenniter direxerunt, &c.*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 136.

Buchanan calls them *equites Fisani illustres, &c.*

They went their embassy to Norway; but, unhappily for them and their country,

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Fordun, vol.
II. p. 136.

queen Margaret died at Orkney in her way to Scotland, *anno* 1290, or, according to Fordun, *anno* 1291.

A monument of this honourable embassy is still preserved in the family of Wemyss, *viz.* a silver bason of an antique figure, which was given by the king of Norway in a present to this sir Michael de Wemyss.

Rymer's foed.
Angliæ, tom.
II. p. 553.

He was one of the commissioners chosen on the part of John Baliol, in the competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 594.

In the same year the commissioners met at Berwick upon Tweed, and sir Michael took the oath to king Edward, as sole arbiter in the case, and it is well known how king Edward determined that important affair in favours of Baliol.

In archivis
familie de
Wemyss.

There is still extant an indenture betwixt *dominus Michael de Wemyss, dominus de eodem, et dominus Michael Scot, de Balweary, miles*, in presence of king John Baliol, dated at the monastery of Lindores, *anno* 1294.

Fryne, vol.
III. p. 662.

We also find this *dominus Michael de Wemyss* swearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 256.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiae* that sat in the parliament of Air, when king Robert Bruce settled the succession to the crown, in 1315.

In a charter, granted by Duncan earl of Fife to John Clephan of Carslogie, this sir Michael, David his son and apparent heir, and Michael de Wemyss, junior, his grandson, are witnesses. The charter has no date, but appears to have been about 1316.

Charta penes
Geo. Clephan
de Carslogie.

In a perambulation of the marches of some lands belonging to the monastery of Dunfermline, and others, *dominus Michael de Wemyss, senior, et dominus David de Wemyss, filius ejus*, are amongst the arbiters, *anno* 1319, in which year sir Michael died in an advanced age, and was succeeded by his son,

Chartulary of
Dunfermline,
p. 499.

XI. Sir DAVID de WEMYSS, *dominus de eodem*. He was one of the great barons who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, in the year 1320.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 275.

He, with consent of his son Michael, confirmed to the monastery of Soltray all the donations made by his predecessors, and added several other parcels of land to them, as mentioned and bounded in the donation charter.

Chartulary of
Soltray.

He married, 1st, Anabella, daughter of sir William Sinclair, which is instructed by an original charter of several lands in Lochoreshire, granted by David de Wemyss, son and heir of Michael de Wemyss, *domina Anabella, filia domini Willielmi de Sto. Claro, militis, spon-*

sa sua, et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procre-
at. &c.

Chart in ar-
chiv fam. de
Wemyss.

He married, 2dly, Marjory, daughter of Walter de Ramsay, which appears by a charter of king Robert Bruce, confirming the lands of Glassmont, &c. *in tenemento de Kinghorn*, to David de Wemyss and Marjory Ramsay his spouse, dated *anno regni* 23tio, *anno dom.* 1329.

Ibidem.

It may here be observed, that by the preceding account it is fully proven by authentick documents, before 1330, that the family of Wemyss had in their possession all the lands premised to have been given by Gillimichael fourth earl of Fife, and his eldest son Duncan, to Hugo his second son, their undoubted ancestor, *viz.* the lands of Wemyss-shire, some lands in Lochore-shire, lands in the parishes of Kennoway, Markinch, &c. all which they continued to hold of the earls of Fife, their superiors, till Isabel countess of Fife, only daughter and heiress of Duncan the last earl, having no heirs of her own body, resigned all her lands and superiorities in favours of Robert duke of Albany, which were afterwards annexed to the crown by the forfeiture of duke Murdoch. (*Vide* title earl of Fife.) Then, and ever after, they got their lands holding of the crown.

Sir David de Wemyss died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, leaving issue a son and successor,

XII. Sir MICHAEL de WEMYSS, *dominus de eodem*, who, in his grandfather's lifetime, was designed *dominus Michael de Wemyss, junior*, about the year 1316, as before observed.

Charta penes
Carslogie, &
book of char-
ters in the
lawiers libra-
ry Edinburgh,
fol. 36.

He confirmed all the donations made by his father and his predecessors, to the religious of St. Andrews and Soltray, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* to which James bishop of St. Andrews, Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, David de Wemyss his cousin, David de Lochore, &c. are witnesses. The confirmation has no date; but, by the witnesses, must have been made betwixt the years 1328 and 1332.

Chartulary of
Soltray, No.
23.

He obtained a charter from Duncan earl of Fife, of the lands of Easter-Munichie, Wester-Dron, &c. in which he is designed *Michael de Wemyss, filius et haeres quondam domini David de Wemyss, militis, anno* 1333.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. familie
de Wemyss.

This sir Michael, with David his son, are particularly mentioned by a good historian, in his account of the siege of Lochleven, in 1335.

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 313.

In 1336, there were three Scotch knights sent to the parliament of England, *viz.* sir Michael de Wemyss, sir William de Matulant,

Rymer's foed.
Angliæ, tom.
IV. p. 694.

lant, and sir Henry de Ramsay: sir Michael had forty pounds Sterl. allowed him for his expences, sir William Matulant twenty pounds, and sir Henry Ramsay ten pounds.

He left issue three sons.

1. Sir David, his heir.
2. Sir John Wemyss of Rires and Kincaldrum, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.
3. Michael de Wemyss.

Sir Michael died anno 1342, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir DAVID de WEMYSS, *dominus de eodem*, who being a man of good parts and great interest, made a considerable figure in the reign of king David II. who appointed him high sheriff of the county of Fife.

Chartulary of
Inchcolm, p.
5.

In a donation to the monastery of Inchcolm, confirmed by Duncan bishop of Dunkeld, David de Wemyss, *vicecomes de Fife*, is a witness, anno 1351.

Chart. in pub.
archiv. Ni-
bet's append.
&c.

He is witness also in a charter of Duncan earl of Fife, to ——— Green of Ferny, wherein he is designed *David de Wemyss, miles, vicecom. de Fife*; and in a charter of dame Helen de Maxwell, *domina de Kelly*, to John Strang of Easter-Pitcorthie, confirmed by king David II. anno regni 29no, 1358.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son and successor,

Rymer's foed.
Angliæ, tom.
V. p. 791.
tom. VI. p.
35. and 109.

XIV. Sir DAVID de WEMYSS, *dominus de eodem*, who, in his father's lifetime, was one of the noble Scotch heirs proposed as sureties for king David's liberty, anno 1354, and was afterwards one of the hostages sent to England for his ransom, in 1357, and was then designed David, son and heir of senior David de Wemyss, knight, &c. anno 1358.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. familie
de Wemyss.

This sir David having no male issue, and but one daughter, made a resignation of his whole lands and estate in the hands of his superior, in favours of sir John Wemyss of Rires and Kincaldrum, his undoubted heir-male. The resignation is in these words: *in manibus nobilis domini, Roberti Stewart comitis de Fife et de Menteith, omnes terras quas idem dominus David de Wemyss tenet de predicto comite, &c.* This deed was solemnly execute in the parish church of Wemyss, anno 1373.

He died in 1375, leaving issue a daughter,

Chart. in ro-
tul Rob. II.

XV. MARGARET WEMYSS, his only child, married to sir John de Inchmartine, knight, to whom she had but one child,

Isabel de Inchmartine, their sole heiress, married to sir Alan Erskine, knight, who, in her right, became possessed of the barony of

Inchmartine. They had issue two daughters, their co-heiresses. 1. Isabel. 2. Margaret, married to sir John Glen, knight, but died without male issue.

Lives of the
offic. of state,
p. 246.

Isabel, who was great grand-child and heir of line of the last sir David de Wemyss, married her cousin, sir John Wemyss of Rires, the undoubted heir-male of the family, being grandson of sir John of Rires and Kincaldrum, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XIII. Sir JOHN WEMYSS of Rires, second son of sir Michael, who died in the year 1342, and brother-german of sir David, who was sheriff of Fife in the reign of king David II. got from his father the lands and barony of Rires; also some lands in Lochore-shire, and made a grant of the mill thereof to Andrew de Valoniis, which were afterwards confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. dated 5th November 1373.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Ibidem.

He obtained likewise from sir Alexander Abernethy, a grant of the lands and barony of Kincaldrum, which became one of his chief titles, and were confirmed to his grandson by a charter under the great seal, after narated.

Ibidem.

He died in the end of the year 1357, or beginning of the year 1358, leaving issue a son,

XIV. Sir DAVID WEMYSS of Rires and Kincaldrum, who succeeded him, and was one of the hostages sent to England for king David's ransom, in the year 1358.

Rymer, tom.
VI. p. 109.

He died before the year 1373, leaving issue a son and successor,

XV. Sir JOHN WEMYSS of Rires and Kincaldrum, who (when but a young man) married Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of sir Alan Erskine, as before observed, whereby the male and female lines of this noble family were united; and this sir John was ever after designed sir John of that ilk.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

This is fully instructed by an authentick writ, still preserved, wherein sir Alan Erskine, *dominus de Inchmartine*, gave and set to his lovit son, John of Wemyss of that ilk, knight, the lands of Pitlessie, &c. 5th December 1380.

Books of ori-
ginal writs,
penes Mac-
Farlane, et ex
autographo a-
pud Wemyss.

In consequence of this marriage, and sir David's resignation in 1373, before mentioned, sir John became possessed of almost all the estates given by Gillimichael, fourth earl, and his son Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, to the predecessors of the Wemyss family, upon which he got charters from Robert duke of Albany and earl of Fife, superior thereof; all which were afterwards confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal from king Robert

bert III. in these words: "*Robertus, &c.*
" Sciat is nos approbasse confirmasse, &c. con-
" cessiones illas quas Robertus comes de Fife,
" frater noster carissimus, fecit et concessit di-
" lecto nostro Johanni de Wemyss, militi, de
" terris de Rires, et de aliis terris quibuscun-
" que, qua idem miles tenuit de ipso comite de
" Fife, et de terris de Myreairny, de New-
" ton, de Markinch, de Nether-Cambrun, de
" Metkill, de Wester-Tarvit et Tullibreck,
" cum pertinen. Confirmavimus etiam concessi-
" ones illas quas quondam Alexander de Aber-
" nethy, miles, fecit et concessit quondam Jo-
" hanni de Wemyss, militi, avo dicti Johannis,
" hereditarie, de terris de Kincaldrum, cum
" pertinen. Confirmavimus etiam concessionem il-
" las quas Alanus de Erskine, Robertus de Li-
" vingston, et Johannes de Boswell, milites,
" fecerunt et concesserunt hereditarie dicto Jo-
" hanni de Wemyss, de terris de Reath, Glen-
" niston, Powguilde, cum pertinen. jacen. in
" vicecomitatu de Fife, &c. &c. &c." The
 confirmation is dated at Dunfermline, 16th
 October 1393.

Chart. in ro-
tul. Rob. III.

He got also, of the same date, another
 charter under the great seal, with a licence
 to build a castle upon the lands of Rires, *cum*
turribus, &c. ad formam et fortitudinem prout
sibi videbitur expediens, &c. &c. anno regni
tertio.

Ibidem.

He afterwards built the chapel of St. Ma-
 ry at Rires, and mortified lands sufficient for
 maintaining a chaplain to it, *anno* 1404.

Malcolm's
collections.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors
 extraordinary, to treat with the English a-
 bout king James's liberty, *anno* 1413, and
 was afterwards one of the hostages for his
 ransom, *anno* 1423.

Rymer, tom.
IX. p. 5. and
tom. X. p.
309.

By the said Isabel his wife, he left issue
 three sons and two daughters.

1. Sir David, his heir.

2. Duncan de Wemyss, who got from his
 father the lands and barony of Rires, &c.
 He was a man of parts, and made a consider-
 able figure in his time. He went to England
 an hostage for king James's ransom, in the
 place of Alexander de Ogilvi, *anno* 1432, and
 was often employed afterwards in negotiati-
 ons with the English. He married, and had
 a son, Michael of Rires; but his male line is
 long since extinct.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.
Rymer, tom.
X. &c. p. 509.
712. &c.

3. Alexander Wemyss. He was father of
 John of Kilmenie, who got a charter under
 the great seal, *Johanni Wemyss de Kilmanie,*
et Janete Wardlaw sponse sue, de officio con-
stabularie castri et civitatis Sti. Andree, dat-
 ed 12th August 1440. Of this John, Wal-
 ter Wemyss of Lathocker, Esq; is the lineal
 male representative.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

Charta penes
Walterum
Wemyss, de
Lathocker.

1st daughter, Elizabeth, married sir An-

drew Gray, lord of Foulis, ancestor of lord
 Gray.

2. Eupheme, married to sir William Li-
 vingston of Drumray.

Sir John died in an advanced age, in 1428.
 and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Contr. penes
dom. Gray,
ad ann. 1418.
Ibid. ad ann.
1428.

XVI. Sir DAVID de WEMYSS, *dominus*
de eodem, who, in his father's lifetime, en-
 tered into an obligation with sir Andrew
 Gray, lord of Foulis. As the stile of it is a
 little singular, we have taken the liberty to
 insert it here in its own words, *viz.* "Be it
 " known, &c. me Davy of the Wemyss, son
 " and apparent heir of sir John of the Wemyss,
 " lord of Rires, and dame Isabel of the
 " Wemyss, my modyr, to be obleist for me
 " and mine airs, till an honourable man, An-
 " drew Gray, the son and air of Andrew
 " Gray lord of Foulis, &c. to resign freely
 " twenty pounds worth of land in demayne
 " be year, lyand within Strathardel, in the
 " sheriffdome of Perth, the which lands were
 " the lords of Inchmartine, my fore-bears;
 " to the whilks dame Isabel, my modyr, suc-
 " ceedit throw line of heretage, to the said
 " Andrew the son, and till Elizabeth my sis-
 " ter, and all the airs comand betwixt them
 " in the fee, as soon as the said sir John of
 " the Wemyss, my fadyr, is decessit and
 " dead, &c. &c. &c." dated 24th day of
 August 1418.

In arch. dom.
Gray.

This sir David married Christian, daughter
 of sir William Douglas of Lochleven, by la-
 dy Elizabeth Lindsay his wife, daughter of
 David earl of Crawford, by lady Catharine
 Stewart his wife, daughter of king Robert II.

Chart. in ar-
chiv. familie
de Wemyss,
et penes com.
de Morton.

By her he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir John, his heir.

2. David de Wemyss.

His daughter, Eupheme, married ———.

Sir David died *anno* 1461, and was suc-
 ceeded by his eldest son,

XVII. Sir JOHN WEMYSS lord of that
 ilk, who got a charter, under the great seal, of
 the lands of Wardropstoun, Balhavel, Strath-
 ardil, Inchmartine, Pittmiddle, Kinnaird, Eli-
 och, &c. &c. dated 25th July 1468.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He was a man of parts and honour, and
 was one of the commissioners appointed to
 negotiate with the English in August 1484.
 They concluded a treaty, and sir John Wemyss
 of that ilk was one of the hostages on the part
 of king James III. in September thereafter.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 243.

He married Margaret, daughter of sir Ro-
 bert Livingston of Drumray, by whom he got
 the lands of Easter-Wemyss, some lands in
 Lochore-shire, &c. and by her had a son,

Chart. in ar-
chiv. familie
de Wemyss, et
penes dom.
Gray.

Sir John, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Grizel,

Ibi
in
mil
We

Cha
arch

Writs of the family of Wemyss.

Grizel, married to David Boswel of Balnuto, Esq;.

He died in the 86th year of his age, *anno* 1502, and was succeeded by his son,

Chart.in pub. archiv.

XVIII. Sir JOHN WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed John of Strathardel, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Wemyss de Strathardel, et Christiana de Abernethy sponsa sua*, of two parts of the lands of Strathardel in Perth-shire, dated 25th July 1468.

Writs of the family of Wemyss.

By the said Christian, his first wife, a daughter of Laurence, first lord Abernethy of Rothemay and Salton, he had issue five sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *Gavin Wemyss*.
3. *Charles*.
4. *Thomas*, ancestor of the Wemysses of Winthank.

5. *John*, who married a daughter of sir John Arnot of that ilk, and was father of Henry Wemyss bishop of Galloway.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married to Patrick Kinnynmonth of that ilk.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Helen Dunbar, who is designed relict of sir John Wemyss of that ilk, *anno* 1507, but by her he had no issue.

He did not long survive his father, but dying in the year 1506, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. Sir DAVID WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, who was served and retoured heir to his father, in September 1508.

He was a man of great fortitude, singular worth and merit, and highly esteemed by his majesty king James IV. from whom he got charters under the great seal, *Davidi Wemyss de eodem, militi*, erecting all his lands into one free barony, *viz.* the lands of Wemyss-shire, Little-Lun, Tulliebreck, Cameron-mill, Duniface, Pitconochie, West-Tarvet, &c. in Fife; West-Dron, Elcho, Balhabron, Strathardel, Ardargie, and Kinnaird, in Perth-shire; and Balhavel, &c. in Forfar shire, all comprehended in the barony of Wemyss, dated 28th August 1511.

Ibid. et chart. in archiv. familie de Wemyss.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Lundin of that ilk, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *James*.
3. *Robert*, whose son David got a charter under the great seal, *Davidi de Wemyss, filio quondam Roberti de Wemyss, fratris germani Davidis Wemyss de eodem*, of the lands of Lathrisk and Montorpie, dated 24th October 1542.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Andrew third lord Gray, by whom he had a son,

Contr. penes dom. Gray.

John, who obtained from his father the lands of Balhavel in Forfar-shire, and Kinnaird in Perth-shire.

Sir David accompanied king James IV. to the field of Flowdon, where he was slain in the service of his country, with his royal master, on 9th September 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. Sir DAVID WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, who was served and retoured heir to his father, *anno* 1514.

Retour in archiv. familie de Wemyss.

In his father's lifetime he got a charter under the great seal, *Davidi de Wemyss, filio et heredi apparenti Davidis Wemyss de eodem, militis, et Catharine Sinclair sponsa sua*, of the lands of Dron, and others, in Perthshire, dated 28th August 1513.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got other four charters from king James V. *Davidi Wemyss de eodem, militi*, of the lands of Wemyss-shire, and many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inserted, in the years 1530, 1537, 1540, and 1541.

Ibidem.

He married, 1st, Catharine, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, who married Janet Wardlaw, heiress of Caskieberry, of whom James lord Burntisland, who married the countess of Wemyss, is lineally descended, as will be shown hereafter.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Wemyss, brother to the laird of Pittencrief.

He married, 2dly, Mariota, daughter of sir John Towers of Innerleith, by whom he had a son,

Writs of the family of Wemyss.

Captain *David Wemyss*, who got from his father the lands of Strathardel in Perth-shire, &c. upon which he got a charter under the great seal, wherein he is designed *frater germanus Johannis Wemyss de eodem, militis*, 18th June 1553. Of him the Wemysses of Pitkenie are descended.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He had also a daughter, *Grizel*, married, 1st, to Patrick Kinnynmonth of that ilk; 2dly, to David Ramsay of Brackmont.

Sir David died *anno* 1544, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. Sir JOHN, who got from queen Mary four charters under the great seal, *Johanni Wemyss domino de eodem, militi*, of the lands of Cameron, Easter-Wemyss, Elcho, and many others, in the years 1548, 1552, 1560, and 1564.

Ibidem.

He

He was a man of great honour, courage, and magnanimity, a firm and steady friend to queen Mary.

Bishop Lef-
ly's hist.

In 1547, he, upon the head of the gentlemen of Fife, gave the English, who landed in that county, a considerable defeat, and killed above seven hundred of them.

Ibidem.

In 1556, when it was said that queen Mary intended to impose a tax for levying an army of mercenaries, in case of a war, about three hundred gentlemen met at Edinburgh, and commissioned sir John Wemyss and the laird of Calder, to wait on her majesty, and endeavour to dissuade her from such an unpopular measure, and they easily prevailed.

Commission
among the
family writs.

In 1559, sir John got a commission from Francis and Mary, king and queen, to be lord lieutenant of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan-shires, for suppressing her rebellious subjects, in which he acquitted himself with great fidelity and reputation.

Bond in the
lawiers libra-
ry, Edinr.
M. S.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who entered into a solemn bond or association, to stand by, and defend her majesty with their lives and fortunes, against all her enemies.

Writs of the
family.

He was a great protector and benefactor to the religious, particularly to the nuns at Elcho, who constituted him their heretable bailie.

Ibidem.

He got the patronage of the parsonage and vicarage of Methil, disposed to him by archbishop Hamilton, and was made bailie of the water of Leven.

He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of sir Adam Otterburn of Redhall, lord advocate in the reign of king James V. by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

Ibid. M.S. in
French, trans-
mitted from
Italy by count
Wemyss to
the late earl,
in 1734.

1. Sir David, his heir.

2. John de Wemyss, who signalized himself in the wars abroad, married a lady of great rank and fortune in Brescia, where he settled; and of him are descended count Wemyss, and several other considerable families of that surname, which are subsisting in Italy to this day.

1st daughter, ———, married to sir David Barclay of Cullairny.

2. Elizabeth, married to David Balfour of Montquhany.

3. Agnes, married to sir John Ayton of Dunmore.

4. Eupheme, married to sir David Carnegie of Coluthie, ancestor of the earl of Southesk.—They all had issue.

Ibid. ad ann.
1558.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Alexander Traill of Blebo, by whom he had a son,

Gavin Wemyss of Powguild, who married Catharine Wemyss, heiress of Winthank, of whom James Wemyss, now of Winthank,

Esq; captain John Wemyss lieutenant-governor of the castle of Edinburgh, &c. are lineally descended.

By said Janet he had also a daughter, Isabel, married to Andrew Fernie of that ilk.

He died anno 1571, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXII. Sir DAVID, who got a charter under the great seal, *domino Davidi Wemyss de eodem, militi*, of the lands of Newton, Markinch, and others, dated 28th January 1574.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He married Cecilia, daughter of William second lord Ruthven, ancestor of the earls of Gowrie, by whom he had five sons, and five daughters.

Writs of the
family of
Wemyss.

1. Sir John, his heir.

2. Sir James Wemyss of Bogie, of whom the present sir James Wemyss of Bogie is lineally descended; also some considerable families of the name of Wemyss in Ireland.

Lodge's peer-
age of Ireland
v. III. p. 307.

3. David, ancestor of the Wemysses of Fingask.

4. Henry, progenitor of the Wemysses of Foodie.

5. Patrick, of whom the Wemysses of Rumgay, Craighall, &c. are descended.

1st daughter, Margaret, married to James Bethune of Creich.

2. Cecilia, married to ——— Kinnymonth of that ilk, anno 1585.

3. Jean, married to James Macgill of Rankellor, in 1578.

4. Elizabeth, married to Alexander Wood of Lamyletham, in 1597.

5. Isabel, married to John Auchmoutie of that ilk.

He died anno 1591, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIII. Sir JOHN WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Wemyss ap- parenti de eodem*, of the lands of Wemyss-shire, with the castle and mains thereof, Cameron mill, &c. &c. &c. 10th May 1589.

Chart.in pub.
archivis.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of William, first earl of Morton of the house of Lochleven, by whom he had no surviving issue.

Charta penes
com. de Mor-
ton.

He married, 2dly, Anne Stewart, daughter of James lord Down, by lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Argyle, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

Writs of the
family of
Wemyss.

1. David, his heir.

2. Sir John, afterwards earl of Wemyss. 1st daughter, Cecilia, married to William second earl of Tullibardin, without issue.

2. Jean,

2. *Jean*, married to Robert lord Colvil of Cliesh.

3. *Isabel*, married to Hugh eighth lord Lovat, and had issue.

4. *Catharine*, married to John Haldane of Glencagles.

Writs of the family of Wemyss,

He obtained from the duke of Lennox a disposition to the admiralty betwixt Dysart and the water of Leven, *anno* 1610.

He died in the 85th year of his age, *anno* 1616, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub. archiv.

XXIV. DAVID, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Davidi, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis Wemyss de eodem, militi*, of the lands and barony of Wemyss-shire, with several others, *de novo unit.* dated 27th June 1605.

He married lady Elizabeth Lesly, daughter of Andrew earl of Rothes, but dying soon after his father, without issue, was succeeded in the whole estate by his brother,

Ibidem.

XXIV. Sir JOHN WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, a man of good parts, great honour, and highly esteemed by king Charles I. who created him a baronet, by patent, *domino Johanni Wemyss, baronetto de eodem, militi*, of the lands, barony, and regality of New Wemyss in Nova Scotia in America, to his heirs-male, dated 29th May 1625.

Ibidem.

He then raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Wemyss of Elcho, by patent, dated 1st April 1628.

Ibidem.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Wemyss*, of the lands and barony of Wester Wemyss, &c. dated 9th August 1630.

Diploma ibidem.

His majesty was afterwards pleased further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Wemyss, lord Elcho, Methill, &c. by patent to him, *ejusque heredibus masculis, in perpetuum, cognomen et insignia de Wemyss gerentibus*, dated 25th June 1633.

pub.

Though he was a man of mild and moderate principles, he appears to have been on the parliament's side, in the troublesome reign of king Charles I. and was made a privy councillor for life, and one of the committee of parliament, *anno* 1641; and the same in 1644.

Minutes of parliament, and rescinded acts.

Yet his majesty being fully satisfied of his integrity, appointed him his high commissioner to the general assembly, *anno* 1641.

Guthry's memoirs, p. 22.

He married Jean, daughter of Patrick seventh lord Gray, by whom he had a son,

David, afterwards earl of Wemyss, — and five daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to James sixth lord Sinclair.

2. Lady *Anne*, married, 1st, to Alexander Lindsay of Edzell; 2dly, to Mungo second viscount Stormont.

3. Lady *Jean*, married, 1st, to sir John Towers of Innerleith; 2dly, to Henry Maule of Balmakelly, Esq; second son of Patrick first earl of Panmure.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to sir John Ayton of that ilk.

5. Lady *Catharine*, married to sir David Carnegie of Craig.

He died 22d November 1649, and was succeeded by his son,

Chart.in pub. archiv.

XXV. DAVID, second earl of Wemyss, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Davidi magistro de Wemyss*, of the lands and barony of Wemyss, Little-Lun, Tullibreck, Cameron-mill, and many others, in the shires of Fife and Perth, all united to the barony of Wemyss, 14th January 1632.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter, *Davidi comiti de Wemyss, annui redditus mille et viginti librarum monete Scotie, levand. de baronia de Craig, &c.* dated 10th June 1661.

He married, 1st, Jean, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Jean Wemyss*, married, 1st, to Archibald earl of Angus; 2dly, to George earl of Sutherland. She had issue to both.

He married, 2dly, lady Eleanora Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 3dly, lady Margaret Lesly, daughter of John earl of Rothes, dowager of James lord Balgony, and Francis earl of Buckleugh, by whom he had another daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, afterwards countess of Wemyss.

The earl having no male-issue, resigned his honours in the king's hands, and got a new patent, with the former precedency, to and in favours of his daughter lady Margaret, and the heirs-male of her body; which failing, to the heirs of entail, as contained in her contract of marriage, &c. dated at Whitehall the 3d day of August 1672.

Diploma in cancellaria.

This earl was a man of a great and public spirit. He built a fine and commodious harbour at Methil, upon his own charges, made considerable additions to his house, the castle of Wemyss, and greatly beautified that fine seat with terraces, gardens, &c.

He died *anno* 1680, and was succeeded in his estate and honours by his daughter,

XXVI. MARGARET, countess of Wemyss, who married sir James Wemyss of Caskieberry, lineally descended of James, second son of sir

fir David de Wemyss, lord of that ilk, before mentioned, the 20th generation of this account.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He got a charter under the great seal, *domino Jacobo Wemyss, &c. castri de Burntisland, &c.* dated 3d March 1669.

Diploma in
cancellaria.

King Charles II. was pleased afterwards to create him lord Burntisland for life, with all the privileges of a lord of parliament, by patent, dated at Whitehall the 18th day of April 1672.

He died *anno* 1685, leaving issue by the said countess, a son,

David, afterwards earl of Wemyss, — and two daughters,

1. Lady *Anne*, married to David earl of Leven and Melvil.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to David earl of Northesk.

Countess Margaret died *anno* 1705, and the estate and honours devolved upon her son,

XXVII. DAVID, third earl of Wemyss, a man of great honour and integrity, and was one of the lords of the privy council to her majesty queen Anne.

In 1706, he was constituted lord high admiral of Scotland, and was named one of the commissioners for the treaty of union with England; upon the conclusion whereof, he was declared vice-admiral of Scotland; which office he enjoyed till the queen's death.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers, to the first and second British parliaments.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons.

1. *David*, lord Elcho, a youth of great hopes and spirit, who died unmarried in the 17th year of his age, much lamented.

2. *James*, afterwards earl of Wemyss.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of sir John Robertson of Farningwood in Northamptonshire, baronet, by Mary his wife, daughter of sir William Dudley of Clopton, baronet, by whom he had no issue.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William earl of Sutherland, and was mother of the present earl.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Murray, and hath issue.

He died *anno* 1720, and was succeeded by his son,

XXVIII. JAMES, fourth earl of Wemyss, a man of great merit, universal benevolence and hospitality.

He married Janet, daughter and sole heiress of colonel Francis Charteris of Amisfield, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. *David*, lord Elcho, who having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was attainted of treason, but made his escape to France, where he now resides.

2. *Francis Charteris Wemyss*, Esq; who succeeded to his grandfather's estate; and married lady Catharine, daughter of Alexander duke of Gordon, and hath issue one son and four daughters.

3. *James*, who now represents the family. 1st daughter, lady *Frances*, married to sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, baronet.

2. Lady *Walpole*, married to —, and died without issue.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to John Hamilton of Bargeny, Esq;.

4. Lady *Helen*, married to Hugh Dalrymple of Fordel, Esq;.

As David lord Elcho was incapable of succeeding, on account of the preceeding attainder, earl James made a conveyance of his estate in favours of his son James, and dying *anno* 1756, was accordingly succeeded in the estate of Wemyss by the said,

XXIX. JAMES WEMYSS of Wemyss, Esq; third son of James fourth earl of Wemyss, who is now member of parliament for the county of Fife, &c. He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of William earl of Sutherland, by whom he hath issue three sons.

1. *James*.

2. *William*.

3. *David*.

A R M S.

Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*.

CREST; on a wreath, a swan proper.

SUPPORTERS; two lions guardant, *gules*.

MOTTO; *Je pense*.

C H I E F S E A T S,

At the castle of Wemyss, in the county of Fife; a noble situation, with fine gardens, parks, &c. The family had also Elcho castle, in Perthshire, &c.

FLEMING Earl of WIGTON.

ALL our historians and antiquaries agree, that the progenitors of this noble family are originally from Flanders; that a man of rank came from that country in the beginning of the reign of king David I. settled in Scotland, and was called Le Flammang, from the country from whence he came; which afterwards was pronounced Fleming, and from hence the surname of the family.

It appears from our histories; that for some time they were promiscuously designed Flاندrenses, Flamang, Le Flamang, and De Flammaticus, &c. and after they had assumed Fleming for their surname, that in Latin was called *Flandrensis*.

The first of them we find mentioned in any record is,

I. BALDOWINUS le FLAMANG, who is witness in a grant of Robert bishop of St. Andrews, to Herbert bishop of Glasgow, of the church of Locherworna, &c. in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1128, and died in 1153.

He had issue one son,

II. JORDANUS le FLAMANG, who, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. is witness in a donation-charter of *Ada comitissa*, to the monastery of Dunfermline, *pro salute anime sue*, &c. *Ada comitissa* was wife of Henry earl of Northumberland, and died in 1178.

This Jordanus appears to have been much about the court of king William, is witness to many of his charters, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Alnwick, anno 1174.

The next upon record is,

III. WILLIELMUS FLANDRENSIS, or le Flamang, who flourished in the reigns of king William and king Alexander II. and was the first of this family that settled in the Western parts of Scotland.

In a deed of king William to the monastery of Kelso, *Willielmus Flandrensis*, *Hugo cancellarius*, *Patricius comes*, &c. are witnesses, before the year 1199, in which year the chancellor died.

He is witness to another charter of the same prince, confirming the teinds of Linlithgow to the nuns of Manuel, before the year 1214, in which king William died.

In a donation of Richard le Bard, to the monastery of Kelso, confirmed by king Alexander II. *Willielmus Flamang* is a witness, anno 1228.

In the end of the reign of king Alexander II. and beginning of king Alexander III. we find in Scotland several of the surname of Fleming, or de Flandrensis, whom we cannot pretend to connect with one another, besides sir Malcolm, progenitor of this family, of whom afterwards, viz.

Dominus Duncanus Flandrensis, who is witness to the donation of the lands of Haldingston to the monastery of Paisley, confirmed by king Alexander II. who died anno 1249.

Also *Simon Flandrensis*, who is mentioned in the resignation which *Johannes filius Rogeri* made to the monks of Paisley, of the lands of Auldhouse, &c. afterwards confirmed by king Alexander III. &c. &c. &c.

We now return to,

IV. Sir MALCOLM, first designed Flاندrensis, but afterwards Fleming, which hath ever since continued to be the surname of the family.

In a donation of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, of the church of Largyfs, to the monastery of Paisley, *Malcolmus Flandrensis* is a witness, in or before 1246, in which year Walter the high steward died.

This sir Malcolm was a man of great distinction in the west of Scotland, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and was appointed sheriff of Dunbarton by king Alexander III.

In a confirmation-charter of Malcolm (first of that name) earl of Lennox, of the lands of Lufs, to Malcolm son of John de Lufs, *Malcolmus vicecomes de Dunbarton*, et *Hugo Fleming milites*, are witnesses. The charter has no date, but appears to have been granted before the year 1280. Whether this sir Hugh was brother of sir Malcolm, we cannot pretend to determine; but the Flemings were become numerous in Scotland before the reign of king Robert Bruce, there being no less than eight of that surname to be found swearing allegiance to king Edward I. of England, anno 1296; and that besides sir William Fleming of Barochan, who is witness in a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, of the lands of Dalquharne, to Walter Spruel, in the end of the reign of king Alexander III. The same sir William of Barochan is witness also to a donation of Colin, son of sir Gillespie Campbell, ancestor of the duke of Argyle, anno 1293. And William Fleming is to be found swearing fealty to king Edward of England, anno 1304.

Chartulary of Paisley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of Paisley.

Ibidem.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 651, 654, &c.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes MacFarlane, p. 35.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 13.

Rymer, tam. II. p. 1015.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's hist. collect. &c.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Glasgow.

Chartulary of Dunferm. penes MacFarlane, p. 514.

Rymer's feed.

Chartulary of Kelso, penes MacFarlane.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Linlithgow.

Chartulary of Kelso.

Sir Malcolm was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir ROBERT FLEMING, a great hero and patriot. He was one of the Scotch nobles who wrote to king Edward I. of England, concerning the marriage of queen Margaret with his son prince Edward, *anno* 1290.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471.

Abercrombie, and all Scotch historians.

And though he, with many of his countrymen, had been compelled to swear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, yet as he believed a forced oath was not binding, he was amongst the first men of rank in the kingdom that joined king Robert Bruce, in defence of the liberties of his country, was with him at Dumfries, when the Cummin was dispatched for betraying him, and was very instrumental in getting the crown set upon that great man's head, *anno* 1306.

Writs of the fam. of Wigton.

Sir Robert being deservedly in great favour, and highly esteemed by king Robert Bruce, obtained from him, for his many faithful services, grants of several lands, particularly the lordship of Lenzie, and barony of Cumbernauld, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the Cummins.

He left issue two sons.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.

2. Sir *Patrick Fleming* of Biggar, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

This great man died before the year 1314, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charta in rotul. Rob. I. baroniam de Kirkintulloch, cum pertinentiis, quæ fuit quondam Johannis Cummin, militis, &c.

VI. Sir MALCOLM FLEMING, designed of Fulwood and Cumbernauld, a man of singular honour and integrity, who, on account of his own merit, and the great services of his worthy father, obtained from his majesty a new grant of the whole lands and barony of Kirkintulloch, in Dunbartonshire, which formerly belonged to sir John Cummin, knight, by his royal charter, dated *anno* 1314.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

He got another charter under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Auchindoun, in the same county, upon the resignation of sir Malcolm Drummond of that ilk, *anno* 1316.

Writs of the fam. of Wigton.

He obtained also from Walter lord high steward of Scotland, an annuity out of the barony of Kers, by a charter dated on the feast of St. Dunstan, *anno* 1321.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Lennox.

He was likewise, by his majesty, appointed high sheriff of the county, and governor of the castle of Dunbarton; which offices he executed with great fidelity.

He died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, and left issue a son,

VII. Sir MALCOLM FLEMING of Cum-

bernauld, who succeeded him, and inherited all the virtues of his worthy ancestors, was a firm and steady friend of the royal family; and in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce, was constituted governor of Dunbarton castle; in which office he did his country signal service.

Ibidem.

This sir Malcolm's capacity and integrity being well known to the whole nation, he was intrusted with the tuition of the young king.

After the unfortunate battles of Duplin and Halidonhill, when the Baliol's party begun to prevail and increase, the governor and estates of the nation thought it adviseable to send his majesty and his royal consort to France, for the more security of their persons, and the faithful sir Malcolm was pitched upon to be their conductor; which important charge he executed with dexterity and success. They arrived safe in France, and met with a most noble and kind reception from king Philip.

Abercrombie, and all Scotch historians.

Sir Malcolm immediately returned to his government and command of the castle of Dunbarton, which he nobly defended, and kept out against the whole Baliol party, when almost every other fort in the kingdom had surrendered to them; so that it became the only asylum and safe retreat for the loyalists during the absence of king David.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

The guardians of Scotland, having at last recovered a great part of the nation to the king's obedience, longed much to have his majesty again amongst them. The brave sir Malcolm Fleming was thought the fittest man in the kingdom to be employed in that great trust. He went to France accordingly. He again performed his office with prudence and fidelity, and had the good fortune to conduct his majesty safe back to Scotland in July 1342.

Ibidem.

King David was no sooner in possession of his kingdom, than he begun to reward his faithful servants. He created sir Malcolm Fleming earl of Wigton, and bestowed upon him all the lands belonging to that earldom, to him and the heirs male of his body, &c. by his royal charter, dated at Air, 9th November 1342; and as this charter, which contains many clauses very honourable for the family, is fully narrated in Crawford's peerage, page 493, to that we refer our readers.

Chart. in the archives of the family of Wigton, hæred. de corp. suo per lineam mascul. descenditibus.

In the beginning of the year 1346, he made a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, *pro salute animæ suæ*, &c. to which Duncan and Walter Flemings were witnesses.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 169.

This noble earl accompanied king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346; was for some time confined

Rymer, tom. V. p. 537.

finned in the tower of London, but was released soon afterwards, and was very instrumental in forming embassies for procuring his royal master's liberty, which at last was happily accomplished in the year 1357; the earl himself being then one of the Scotch commissioners who managed that important negotiation.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 43.

The earl had a son,

VIII. ———, his apparent heir, whose Christian name is not come to our knowledge, but he died before the year 1351, leaving issue a son,

Thomas.

The old earl died about the year 1362, and was succeeded in his estate and honours by his grandson,

IX. THOMAS, second earl of Wigton. He was one of the noble Scotch heirs proposed to be sureties for king David's liberty, in the year 1351, and is then designed *nepos et haeres comitis de Wigton*; but that negotiation took no effect.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 724.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 109.

He was afterwards sent to England one of the hostages for his majesty's ransom, and is still designed grandson and apparent heir of Malcolm earl of Wigton, *anno* 1358.

After the death of his grandfather, he got a charter, under the great seal from king David II. *totius comitatus de Wigton, cum pertinent.* to be holden, and possessed as fully and freely by this Thomas earl of Wigton, as the same was granted to, and enjoyed by the deceased Malcolm earl of Wigton, his grandfather, &c. The charter is dated 26th January, the 37th year of his reign, *anno* 1366.

Chart. in archiv. regis Davidis.

This earl having no lawful children, and being very sensible that in consequence of the king's royal grant of the earldom of Wigton, failing lawful male issue of his body, that earldom must return to the crown: he therefore, and on account of the feuds subsisting betwixt him and the great men of that earldom (as the deed bears) sells and disposes to Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, for the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, the whole foresaid earldom, with its pertinents, by his charter thereof, dated 16th February 1371, which was afterwards ratified and confirmed to the earls of Douglas, by many charters under the great seal.

In archiv. familie de Wigton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Immediately thereafter, the earl resigned his baronies of Lenzie, Cumbernauld, and several others of his lands, in favours of his cousin and heir-male, sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, which were also ratified and confirmed by charters under the great seal, as will be shown hereafter.

This earl dying without lawful issue, in him ended the male line of sir Malcolm of Cumbernauld, eldest son of the said sir Robert Fleming. The representation, therefore, of this noble family devolved upon sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, son of sir Patrick, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

VI. Sir PATRICK FLEMING, second son of sir Robert, and brother german of the first sir Malcolm of Cumbernauld, was likewise a faithful and steady friend of king Robert Bruce, who appointed him high sheriff of the county of Peebles.

Charta penes marchionem de Tweeddale

He married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the brave sir Simon Fraser of Oliver-castle, by whom he got the lands and barony of Biggar, which became one of the chief titles of the family; and, in consequence of this marriage, they have ever since continued to quarter the arms of Fraser with their own.

Sir Geo. MacKenzie, Nisbet, Crawford, &c.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir MALCOLM FLEMING of Biggar, who obtained from Malcolm earl of Wigton, *dilecto consanguineo suo, Malcolm Fleming de Biggar*, a grant of the lands of Auchmoir, Seymoir, &c. by a charter, dated *anno* 1357.

Chart. in archiv. familie de Wigton.

He was also a man of great worth and merit, and was by king David II. appointed sheriff of the county of Dunbarton, *anno* 1364.

Chartulary of Levenax.

Upon the resignation of his cousin Thomas earl of Wigton, he got the lands and barony of Lenzie, and others, as before observed, which were confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal from king Robert II. *Malcolm Fleming domino de Biggar, militi, totam baroniam de Lenzie, &c. &c.* dated *anno* 1383.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

He died soon thereafter, and, by Christian his wife, left issue two sons.

1. Sir David, his heir.

2. Patrick, to whom he gave a part of the lands of Lenzie, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *Patricio Fleming, filio secundo genito Malcolm domini de Biggar, &c.* dated *anno* 1375. He was ancestor of the Flemings of Bord, &c.

Ibidem.

Sir Malcolm was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir DAVID FLEMING, promiscuously designed of Biggar and Cumbernauld, a man of great courage and resolution, who remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Otterburn, where the Scots obtained a victory over the English, though their brave general,

Crawford, &c. general, the earl of Douglas, was slain, anno 1388.

He got a grant from king Robert III. of an annuity of fifty pounds *per annum* for his life, payable by the religious at Holyrood-house, by his royal charter, *Davidi Fleming domino de Biggar*, dated in 1390.

He afterwards got charters of the lands of Glenrusco, Cumbernauld, and many others, in the years 1395, 1399, and 1404, by which it appears he was possessed of an opulent estate.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to settle a truce with the English, and is then designed *David Fleming, dominus de Biggar, miles*, anno 1404.

He was a liberal benefactor to the religious, and made several considerable donations to the monasteries of Holyrood-house and Cambuskenneth, of which we shall here mention only one: *David Fleming dominus de Biggar, cum consensu Malcolmi Fleming filii nostri, et heredis, pro salute anime domini Malcolmi Fleming, quond. nostri genitoris, et Christiane quond. genitricis nostre,—anime nostre et Isabelle sponse mee, confirmasse monasterio de Cambuskenneth,—terrarum de Mautoun cum pertinent. quæ dudum vocatur Ladyland, &c. &c.* 8th November 1399.

He married, 1st, Jean, daughter of sir David Barclay, lord of Brechin, by whom he had only one daughter,

Marian, married to sir William Maule, baron of Panmure, who carried on the line of that family.

He married, 2dly, Isabel, heiress of the barony of Monycabo, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.
2. *David*, ancestor of the Flemings of Boghall, whose son, Malcolm, got a charter under the great seal, *Malcolmo Fleming de Boghall*, of the lands and barony of Boghall, Hadolifane, &c. dated 15th June 1452.

Sir David, with a considerable body of his friends and followers, accompanied prince James (afterwards king James I.) when he went to take shipping at the Bass, intending to go to France. He saw him safe on board, and, in his return home, was, at the instigation of sir Alexander Seton, attacked at Longhermiston-muir by sir James Douglas, with a body of men; where, after a smart conflict, sir David was slain on 24th February 1405. As this differs greatly from doctor Abercrombie and Mr. Crawford's account of this affair, we shall here take the liberty to insert the words of our author: "*Dominus David Fleming de Cumbernauld, in redeundo, Jacobus de Douglas, filius secundo genitus Archibaldi Douglas, comitis ejusd. provocatus per*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 439.

"*Alexandrum de Seton, qui postea fuit dominus de Gordon, et cum sibi faventibus, infecutus est dictum David, quem apud moram de Longherdmanstoun apprehendit, ubi dira pugna commissa, occisus est dominus David, &c.*"
He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir MALCOLM FLEMING, lord of Biggar and Cumbernauld, a man of singular merit and great integrity, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Robert III.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners, appointed to treat with the English about king James I.'s liberty, anno 1421, and was afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom, anno 1424.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had a son,

Sir *Robert*, afterwards lord Fleming, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Patrick, son and apparent heir of Andrew second lord Gray.

Sir Malcolm's near connection with the duke of Albany, made him suspected to have been concerned with him in some treasonable practices against the state: he was therefore apprehended, and confined; but his innocence being made appear, he was soon set at liberty.

He was a constant and faithful friend of the young earl of Douglas, and was invited along with him to the castle of Edinburgh, by the chancellor Crichton, where he was barbarously murdered, with that noble lord, and his young brother, in November 1441.

He was succeeded by his only son,

X. Sir ROBERT, who got several charters under the great seal, *Roberto Fleming domino de Biggar*, of the lands of Pitkenney, Culzeny, and Balardy, in Fife-shire, with the lands of Auchtermoney, and others, in the Lennox, anno 1451.

In the same year he got another charter from king James II. erecting the town of Biggar into a free burgh of barony, and by the same prince was created a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Fleming of Cumbernauld.

He married, 1st, lady Janet, daughter of James seventh earl of Douglas, by whom he had a son,

Malcolm, master of Fleming, — and two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Livingston.

2. *Beatrix*, married to sir William Stirling of Keir.

Robert

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125. & 309.

Stewart's hist.

Hathornden

Ibidem

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem, and records of parliament.

Robert lord Fleming got a safe conduct to go up to England, *anno* 1484, and to return again within twelve months.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1495.

XI. MALCOLM, master of Fleming, only son and apparent heir of Robert lord Fleming, was designed for Robert of Monycabo.

He was witness in the earl of Crawford's commission, as procurator for king James III. concerning his marriage with princess Margaret of Denmark, and is then designed son and apparent heir of Robert lord Fleming, in 1474.

He married Eupheme, daughter of James lord Livingston, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir David, who got a charter under the great seal, *Davidi Fleming, militi*, of the lands and barony of Lenzie, Cumbernauld, &c. &c. with the castle and forest thereof, in the year 1480; but he died before his father without issue.

2. John, who carried on the line of this family.

The master died betwixt the years 1482 and 1485, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

XII. JOHN, who succeeding also to his grandfather, *anno* 1495, was second lord Fleming.

Tho' he was young at his father's death, yet he got a liberal education suitable to his high birth, under the care of his grandfather, and was a man of great parts and fine accomplishments.

He got a charter under the great seal from king James IV. *Johanni domino Fleming, et Euphemie Drummond ejus sponsa*, of the lands and barony of Thankerton, and others, dated 5th March 1496.

He was served and retoured heir to his father and grandfather, *anno* 1500.

When the queen got infeftment of the earldom of Dunbar, as part of her jointure, John lord Fleming was one of the witnesses, *anno* 1503.

He got another charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Monycabo, and others, dated 8th May 1509.

In the beginning of the reign of king James V. he was, by the estates of the nation, sent one of the plenipotentiaries to the court of France, and managed the negotiation with dexterity and success.

Upon his return home, the queen regent appointed him one of the lords of her council, and he was again sent ambassador to the court of France, to receive 100,000 franks, and some arms and ammunition, from king Lewis XII.

with which he had promised to assist his old allies the Scots.

Upon the queen's marriage with the earl of Angus, the regency devolved upon the duke of Albany, with whom lord Fleming was in great favour, and was one of the Scotch nobles who signed and sealed the answer of refusal to the king of England, touching the removal of the duke of Albany from the guardianship of the young king, *anno* 1516.

He was then appointed lord great chamberlain of Scotland, and was one of the lords sitting in parliament when a treaty with the English was approved of and ratified in 1517.

During the duke of Albany's regency, Scotland being threatened with an invasion from England, the regent himself went to France to desire succours from that crown. The affair took up longer time than was expected, and the estates of the nation in 1519 sent the lord chamberlain to hasten his return home: he was very assisting to him in his negotiation, and managed his business with such prudence and dexterity, that the duke regent and he arrived in Scotland together, with assurance of the desired supplies, *anno* 1520.

He married, 1st, Eupheme, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.

1. Malcolm, his heir.

His other son, also called Malcolm, was bred to the church, and, by king James V. was appointed prior of Whittern.

1st daughter, Elizabeth, married to William lord Crichton of Sanquhar, ancestor of the earl of Dumfries.

2. Margaret, married to John Cunningham of Glengarnock.

3. Jean, married, 1st, to John, eldest son and apparent heir of sir James Sandilands of Calder; 2dly, to David Crawford of Kerse.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Matthew second earl of Lennox: 3dly, Agnes Somerville; but had no issue by either.

The lord Fleming continued in the chamberlain's office with the universal applause of the whole nation, till he was barbarously assassinated by John Tweedie of Drumelzier, and his accomplices, 1st day of November 1524.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. MALCOLM, third lord Fleming; a man of great abilities, integrity and honour, and a mighty favourite of king James V. who, immediately upon his father's death, constituted him lord high chamberlain of Scotland; which

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 251.

Ibidem, tom. XI. p. 821.

Writs of the fam. of Wigton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Retours in the writs of the family.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 66.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 325.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 551.

Ibid. p. 600.

Lives of the offic. of state, p. 325.

Ibidem.

Writs of the family of Wigton.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

which office he enjoyed, as long as he lived, with great reputation and honour.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was possessed of an immense estate, which appears by no less than twelve charters, under the great seal, of many lands and baronies lying in different counties, too numerous to be here inserted, granted between the years 1525 and 1540; several of them to him and Janet Stewart, the king's sister, his spouse, &c.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

When the king went to France to espouse princess Magdalene, daughter of king Francis I. he took the lord chamberlain along with him, who was very assisting to his majesty in all his negotiations, some whereof were of very great importance.

Rymer, tom.
XIV. p. 796.

When the king raised an army to invade England by the western borders, the lord chamberlain joined them, and was taken prisoner at the unfortunate battle of Solway-moss, in 1542; but obtained his liberty for paying a ransom of 1000 merks sterling, *anno* 1543.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

The lord chamberlain was at first on the king of England's side, in relation to the match between the young queen Mary and prince Edward of England; but the reformation being begun in that kingdom, and he being a staunch Roman Catholic, determined to oppose every appearance of innovation or change in the established religion of the kingdom: he therefore left the English party, and went over to the French, believing it more for the interest of his country.

Foundation
amongst the
writs of the
family.

In the year 1545, he founded and largely endowed a collegiate church at Biggar, for a provost, eight prebends, four singing boys and six poor men, reserving the presentation and patronage thereof to himself and his successors for ever.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

Soon after this a war broke out between Scotland and England. The earl of Hartford, protector of that kingdom, invaded this country with a powerful fleet and army. The governor of Scotland raised what forces he could to oppose him. They came to an engagement at Pinkie-field, near Musselburgh. The English obtained the victory, and the lord chamberlain, with a great many of the flower of the nobility of Scotland, were killed on the spot, on the 10th day of September 1547.

Ibidem, and
Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family.

By the said Janet Stewart, a natural daughter of king James IV. by Agnes countess of Bothwell, daughter of James earl of Buchan, he left issue two sons, and four daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

1st daughter, *Janet*, married, 1st, to John master of Livingston, without issue; 2dly,

to Richard, son and apparent heir of Andrew Brown of Hartry, Esq;.

2. *Agnes*, married to William lord Livingston, mother by him of Alexander first earl of Linlithgow.

3. *Margaret*, married, 1st, to Robert master of Montrose, eldest son of William the second earl; 2dly, to Thomas master of Erskine, son and heir apparent of John fifth earl of Marr; 3dly, to John fourth earl of Athole, chancellor of Scotland in the minority of king James VI.

4. *Mary*, married to sir William Maitland of Leithington, secretary of state in the reign of queen Mary.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. *JAMES*, fourth lord Fleming, also a man of great worth and merit.

He was, by the favour of queen Mary, with consent of the duke of Chattelherault, the governor, constituted great chamberlain of Scotland for life, by a patent under the great seal, 10th March 1553, in which are fully set forth the great and faithful services done to the crown by his father and noble ancestors, with many other clauses very honourable for the family.

Patent in the
writs of the
family.

As his capacity and integrity were well known to the whole nation, he was named one of the commissioners by parliament, to go to France, and assist in completing the queen's marriage with the dauphine, *anno* 1557, where he strenuously stood up for the rights and liberties of his country; but he died at Paris in the year 1558, not without suspicion of foul play.

Lives of the
offic. of state.

By lady Barbara Hamilton, his wife, daughter of James duke of Chattelherault, he had only one daughter,

Jean, married, 1st, to John lord Thirlestane; 2dly, to Gilbert earl of Cassilis.

And having no male issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIV. *JOHN*, fifth lord Fleming, who, in his brother's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Fleming, fratri germano Jacobi domini Fleming*, of the lands of Auchtermoney, and others, 17th January 1557.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

He was a man of great integrity, honour, and probity, and invariably attached to the interest of queen Mary, who, on account of his own merit, and the sufferings of his predecessors in the service of the royal family, was pleased to appoint him lord high chamberlain of Scotland for life, by patent dated 30th June 1565.

Writs of the
family.

In 1567, he had a grant of the thirds of the profits and rents of the priory of Whittern,

was

was appointed justiciar within the bounds of the Over-ward of Clydsdale, and sherrifdom of Peebles, and was also made governor of Dunbarton castle.

Ibidem.

He was one of the noble Scotch lords who entered into a solemn bond of association, to stand by and defend queen Mary with their lives and fortunes, against all mortals. Signed at Hamilton the 8th day of May 1568.

M. S. history, lawyers, library Edin.

He held out the castle of Dunbarton long for queen Mary against her enemies; but it was at last surprised and taken by captain Crawford of Jordanhill; and the governor, with great difficulty, escaped in a small boat, anno 1571.

Lives of the offic. of state.

He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Robert master of Ross, son and apparent heir of Ninian second lord Ross, by whom he had one son,

John, afterwards earl of Wigton, — and three daughters.

1. Mary, married to sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry.

2. Elizabeth, married to sir Alexander Bruce of Airth.

3. Margaret, married to sir James Forrest-er of Carden.

They all had issue.

This worthy lord was accidentally wounded in the knee by a musket ball, on the street of Edinburgh, of which he died universally regretted, in April 1572, and was succeeded by his only son,

Ibidem.

XV. JOHN, sixth lord, who got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Fleming*, of the lands of Boghall, Milntown, Arrotshill, &c. anno 1582.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed principal house-keeper to the king anno 1587, and got another charter of the lands and baronies of Auchtermoney, Lenzie, the burgh of Kirkintulloch, Cumbernauld, &c. &c. anno 1588.

Ibidem.

We think it proper here to observe, that amongst the writs of the family of Wigton, there is a procuratory of resignation, whereby this John lord Fleming resigns into the king's hands, his whole lands, for new infeftment to himself, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Fleming of Barochan, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his own nearest heirs-male whatever, bearing the name and arms of Fleming; which yet failing, to his own nearest lawful heirs or assignees whatsoever, with this provision, that in case this lord has no heirs-male of his own body, but only daughters, then the other heirs-male succeeding were to pay 20,000 merks to one, 30,000

merks to two daughters, and 40,000 merks if more; upon payment whereof, the said daughter or daughters should be obliged to denude, &c. &c. Sealed and dated at Edinburgh the 8th July 1595, with charter and sasine following thereon, anno 1596.

Writs of the family.

This noble lord was in great favour with king James VI. who was pleased further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Wigton, lord Fleming and Cumbernauld, by patent dated at Whitehall, 19th March 1606.

Ibidem.

This patent we have not seen, but it is said to be to heirs-male general; and there is a procuratory of resignation by this earl, in implement of his son John lord Fleming, master of Wigton, his contract of marriage, which runs thus: "For new infeftment to be given to the said master, and the heirs-male to be procreate of that marriage; which failing, to the heirs-male of his body, of any subsequent marriage; which failing, to return to the said earl, and his heirs of tailzie mentioned in his last infeftment," &c. This procuratory is dated 2d September 1609; upon which there passed a charter under the great seal, *Johanni magistro de Wigton, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis comitis de Wigton, et Margareta Livingston, filia secunda Alexandri comitis de Linlithgow sponsa dicti magistri, et heredibus masculis, &c.* dated 25th August 1614.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The earl married, 1st, lady Lillias Graham, daughter of John third earl of Montrose, by whom he had two sons and five daughters.

1. John, his heir.

2. John Fleming of Boghall, of whom there is now no male succession.

1st daughter, lady Jean, married to George master of Loudoun, only son and apparent heir of Hugh lord Loudoun.

2. Lady Anne, married to sir William Livingston, eldest son of sir William Livingston of Kilsyth.

3. Lady Margaret, married to sir John Charteris of Amisfield.

4. Lady Lillias, married to sir David Murray of Stanhope.

5. Lady Mary, married to sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk.

He married, 2dly, Sarah, daughter of William lord Herries, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady Rachel, married to John Lindsay of Coventon, Esq.

He died anno 1619, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. JOHN, second earl, who got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Wigton, domino Fleming et Cumbernauld*, of several lands and baronies, 28th March 1620.

Ibidem.

Also

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

Also a charter of the patronages of the churches of Stobo, Drumelzier, Broughton, Dawick, &c. 17th July 1621.

Ibidem.

He got another charter of the lands of East and West Castle Rankins, &c. 16th June 1632.

Ibidem.

And a charter, *Johanni comiti de Wigton, et suo filio*, of the lands of Cattiscleugh, and others, in Stirlingshire, 24th December 1634.

Ibidem.

Also a charter of the lands of Drumgryne, and others, in Dumfries-shire, dated the penult day of January 1637.

Rescinded
acts of parl.

Guthrie's me-
moirs.

Though he was one of the committee of parliament anno 1640, and was appointed a privy counsellor for life anno 1641, yet he was a man of great honour and loyalty, and sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family.

He married lady Margaret Livingston, daughter of Alexander earl of Lithgow, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *William Fleming*, who was gentleman-usher to king Charles I. and chamberlain of the household to king Charles II. He was a steady loyalist, and was employed in several negotiations for king Charles I. during his troubles; all which he managed with great fidelity and honour.

1st daughter, lady *Eleanor*, married to David earl of Wemyss.

2. Lady *Anne*, married, 1st, to Robert seventh lord Boyd; 2dly, to George second earl of Dalhousie.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to sir John Grier-son of Lag, and had issue.

He died anno 1650, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XVII. *JOHN*, third earl of Wigton, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Fleming, magistro de Wigton*, of the lands, lordship, and barony of Cumbernauld, *de novo* united, 1st February 1634.

He was a man of untainted honour and loyalty. He joined the king's party in the very beginning of his troubles, and never deserted his interest.

Guthrie's me-
moirs.

He was with Montrose at the unfortunate battle of Philiphaugh, and made his escape with him to the Highlands; but afterwards, by the interest of his friends, he obtained liberty to return home, and lived a private and retired life till the restoration.

He married lady Jean Drummond, daughter of John second earl of Perth, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. Sir *Robert*.

3. *Henry*.

4. *James*.

These last three died unmarried.

5. *William*, afterwards earl of Wigton.

6. *Charles*, who died young.

1st daughter, lady *Margaret*.

2. Lady *Jean*.

They both died unmarried.

The earl died anno 1663, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. *JOHN*, fourth earl of Wigton, who got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni domino Fleming, et Anne Ker sponsa sua*, of the earldom of Wigton, lordship of Baldouie, &c. 10th May 1662. Chart.in pub.
archiv.

By the said Anne, a daughter of Henry lord Ker, he had only one daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to George third earl of Panmure.

And dying without male-issue, anno 1668, his estate and honours devolved upon his next surviving brother,

XVIII. *WILLIAM*, fifth earl of Wigton, a man of great worth and merit. He was one of the lords of the privy council to king Charles II. and was constituted sheriff of the county of Dunbarton, and governor of the castle; which offices he enjoyed as long as he lived.

He married lady Henriet Seton, daughter of Charles earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Wigton.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Mr. Harry Maule of Kelly, father of the present earl of Panmure.

He died anno 1681, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. *JOHN*, sixth earl of Wigton, a man of great honour and integrity.

In 1706, he opposed the union of the two kingdoms with all his interest, believing it inconsistent with the independency of Scotland.

In the year 1715, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, but was set at liberty the year thereafter, without any trial.

He married, 1st, lady Margaret Lindsay, daughter of Colin third earl of Balcarras, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace.

He married, 2dly, lady *Mary Keith* daughter of William earl Marishall, by whom he had another daughter,

Lady *Clementina*, of whom afterwards.

He

He married, 3dly, Eupheme, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq; by whom he had no children.

He died *anno* 1743, and having no male-issue, his estate and honours, devolved upon his brother,

XIX. CHARLES, seventh earl of Wigton, who dying unmarried *anno* 1747, the representation of this noble family devolved upon lady Clementina Fleming, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XX. Lady CLEMENTINA, only surviving child of John sixth earl of Wigton, married Charles, now lord Elphinston, third son of Charles ninth lord Elphinston, to whom she hath three sons and four daughters.

1. John, married to Anne, eldest daughter to James lord Ruthven, by lady Anne Stewart, daughter of James earl of Bute.

2. William.

3. George-Keith.

1st daughter, Mary.

2. Eleanora.

3. Primrose.

4. Clementina.

The honours of Wigton are now claimed by Doctor Fleming physician in Dublin; but he has not hitherto proven his descent from, or connection with, this noble family.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *argent*, a cheveron, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis *gules*, for Fleming; 2d and 3d, *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Fraser.

CREST; on a wreath, a goat's head erased *argent*, armed *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two stags proper, attired and unguled *or*, each gorged with a collar *azure*, charged with three cinquefoils *argent*.

MOTTO; *Let deed shaw.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Cumbernauld, in the county of Dunbarton, and Boghall in Clydsdale.

SEATON Earl of WINTON.

THIS noble family yields to none in the kingdom for antiquity, and their surname is said to have been assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Seaton, in East Lothian, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore. Certain it is, they had vast possessions in lands, both in Scotland and England, in very early times; but they were deprived of their English territories by king Edward I. as will be shown hereafter.

Their surname of old was variously syllabicated, *viz.* Seatoun, Seaton, Setton, and Setun, but are all the same name.

Some of our antiquaries deduce their descent from,

DOUGAL de SEATON, who flourished in the reigns of king Edgar and king Alexander I. both sons of king Malcolm Canmore; which king Alexander succeeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1107, and died in 1124.

That he was father of,

SECHER de SEATON, who is said by the same authors, to have been proprietor of several lands, both in East and West Lothian; that he was progenitor of all the Seatons in Scotland, and died in the reign of king David I. leaving issue a son,

Alexander de Seaton, &c.

As this Alexander is the first we have found

mentioned in any authentic document, from him we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family.

I. ALEXANDER de SEATON lived in the reign of king David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1124, and died in 1153. He is witness in a charter granted by that prince to Walter de Riddel, of several lands in Roxburgh-shire, which are now called the barony of Riddel.

This Alexander was proprietor of the lands of Seaton and Winton, in East Lothian, and Winchburgh, in Linlithgow-shire, which is instructed by a charter hereafter narrated.

He died in the end of the reign of king Malcolm IV. who succeeded king David, and left issue a son and successor,

II. PHILIP de SEATON, &c. He got a charter from king William the Lion, who succeeded king Malcolm in 1165, *Philippo de Seaton, terram de Seaton et Winton, et Winchburgh, qua fuit Alexandri de Seaton, sui patris, &c. tenend. &c. per servitium unius militis, &c.* to which David earl of Huntington the king's brother, Richard de Morville constable, Walter Olifard justiciar, Walter de Barclay chamberlain, William de Lundy, &c. are witnesses.

The

Dugdale's baronage of England.

Martin's gen. collect. vol. II. p. 226, Sir Richard Maitland's hist. of the fam. Nisbet, vol. I. p. 236, Scotch compend. &c.

Sir James Dalrymple's collect. page 426.

Charter in the archives of the family.

The king's seal is thereto appended, and entire, according to Mr. Nisbet, who had seen and perused it.

In a donation of the said king William, of the church of Strathardel, to the monastery of Dunfermline, Philippus de Setun, Duncan earl of Fife, Gilbert earl of Strathern, Robert de Quinci, &c. are witnesses, *ante annum* 1203; in which year earl Duncan died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 204.

He had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Thomas Seaton*, who is witness in several charters with his brother, hereafter mentioned.

His daughter, *Emma*, was married to Adam de Polysworth, who obtained from her brother sir Alexander, the lands of Fleming's Beath, in Fife-shire, in *maritagium Ada de Polysworth, cum Emma sorore sua, &c.* To which his brother Thomas Seaton is a witness.

Ibid. p. 529 and 530.

He died in the end of the reign of king William, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON, lord of that ilk, who, in the chartularies of Dunfermline and Arbroath, is designed *filius Philippi, &c.*

Chartulary of the priory of St. Andrews, p. 406.

He appears to have been much about the court of king Alexander II. (who succeeded king William in 1214,) being witness to many charters and donations of that prince to the religious, particularly to his confirmation of all the donations made by his predecessors to the abbacy of Kinloss, *anno* 1226.

In a donation-charter of sir David de Graham, to the monastery of Soltray, *dominus Alexander de Seton, et magister Thomas de Seton*, are witnesses. The charter has no date, but appears to have been *inter* 1226 et 1230.

Chartulary of Soltray, No. 10.

In a donation of Sayer de Quinci, earl of Winton and Winchester, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, William bishop of St. Andrews, Alexander de Setun, Roger de Quinci, Thomas de Lundy, then sheriff of Fife, &c. are witnesses, &c. This donation is also without date, but must have been in or before 1233, in which year the bishop died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 518.

This sir Alexander is also mentioned in a donation of the same Sayer de Quinci to the monastery of Newbottle, to which Simon de Quinci, and the said William bishop of St. Andrews are witnesses, *ante* 1233.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 39.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, *pro salute anime sue, &c.* to which his brother Thomas de Setun, John de Lundy, and others, are witnesses, before the year 1246.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

The family of Seaton appears to have been much connected with the Quincies earls of Winton and Winchester. This sir Alexan-

der gave the name of his son and heir to the late earl, who, in the history of the extinct peers of England, is promiscuously designed Secher and Serlo earl of Winchester. He was present when king William did homage to king John, for his lands he held of him in England, in the year 1202 or 1203.

Hist. of extinct peers, vol. I. p. 428.

Sir Alexander married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Barclay, chancellor to king William, and died in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. leaving issue a son and successor,

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 236.

IV. Sir SERLO OF SECHER DE SEATON, lord of that ilk. In a donation of Alexander de Unyeth, to the monastery of Dunfermline, Secher de Seton, with Malcolm earl of Fife, &c. are witnesses, *anno* 1254.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 354.

In a confirmation-charter of a donation made by sir William Livingston of Gorgyn, to the monastery of Holyroodhouse, this Serlo de Seaton, Alexander his son, William de Lysurris, constable of the castle of Edinburgh, &c. are witnesses, *anno* 1263.

Origin. writs of Holyroodhouse, No. 14.

Also, in a donation to the abbacy of Aberbrothwick, *dominus Serlo de Seton, miles*, is a witness, *anno* 1265.

Chartulary of Arbroath, p. 52.

He had issue two sons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Seaton*, who, in a donation of Robert de Bruce, lord of Annandale, to the priory of St. Andrews, is designed *dominus Johannes de Seaton, miles, anno* 1294.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 149.

His daughter, *Barbara*, married to sir William Keith, great marishal of Scotland.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON, lord of that ilk. In a donation of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton, constable of Scotland, and Alenore, his spouse, to the priory of St. Andrews, Alexander de Seton, Gilbert de Ruthven, Reginald de Crawford, Patrick de Ogilvie, and William de Haya, knights, were witnesses, *anno* 1262.

Ibid. p. 406.

He was, with many of his countrymen, compelled to swear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296, and is then designed *Aliandre de Seton, miles*.

Fryne, vol. III. p. 662.

He was a man of singular merit, worth and honour; and, though in an advanced age, he joined king Robert Bruce, as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown, but was unfortunately taken prisoner, and sent up to England, by king Edward I. *anno* 1305, and died soon thereafter, leaving issue three sons,

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

1. Sir *Christopher*, his heir.

2. *John de Seaton*, a steady friend of king Robert Bruce, who was barbarously put to death

Matthew of Westminster. death by king Edward I. of England, as will be shown hereafter.

3. *Alexander de Seaton*, who is witness in a charter of the said king Robert, *Alano de Liddel*, anno 1317.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir CHRISTOPHER SEATON, lord of that ilk, a worthy patriot, and one of the greatest heroes of his time. He joined the brave sir William Wallace, in defence of the liberties of his country, and was a firm and steady friend of king Robert Bruce, whose sister, lady Christian, he had the honour to marry.

All Scotch Authors.

At the unhappy battle of Methven, when king Robert was actually in the English hands, and in the greatest distress, sir Christopher was one of the brave Scotch worthies who rescued his majesty, and got him set at liberty at that time; from whence he retired to the Highlands.

Soon thereafter, sir Christopher had the misfortune to be taken prisoner himself in the castle of Lochdown, and was, with his brother John, and several other brave loyalists, most cruelly put to death by king Edward, in different places in Scotland and England. Both Scotch and English historians agree in this, but we shall here narrate the words of an English author, who says, "*Post hoc captum est castrum de Lochdown, in quo inventus est Christopherus Setonus sororius Roberti de Brus. Fuit rex deduci usque Dumfries, ibique tractus, suspensusque, ac ultimo decollatus. Johannes vero Setonus Christopherei germanus, apud Novum castrum super Tinam, tractus, suspensus, atque decollatus, horribiliter vitam terminavit, anno regni Edwardi I. 34to. 1306.*"

Matth. Westminster, apud Prynce, page 1126.

King Robert afterwards, in memory of this brave sir Christopher, erected a chapel near Dumfries, where he was put to death; the ruins whereof are still to be seen, and it retains the name of Christel's chapel to this day.

By the said lady Christian Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, and sister of king Robert, he left issue a son,

VII. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON, lord of that ilk, who succeeded him, a man of singular worth and merit; and, according to doctor Abercrombie, one of king Robert's fastest friends. That great prince soon put him in possession of all the estates his father enjoyed in Scotland, of which he had been most unjustly forfeited by king Edward I. for his loyalty to his lawful prince. That monarch also deprived him of his estates in England,

which were very considerable, and bestowed them upon his English nobles, who had been most active in the Scotch wars.

His lands in Yorkshire, called Whitby-strand, he gave to sir Edmund Manly, who had performed many brave actions against the Scots; and his lands in Northumberland he gave to the noble family of Dalavale, which retains the name of Seaton-Dalavale to this day; but it was never afterwards in the power of this family to recover these lands out of the hands of the English: However, king Robert, in reward of his own merit, and the sufferings of his predecessors, granted him several noble privileges, made him his own secretary, and governor of Berwick, erected his lands of Seaton into a free barony, with the privileges of a free warrteny, discharging all persons to hunt, hawk, or fish within his bounds, without the consent of sir Alexander, or his successors, by his royal charter, dated the 16th year of his reign.

Dugdale's baronage, tom. II.

Ibidem and Nisbet.

Charter in the archives of the family.

He was one of the Scotch patriots who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, anno 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Alexandro de Seaton, militi*, of the lands of Travent, Longniddry, &c. which formerly belonged to Alan de Zouch.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. I.

Also the lands and barony of Dundas, the lands of Wester Cragyn, Queensferry; and Barns, in East Lothian, with many others, by his charter, dated at Berwick upon Tweed, 13th April 1322.

Ibidem, and Mill's genealog. collect.

He got likewise, on account of his maternal descent, his armorial bearing of three crescents, surrounded with a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with flowers de lis, which, with the coat of augmentation given to his father, being *gules*, a sword, supporting an imperial crown, hath remained in the family ever since.

Sir George MacKenzie, and Mr. Nisbet.

He married lady Isabel, daughter of Duncan, tenth earl of Fife, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. ———, who was killed with his father near Kinghorn in Fife, anno 1332.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 304.

After the death of king Robert Bruce, his son king David being but a child, the Baliols thought this a fit opportunity to renew their pretensions to the crown of Scotland: Edward Baliol therefore, with the assistance of the king of England, invaded Scotland with a fleet and army, and landed in Fife: though the Scots were no ways prepared for such an unexpected attack, yet the brave sir Alexander Seaton immediately got together what forces he could to oppose them, but lost his life in the encounter, near Kinghorn, anno 1332.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 304. Cui Alex. de Seaton et filius, cum paucis in facie resistens, ibid. occubuit.

He

He was succeeded both in his estate and the government of Berwick, by his son,

VIII. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON, a man of most remarkable valour and magnanimity, who gallantly defended the town of Berwick against king Edward, and the whole English army.

King Edward having summoned the town to surrender, threatened, in case of a refusal, to put to death the governor's two sons, then in his hands as hostages; but nothing could prevail with the brave sir Alexander to give up the town, as long as it was possible to defend it. King Edward thereupon most barbarously executed those two hopeful young men, William and Thomas Seatons, even in their father's view; which shocking sight he bore with a constancy of mind scarce to be paralleled.

After the unfortunate battle of Halydon-hill, when there was no further hope of relief, sir Alexander was at last obliged to surrender that important place to the then victorious English, *anno* 1333.

He married Christian, daughter of — Cheyne of Straloch, a lady endowed with a most heroic spirit, who was a great comfort to her husband, in the afflicting scene of their sons murder, which she also bore with a constancy of mind beyond her sex.

By her he had issue four sons.

1. *William*.
2. *Thomas*.

These two were put to death by king Edward, as above.

3. Sir *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family.

4. Sir *John*, ancestor of the Seatons of Parbroath, Lathrisk, &c.

Sir Alexander obtained a safe conduct and protection to go into England in the year 1337, and dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his son,

IX. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON of Seaton, who was one of the Scotch nobles that met the English commissioners about obtaining the liberty of John earl of Murray, in the year 1340.

He was afterwards one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat about king David's liberty, and is then designed *dominus Alexander de Seaton, miles, anno* 1348.

He married Margaret, sister of William Murray, captain of the castle of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son,

Sir *William*, — and a daughter, *Christian*, married to George earl of March.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir WILLIAM SEATON of Seaton, a brave officer, and strenuous defender of the liberties of his country.

He married Catharine, daughter of sir William Sinclair of Herdmanston, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

1. Sir *John*, afterwards lord Seaton.
2. Sir *Alexander*, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Adam lord Gordon, of whom the duke of Gordon, the Seatons of Touch, Meldrum, &c. are descended.
- 1st daughter, *Margaret*, married to John lord Kennedy, ancestor of the earl of Cassilis.
2. *Marian*, married to sir John Ogilvie of Lintrethan, ancestor of the earls of Airly.
3. *Jean*, married to John lord Lyle.
4. *Catharine*, married to Bernard Halden of Gleneagles.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Robert III. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir JOHN SEATON of Seaton, a man of great parts and spirit, who made a considerable figure in the reign of king James I. against the enemies of his country.

He obtained two safe conducts to go into England, with the earl of Douglas and his sons, in the years 1405 and 1406.

He was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat of king James I. his liberty, *anno* 1423, and is then designed *Johannes de Seaton, miles*.

The year thereafter, he was created a lord of parliament by his majesty, and being one of the hostages for his ransom, is designed *Johannes dominus Seaton, anno* 1424.

He was in great favour with king James I. who appointed him master of his household. He attended his daughter princess Margaret when she went to France to be married to king Lewis XI.

He married lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of George earl of March, by whom he had a son,

Sir *William*, his apparent heir, — and two daughters.

1. *Janet*, married to Robert, master of Keith, eldest son and apparent heir of William first earl Marishal.
 2. *Christian*, married to Norman lord Lesly of Rothes.
- He lived to a great age, and died *anno* 1441.

XII. Sir WILLIAM, only son and apparent heir of John first lord Seaton, was a man of remarkable courage and intrepidity. He accompanied the brave and valiant John earl of

Fordun, v. II. p. 311, Abercrombie, &c.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 823.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 200.

Ibid. p. 634.

M. S. hist. of the family, Nisbet, &c.

Fordun.

Writs of the family of Winton.

Rymer, tom. VIII.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 266.

Ibid. p. 307, and 332.

M. S. hist. of the family.

of Buchan to France with 7000 auxiliaries, to the assistance of king Charles VI. and was slain with that noble earl at the battle of Ver-
noil, anno 1424, leaving issue a son,

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 337.

George, afterwards lord Seaton, ——— and two daughters.

Stewart's hist.
of the royal
family, p. 152.

1. Catharine, married, 1st, to sir Alan Stewart of Darnly, of whom the royal family is descended; 2dly, to Herbert lord Maxwell, ancestor of the earl of Nithsdale.

2. Janet, married to John second lord Haliburton.

XIII. GEORGE, only son of sir William, succeeded his grandfather, anno 1441, and was second lord Seaton.

As this succession of the four last generations differs from Crawford, Nisbet, and even the M. S. history of the family, we shall here insert the words of a cotemporary author, who, after sir Alexander N^o. XI. of this account, says:

Fordun, vol.
II. p. 337.

"Willielmus etiam filius suus, postea miles insignis, Hierosolymis fuit, et obiit veteranus. Cujus filius,

"Johannes Seton miles acerrimus, et Anglis dum vixerat infestus. Cujus etiam filius,

"Dominus Willielmus, interfectus est in Francia, apud Vernoil. Cujus filius,

"Dominus Georgius adhuc superstes. Hos quatuor milites ego, qui hac chronica col-
legi, bene cognovi, de quibus tres primi statura proceri et valentes fuerunt, &c."

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 213.

This George lord Seaton was sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, anno 1448.

Stewart's history, p. 115.

He married, 1st, lady Jean Stewart, only daughter and heiress of John earl of Buchan, in whose right he claimed that earldom, and to denote their pretensions, have been in use to marshal the feudal arms of that family with their own. By her he had a son,

Nisbet, vol. I.
p. 238.

John, master of Seaton.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

He married, 2dly, Christian ———, and got a charter under the great seal, *Georgio domino Seaton, et Christiana sponsa sua*, of the lands of Hertshede, Clentis, &c. dated 8th January 1458. By her he had a daughter,

Ibid. ad ann.
1478.

Christian, married to Hugh Douglas of Borgue.

He died about the year 1470.

Writs of the
family of
Winton.

XIV. JOHN, master of Seaton, only son and apparent heir of George the second lord, married Mary, daughter of John lord Lindsay, and died before his father, leaving a son,

Rymer, tom.
XI. p. 750,
and 774.

XV. GEORGE, who succeeded his grandfather, and was third lord Seton. He was a man of great integrity and merit, and was sent

one of the ambassadors to negotiate a treaty with the English, anno 1473.

He founded and endowed the chapel of Seton in East-Lothian for a provost, six prebends, two singing boys, and a clerk, 20th June 1493.

Keith's bi-
shops, p. 288.

He was again sent one of the commissioners to treat of a peace with the English, and was one of the hostages of the treaty, anno 1498.

Rymer, tom.
XII. p. 677.

He was afterwards one of the Scotch nobles that were witnesses to the settling of the queen's jointure, anno 1503.

Ibidem, tom.
XIII. p. 64.

He married lady Isabel Campbell, daughter of Colin first earl of Argyle, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. George, his heir.

2. John, who married ——— Sinclair, heiress of Northrig, with whom he got that barony, and was ancestor of the Setons of Northrig.

Chart. in pub.
archiv.

His daughter, Martha, married to sir William Maitland of Leithington, ancestor of the earl of Lauderdale.

He died in the end of the year 1507, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. GEORGE, fourth lord Seton, a man of spirit and fortitude, and in great favour with king James IV.

He got a charter under the great seal, *Georgio magistro de Seton, filio et heredi apparenti Georgii domini Seton, et Janeta Hepburn, ejus sponsa*, of the forty pound land and town of Seton, 25th January 1506.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got two charters, *Georgio domino Seton*, and his said spouse, of the lands and baronies of Winton, Barns, &c. dated in April 1508, and February 1511.

Ibidem.

By the said lady Janet Hepburn, daughter of Patrick first earl of Bothwell, he had a son,

George, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Marian, married to Hugh second earl of Eglington.

He accompanied king James IV. to the unfortunate battle of Flowdon, where he lost his life, with his royal master, anno 1513, and was succeeded by his son,

XVII. GEORGE, fifth lord, who got no less than five charters, under the great seal, from king James V. *Georgio domino Seton*, of the lands of Winchburgh, Gamillstoun, Reidhills, the baronies of Seton, Winton, &c. &c. Ibidem. in the years 1526, 1531, and 1539.

He married, 1st, Elizabeth Hay, daughter of John lord Yester, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had two sons, and four daughters.

1. George, his heir.

2. John, who married Isabel Balfour, with whom

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

whom he got the lands and barony of Carriston, in Fife-shire, and got a charter under the great seal, *Johanni Seton fratri germano Georgii domini Seton, et Isabella Balfour sue sponse, terrarum de Cardlastoun, &c.* 19th April 1553. He was ancestor of the Setons of Carristoun.

1st daughter, *Marian*, married to John fourth earl of Menteith.

2. *Margaret*, married to sir Robert Logan of Restalrig.

3. *Eleanor*, married to Hugh seventh lord Somerville.

4. *Beatrix*, married to sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, ancestor of lord Banff.

He married, 2dly, Mary Paris, a French lady, who had been maid of honour to queen Mary of Lorrain. By her he had issue a son,

Robert, who got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto filio quondam Georgii domini Seton*, of the lands of Myles and Greendykes, 22d February 1562.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom.
XV. p. 4.

This lord was one of the Scotch nobles that consented and agreed to the marriage of queen Mary of Scotland with prince Edward of England, anno 1543.

He died in 1545, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

XVIII. *GEORGE*, sixth lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Georgio domino Seton, et Isabella Hamilton, sponse sue*, of the lands and baronies of West-Niddrie, Seton, Winton, &c. in the years 1552 and 1554.

He was a man of great merit, honour, and integrity, invariably attached to the interest of queen Mary, whom he never deserted in her greatest distress.

In archiv. fa-
milie de Win-
ton.

During the regency of queen Mary of Lorrain, he was provost of Edinburgh, and was one of the commissioners, appointed by the estates of the nation, to treat with the king of France about the marriage of queen Mary with Francis the dauphin. His commission is dated in March 1557.

Ibidem, and
Nisbet.

Upon her majesty's return from France, he was made master of her household, one of the lords of her privy council, and a knight of the most noble order of the thistle.

Bond in the
lawiers libr.
Edinburgh.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who entered into a solemn bond of association, whereby they bound themselves to stand by, and defend the queen with their lives and fortunes, against all mortals, signed at Hamilton, 8th May 1568.

Commission
in the archiv.
of the family.

This lord was likewise in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, in 1583, where he managed his negotiation with dexterity and success.

He married Isabel, daughter of sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, lord high treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James V. By her he had four sons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, afterwards earl of Winton.

2. *John*, ancestor of the Setons of Barns, of whom James Seton, Esq; now lieutenant-colonel to general Leighton's regiment of foot, is the lineal representative.

3. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Dunfermline. Vide page 220th of this work.

4. Sir *William Seton*, who married and had one son, but he died without issue.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to Claud Hamilton, lord Paisley, ancestor of the earl of Abercorn.

He died anno 1584, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. *ROBERT*, seventh lord, who got charters under the great seal, *Roberto domino Seton, portum et burgum baronia de Cockeny, in liberum portum, &c.* Also the lands and baronies of Seton, and many others too numerous to be here inserted, in the years 1590, 1591, and 1599.

Chart.in pub.
archiv.

This lord was also in great favour with king James VI. who was pleased further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Winton, lord Seton, Tranent, &c. and erected all his lands and lordship of Seton into the earldom of Winton, to him and his heirs male, by his royal charter, dated 16th November 1600.

Ibidem.

He married lady Margaret Montgomery, eldest daughter of Hugh third earl of Eglington, by whom he had five sons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, lord Seton, who married Anne Maitland, daughter of John lord Thirlestane, but died before his father without issue.

2. *George*, afterwards earl of Winton.

3. Sir *Alexander*, who succeeded to the honours of Eglington. Vide that title, page 226.

4. Sir *Thomas*, ancestor of the Setons of Olivestob.

5. Sir *John Seton* of St. Germain's, whose only daughter, ———, was married to Alexander Menzies of Coulterallers.

His daughter, lady *Isabel*, married, 1st, to James earl of Perth; 2dly, to Francis Stewart, son of Francis earl of Bothwell.

He died anno 1608, and was succeeded by his son,

XX. *GEORGE*, second earl, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal, *Georgio magistro de Winton*, confirming the lands, lordship, barony of Seton, and earldom

dom of Winton, *omni tempore futuro post obitum patris*, to him and the lawful heirs male of his body; which failing, to sir Alexander; then to sir Thomas; then to sir John, his brothers german, and the lawful heirs-male of their respective bodies; which all failing, to the nearest heirs-male, as mentioned in the infeftments of the estate of Winton; they carrying the name and arms of Seton, &c. dated the 12th day of May 1607.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Georgio comiti de Winton*, of the lands of Innernytie, with the hereditary office of justiciar general besouth the river Forth, &c. &c. in the years 1612 and 1618.

Ibidem.

He then got a charter, *Georgio comiti de Winton, et Georgio domino Seton, ejus filio*, of the whole earldom, lordship, and barony of Winton and Seton, 22d April 1619.

Ibidem.

Also charters of the port and burgh of the barony of Cockeny, the lands and barony of Brocksburn, &c. in 1634 and 1638.

Ibidem.

He was a man of good parts, great integrity, and most sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family, on which account he suffered many hardships.

He married, 1st, lady Anne Hay, daughter of Francis earl of Errol, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, lord Seton.

2. *Alexander*, afterwards viscount of Kingstoun, whose male line is now extinct. *Vide* title viscount Kingston, page 380th.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to William earl Marishal.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Herries, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. Sir *John Seton* of Garleton, whose descendants are now the representatives of this noble family, as will be shown hereafter.

2. Sir *Robert Seton* of Windygowl, created a baronet by king Charles II. but died without issue.

Ibidem.

1st daughter, *Isabel*, married to Francis lord Semple.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Traquair.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to James earl of Carnwath.

This earl built the noble and stately house of Winton, and died 17th December 1650.

XXI. *GEORGE*, lord Seton, eldest son and apparent heir of George second earl of Winton, was also a steady loyalist. He was imprisoned by the parliament in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, in May 1645, and was fined in 40,000*l*.

Minutes of parliament.

In July thereafter, he was ordered to sell

his baronies of Winchburgh and Niddry at seven years purchase, at least as much thereof as would pay his fine. Ibidem.

In 1646, he was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh; but was liberate upon his father's giving a bond of presentation, that he should appear when called, under the penalty of 100,000*l*. Ibidem.

Notwithstanding all these hardships, he joined the great Montrose; but died a few months before his father, leaving issue, by lady Henriet Gordon, daughter of George Marquis of Huntly, one son, Guthrie's memoirs.

XXII. *GEORGE*, who succeeding his grandfather in December 1650, was third earl of Winton; and though he was but a young man, and could scarce give the least assistance to the loyalists during the usurpation, yet he was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of 2000*l*. sterling, in April 1654. Cromwell's act of indemnity.

He had his education in France, went into the army, and remarkably distinguished himself for courage and conduct, at the siege of Besancon in Burgundy.

When he returned to England, being a man of fine accomplishments, was most graciously received by king Charles II. who appointed him one of the lords of his privy council for Scotland.

He married, 1st, lady Mary Montgomery, daughter of Hugh seventh earl of Eglington, by whom he had only one daughter, ———, who died in infancy.

He married, 2dly, Christian, daughter and co-heiress of John Hepburn of Aldistoun, by whom he had two sons.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *Christopher Seton*, Esq; who died unmarried.

The earl died anno 1704, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIII. *GEORGE*, fourth earl of Winton, who having unhappily engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preston, brought prisoner to London, and committed to the tower.

In March following, he was tried by his peers, found guilty of treason, received sentence of death, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

In August thereafter, he made his escape out of the tower, went beyond seas, and died at Rome, anno 1749; and having no issue, in him ended the male line of George lord Seton, eldest son of George second earl of Winton.

The male line of Alexander viscount Kingston, his second son, having also failed, as before

fore observed, the representation of this noble family devolved upon the descendents of sir John, his third son, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XXI. Sir JOHN SETON of Garleton, third son of George second earl of Winton, married Christian, daughter of Alexander Home of Renton, Esq; and sister of sir ——— Home of Renton, one of the senators of the college of justice, by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir George, his heir.
2. John Seton, Esq; who married and left issue two sons, Ralph and John, which last married in England, and had issue a son John, now a merchant in London, &c. &c. &c.

His third son, Alexander, died without issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXII. Sir GEORGE SETON of Garleton, who married Mary, daughter of Andrew Wauchop of Niddry, Esq; an antient baron in the county of Mid-Lothian, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. Sir George, his heir.
2. Captain James, now an officer in the French service.
3. John, who was bred to the church, and died without issue.

His daughter, Mary, married to John Arrot of Fafarty, in Forfar-shire.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXIII. Sir GEORGE SETON of Garleton,

who, had it not been for the sentence and forfeiture of George the fourth earl, would now have been fifth earl of Winton.

He resides in France, and is yet unmarried.

A R M S.

Quarterly; 1st and 4th *or*, three crescents within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis *gules*, for Seton; 2d and 3d *azure*, three garbs *or*, for Buchan, as having pretension to that earldom; and over all, by way of furtout, a scutcheon party *per pale* *gules* and *azure*, the first charged with a sword in pale proper, pommeled and hilted *or*, supporting an imperial crown, with a double tressure of the last, given by king Robert Bruce for their bravery and loyalty; and the 2d is charged with a star of twelve points *argent*, for the title of Winton.

CREST; on a ducal coronet *or*, a dragon *vert*, spouting fire, his wings elevated.

SUPPORTERS; two foxes proper, collared and chained *or*, each collar charged with three crescents *gules*; and upon a scroll coming behind the shield, and passing over the middle of the supporters, are these words: *Intaminatis fulget honoribus*, relative to the furtout.

MOTTO; *In via virtuti via nulla.*

C H I E F S E A T S,

At Seton, in East-Lothian, a noble palace, fine gardens, &c. and at Winton-house, in the same county, &c. &c.

G I F F A R D Lord YESTER.

THE surname of Giffard is of Norman extraction. According to Mr. Nisbet, and the manuscript history of the family of Tweeddale, a man of rank of that name came to England with William the Conqueror, where he settled, and having had a considerable command in the army, got a share of the conquered lands.

Osbert de Giffard is said to have obtained from that prince, the lands and barony of Fonteil in Wilt-shire, and was father of another Osbert de Giffard, lord of Fonteil, who left issue two sons.

1. Osbert de Giffard, his heir.
2. Hugo, the first of this family.

I. HUGO de GIFFARD, according to that learned antiquary sir James Dalrymple, settled in Scotland in the reign of king Malcolm IV.

who succeeded king David I. *anno* 1153, and died in 1165.

He was father of

II. HUGO de GIFFARD, afterwards lord of Yester. He appears to have been much about the court of king William the Lion, and was witness to many of that prince's charters, who succeeded king Malcolm IV. in 1165, and died *anno* 1214.

In a charter of a donation to the monastery of Dunfermline, by Walter, son of Alan lord high steward of Scotland, Hugo de Giffard is a witness, together with Richard bishop of St. Andrews, Ingelram bishop of Glasgow, Gregory bishop of Dunkeld, Andrew bishop of Caithness, and Duncan earl of Fife, in or before 1174, in which year bishop Ingelram died.

Preface to sir James Dalrymple's coll. P. 75.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, P. 520.

When

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

Crawford's peerage.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 522.

Writs of Holyroodhouse, penes MacFarlane.

Book of original writs, ibid. p. 326. vol. I.

Chartulary of Paisley, p. 63.

Crawford's peerage.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428.

Ibid. p. 559. and 566.

Keith's bi-shops, p. 254.

When king William obtained his liberty, after being unfortunately taken prisoner by the English at Alnwick, *anno* 1174, Hugo de Giffard was one of the hostages for his ransom, and being in great favour with that prince, obtained from him a grant of the lands of Yester in East-Lothian, to which Richard de Morville, constable, and Philip de Valoniis, chamberlain to king William, were witnesses; and Yester continued ever after to be the chief title of this family.

In a charter of Waldave fourth earl of March, of a donation of the patronage of the church of Innerkeithing, to the monastery of Dunfermline, Hugo de Giffard is a witness, in or before 1182, in which year earl Waldave died.

He is witness also in a charter of king William to the abbay of Holyrood-house, together with William bishop of St. Andrews, *ante* 1214.

He appears to have been possessed of other lands besides those of Yester, and made a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, of the patronage of his church of Theiling, &c. confirmed by king William, to which Hugh the chancellor, and earl Duncan justiciar, &c. were witnesses, *ante annum* 1214.

He left issue a son,

III. WILLIAM de GIFFARD, second baron of Yester, who succeeded him, and in his father's lifetime is mentioned in a charter of king William, of a donation to the monastery of Paisley, to which Hugo the chancellor is a witness, in or before 1199, in which year the chancellor died.

He got a new grant from king William, of his lands of Yester, &c. to which Florence elect of Glasgow is a witness, who obtained that office *anno* 1202.

When a peace was concluded between king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, this William de Giffard, lord of Yester, was one of the guarantees of the treaty, *anno* 1244.

He died soon thereafter, leaving issue a son and successor,

IV. HUGO de GIFFARD, third lord of Yester, who was admitted one of the council to king Alexander III. upon the change of his ministry, *anno* 1255.

This lord made a donation to the monastery of Melrose, *pro salute anime sue*, &c. of the monks lands of Yester, *et unum toftum in villa sua de Yester*, *et duas bovatas terre in villa sua pradicta*, &c. about the year 1260.

He appears to have had several sons.

1. William, his heir.

2. Hugh de Giffard, who, with many of his countrymen, was compelled to swear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, and is said to have been progenitor of the Giffards of Sherriffhall.

3. James de Giffard, who also swore fealty to king Edward the same year.

This Hugh de Giffard, lord of Yester, had a remarkable castle or dungeon, where he died in the year 1267, according to these remarkable words of a good author, *viz.* "Hugo Giffard de Zester moritur, cujus castum, vel saltem caveam et dongionem, arte demonica antiqua relationes ferunt fabricatas, &c."

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. WILLIAM de GIFFARD, fourth lord of Yester, who was also forced to swear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1304.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Robert Bruce, leaving issue a son and heir,

VI. Sir JOHN GIFFARD, fifth lord of Yester, who ratified the donations to the monastery of Melrose, made by Hugh de Giffard, *avus suus*, to that abbacy, *in puram et perpetuam elemosinam*, &c.

This sir John made a donation to the abbacy of Dryburgh, *pro salute anime sue*, of an annuity out of his village of Bothan, *anno* 1320.

He married Eupheme, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Morham of that ilk, knight, by whom he got a great accession to his estate, and by her had one son,

Hugh, his heir, — and four daughters.

1. Jean or Johanna, married to sir William Hay of Locharret, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, of whom more hereafter.

2. Alice, married to sir Thomas Boyd, ancestor of the earls of Kilmarnock.

3. Mary, married to Eustace Maxwell of Tyling.

4. Eupheme, married to Dougal MacDougall of Mackeriton.

He died between the years 1342 and 1345, and was succeeded by his only son,

VII. HUGH, sixth lord, who, in a charter of a donation to the monastery of Holyrood-house, is designed *Hugo de Giffard, dominus de Yester, filius et heres Euphemie domine de Morham, et de Baru, sponsa quondam domini Johannis de Giffard*, &c. &c. *anno* 1345.

This lord lived to a great age. He founded and endowed the collegiate church of Bothan, for a provost, seven prebendaries, and

Prynne's col-lect. vol. III. p. 659.

Ibidem.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 105.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 950.

Crawford's peerage.

Haddington's collections.

Preface to sir James Dalrymple, page 38.

Book of original Writs, penes MacFarlane, p. 209.

Keith's bi-shops, p. 284.

two singing boys, *anno* 1418; but dying soon thereafter, without issue, his great estate went amongst his four sisters, whereof,

VIII. JEAN or JOHANNA, the eldest, married to sir William Hay, before mentioned, who got with her the lands and barony of Yester, which hath ever since continued to be one of the titles and chief seats of the most noble family of Tweeddale,

By him she had issue four sons and two daughters, as may be seen more at large under the title Marquis of Tweeddale, page 677th of this work.

A R M S.

Gules, three bars ermine.

ADDENDA

ADDENDA et CORRIGENDA.

ABERCORN.

PAGE 5th, at the end of the family of Abercorn, *add*, this earl was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the British parliament called to meet in 1761.

AIRLY.

Page 13th, col. 2d, line 13th, for three daughters, *read* four, and *add*,

4. *Margaret*, married to Gilbert Ramsay of Banff, Esq; *per contract penes dom. Jacobum Ramsay de Banff, ad annum 1482.*

Page 14. line 7. for Ballindoch, *read* Ballindach.

Page 15. line 41. after Inverlochic, *add*; And by lady Patricia Ruthven his wife, a daughter of the earl of Brentford, he left issue two daughters.

1. *Christian*, married to sir James Ramsay of Banff, *per contract of marriage penes dom. Jacobum Ramsay de Banff.*

2. ———, married to ——— Fletcher of Bonshaw, Esq, and both had issue.

ANNANDALE.

Page 26. line 50. for Matthew Johnston, *read* Matthew de Johnston.

Page 27. col. 2. line 15. for Lochwoodhouse, *read*, Loch-house.

ARGYLE.

Page 44. at the end of the family of Argyle, after he hath issue, *add* a son,

George, earl of Campbell, ——— and a daughter, *Lady Augusta.*

ATHOLE.

Page 49. col. 2. line the last, for six daughters, *read* seven; and in the beginning of page 50. *add*,

7. *Lady Helen*, married to John MacFarlane of that ilk, and had issue.

Page 54. col. 2. line 26. *add*, He married, 2dly, a daughter of sir John Wemyss of that ilk, by whom he had no issue.

Page 57. after line 5. *add*,

In the year 1762, his grace having resigned the privy seal, was constituted lord keeper of the great seal of Scotland, upon the duke of Queensberry's resignation, who was made justice-general; which high office he enjoyed till his death.

Ibidem, after line 18. *add*, by whom he had no issue; and dying on 8th January 1764, the representation of this most noble family devolved upon his nephew and heir-male, John Murray of Strowan, Esq; who is now third duke of Athole.

The late duke was a man of strict honour and integrity, invariably attached to the interest of his country, a steady friend, of great hospitality, and universal benevolence.

XX. *JOHN*, now duke of Athole, eldest son of the deceased lord George Murray, the late duke's brother-german, having married lady Charlotte Murray, his grace's only surviving child, she, as his heir of line, is baroness of Strange in England; and, by this marriage, the heirs-male and of line, of this illustrious family, are conjoined.

They have issue four sons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, now marquis of Tullibardin.

2. *Lord James.*

3. *Lord George.*

4. *Lord William.*

1st daughter, lady *Charlotte.*

2. *Lady Amelia.*

BALCARRAS.

Page 61. col. 2. line 6. and 7. for lord Borthwick of Lock-kill, *read*, David Borthwick of Loch-hill.

Page 62. at the end of Balcarras, *add*, a seventh son,

John, born in 1762, and another daughter, *Lady Elizabeth*, born in 1763.

N. B. His sixth son was christened *Charles-Dalrymple.*

BANFF.

Page 67. line 5. for two sons, *read* three, and *add*,

3. *William Ogilvie* of Strathearn, who was lord high treasurer of Scotland in the beginning of the reign of king James V.

BORTHWICK.

Page 79. at the end of the family of Borthwick *add*, he had the peerage confirmed to him by a decree of the house of lords, in April 1762.

BRECHIN.

Page 88. at the end of the family of Brechin, *add*, Though the earl of Athole kept possession of this lordship till he was executed for the murder of king James I. *anno* 1437, yet when he was under sentence of death, he declared, that after his wife's death he possessed the lordship of Brechin only by the courtesy of Scotland, without any other title; whereupon sir Thomas Maule of Panmure claimed this lordship, as nearest heir to Margaret Barclay countess of Athole, to whose heirs it was provided, failing heirs of her own body, which is instructed by

by a charter in the public register, dated *anno* 1378. Accordingly sir Thomas took instruments in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, immediately before the earl's execution, wherein his right by proximity of blood to the lordship of Brechin is fully set forth, the original instrument being still in the earl of Panmure's custody; and Thomas Byffet of Balwylo judicially declares, that dame Jean Barclay, wife to sir David Fleming, was grand-mother to sir Thomas Maule, who was killed at Harlaw, &c. which also appears from the writs of the family of Panmure; notwithstanding all which, the lordship of Brechin was forfeited, with the earl of Athole's other estates, and annexed to the crown.

BUCKCLEUGH.

Page 100. col. 2. line 54. after Crawford, and before Avendale, *add* Lord.

BURLLEIGH.

Page 107. after line 15. *add*, It must here be observed, that the lands and barony of Kilwinning are erected into a temporal lordship, with the title, honour, and dignity of a free baron, and lord of parliament, in favours of this Michael lord Balfour of Burleigh, his heirs and successors, by a charter under the great seal in the public register, dated at Windsor, 7th September 1614.

BUTE.

Page 110. col. 2. line 35. after 1761, *add*, and he the said Stewart Mackenzie was appointed lord keeper of the privy seal for Scotland, in the year 1762.

Ibidem, after line 46. *add*, one of the senators of the college of justice.

CAITHNESS.

Page 114. col. 2. after line 37. *add*, whose father dying in 1763, is now earl Fife.

CAMERON.

Page 116. title, *read*, Fairfax lord Fairfax of Cameron.

Page 119. line 20. for Henry, &c. *read*, Thomas first lord Fairfax of Cameron.

CARLYLE. [DOUGLAS.]

Page 122. after line 9. *add*, He was also provost of Edinburgh in the years 1576 and 1577, an office both of dignity and authority in those times. He was in great favour with his brother the regent Morton, who employed him in several transactions and negotiations of importance.

Ibidem, lines 42. and 43. *dele* the words (was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547;) for it was his father sir George who was killed there.

CARRICK.

Page 127. col. 2. line 26. sir William Dugdale, &c. the voucher on the margin, *viz.* Rymer, tom. II. p. 448. belongs to that paragraph.

CASSILIS.

Page 135. col. 2. line 44. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. ———, married to sir George Campbell of Loudoun.

Page 138. at the end of the family of Cassilis, *add*, upon the 22d of January 1762, the house of lords determined the peerage of Cassilis in favours of sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, the heir-male of the family, who is ninth earl of Cassilis.

CATHCART.

Page 140. col. 2. line 39. for Helen, *read*, Agnes.

Page 142. after line 24. *add*, he is also governor of the castle of Dunbarton; and, upon the resignation of Hugh earl of Marchmont, was made first commissioner of the police, in January 1764.

COLVILLE.

Page 144. line 18. for 1502, *read*, *inter* 1504 *et* 1508.

Ibidem, lines 41. and 42. for 13th August 1502, *read*, 10th April 1509.

Page 145. col. 2. lines 38. and 39. for daughter of ——— Dundas of that ilk, *read*, Daughter of Alexander Dundas of Fingask, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir David Bruce of Clackmannan. By her he had two sons, then *add*, and two daughters. After line 50. say,

1st daughter, *Grizel*, married to sir John Preston of Valleyfield, and was mother of sir George Preston of Valleyfield, and Robert Preston of that ilk.

2. *Jean*, married to Robert Bruce of Blairhall.

Page 146. after Alexander fourth lord Colville, &c. *add*, In November 1763, he was appointed commander in chief of all his majesty's fleet in North America, and will have between thirty and forty ships of war under his command.

Page 147. line 25. for two daughters, *read*, three, and say,

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald Dundas of Fingask, Esq;.

CRAWFURD.

Page 156. col. 2. line 14. for 1381, *read*, 1383.

Page 159. col. 2. after line 42. *add*, In prejudice of.

Page 163. line 7. for his lifetime, *read*, His father's lifetime.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 3. after John Wemyss, Esq;

an officer in the army, *add*, Now lieutenant-governor of the castle of Edinburgh.

DALHOUSIE.

Page 169. title, for Dalhotfie, *read* Dalhousie.
Page 175. col. 2. after line 2. *add*, but died unmarried in January 1764, and was succeeded in his estate and honours by his brother George, who is now eighth earl of Dalhousie.

DOUGLAS.

Page 185. col. 2. line 36. for one daughter, *read* two, and *add*,
2. Lady *Eleanor*, married to sir William Frazer of Philorth, ancestor of lord Salton.

DUFFUS.

Page 197. col. 2. line 46. instead of Mary, daughter of William lord Forbes, *read*, Helen, eldest daughter of William Duff of Dipple, Esq; and sister of William, late earl Fife; but he died without issue about the year 1750.

DUMFRIES.

Page 199. line 47. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,
3. *Christian*, married to Thomas lord Erskine.
Page 201. at the end of the family of Dumfries, *dele* the words, and is still unmarried, and *add*,
He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of William Duff of Crombie, Esq; advocate.

DUNDEE.

Page 210. col. 2. line 21. after 1468, instead of, he married Isabel, &c. *read*,
He married, 1st, a daughter of sir William Oliphant of Aberdalgie, by whom he had no issue: then *read*, He married, 2dly, Isabel, &c.

DUNFERMLINE.

Page 222. col. 2. at the end of the family of Dunfermline, after he married Susan, daughter of James Murray of Abercairny, Esq; *add*, by whom he hath a son, James,——and a daughter, Susan.

DUNMORE.

Page 224. col. 2. line 17. after he hath issue, *add* a son,
George, lord Fincastle, &c.

EGLINGTON.

Page 228. col. 2. line 54. for one son, *read* two, and *add*,
2. *Robert Montgomery* of Giffin, of whom the Montgomeries of Magbyhill, &c. are descended.

8 S

ELGIN.

Page 239. col. 2. line 43. after lady Christian, *add*, married to James Erskine *junior* of Carnock, Esq;

Page 240. line 3. *add* a son,
——, lord Bruce of Kinlofs, born January 1764.

ELPHINSTON.

Page 244. col. 2. line 40. for John lord Erskine, *read*, Robert, &c.

Page 246. col. 2. line 22. after the word Quebec, *add*, He married Anne, daughter of James lord Ruthven, by whom he hath a daughter,
Anne.

ERROL.

Page 251. col. 2. line 17. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. Lady *Isabel*, married to Laurence lord Oliphant.

Page 254. col. 2. line 8. after he had a son, *add*, and a daughter,

Anne, married, 1st, to Sir William Murray of Abercairny; 2dly, to James Drummond of Machany, ancestor of lord Strathallan.

Page 255. at the end of the family of Errol, *add*, He married, 2dly, miss Carr, daughter and co-heiress of William Carr of Etal, Esq; in the county of Northumberland, by whom he hath a daughter,

Lady Charlotte.

FINLATER.

Page 261. line 41. for Alexander earl of Huntly *read* George.

Ibidem, col. 2. lines 39. and 40. *dele* the words, above James, who is there designed; for it was really lord Airly who was engaged in the scuffle, in resentment of his cousin Sir James of Cardel's quarrel.

Page 263. line 36. instead of whose ancestor got these lands, *say*, who got these lands, and *dele* whose ancestor.

FORFARASTON.

Page 270. col. 2. line 7. after lord Aston of Forfar, *add*, who died without issue in March 1763, and is succeeded by his cousin and heir-male, Walter Aston, Esq; son of the late —— Aston, undertaker in Wilt-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, London, who is now seventh lord Aston of Forfar.

N. B. This name should be always syllabicated Aston, not Ashton.

FORRESTER.

Page 271. col. 2. line 48, *add*, and a daughter,
Mariotte

Mariotte Forrester, married to Sir James Sandilands of Calder.

Page 272. after line 9. *add*, He had also a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Mr. David MacGill of Rankeillor, ancestor of viscount Oxenford.

Ibidem, line 42. instead of no issue, *say*, no issue-male.

But as there is lately come to our hands, a more exact account of the succession to the peerage of Forrester, than we had when the history of that family was printed off, we here insert it as follows, *viz.*

Page 272. of the Peerage, after line 30. *read*,

VIII. GEORGE, first lord Forrester, (the eighth generation of that family) married Christian, daughter to Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, by whom he had five daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to William lord Ross.
2. *Margaret*, married to John Schaw of Sornbeg.
3. —, married to — Hamilton of Grange.
4. *Jean Forrester*, married to James, eldest son of lieutenant-general William Baillie of Torwoodhead.

5. *Lilias Forrester*, married to William, second son of the said lieutenant-general William Baillie, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

On occasion of these two last marriages, this George, lord Forrester, having no male-issue, he, and the said lieutenant-general William Baillie, made a joint settlement of their respective estates of Corstorphine, &c. and Torwood-head, &c. in favours of the said James Baillie, and the issue-male of his marriage with the said Jean Forrester; "which failing, to the said William Baillie, and the issue-male of his marriage with the said Lilias Forrester; which failing, to their respective heirs whatsoever, or heirs-general, &c. &c."

In consequence of this settlement, the said George, lord Forrester, made a resignation of his peerage into the king's hands; upon which he obtained a new patent, exactly in terms of the above settlement, in these words, *viz.* "in favorem dicti Jacobi Baillie, et heredum de dicto matrimonio procreand. inter illum & prefatam Joannam Forrester; quibus deficiet. in favorem dicti Willielmi Baillie, & heredum in dicto contractum matrimoniali expressorum, &c. &c. reservato, dicto domino Georgio, suo vitali redditu ejusdem, pro toto sua vita tempore, &c. &c." the said James being therein designed master of Forrester; and he and his successors are obliged to carry the name and arms of lord Forrester, &c. This patent is dated 13th August 1650, and documented by a charter in the public register, and records of parliament.

George lord Forrester dying soon thereafter, was accordingly succeeded by his son-in-law,

IX. JAMES BAILLIE, who having, in terms of the patent, assumed the name and arms of this family, was second lord Forrester.

After the death of the said Jean Forrester his first wife, he married, 2dly, lady Jean Ruthven, daughter of Patrick earl of Forth and Brentford; but dying without issue by either, the estate and honours, according to the last-mentioned patent, devolved upon his brother and heir,

IX. WILLIAM, third lord Forrester, who, by the said Lilias, daughter of the first lord, left issue a son and successor,

X. WILLIAM, fourth lord Forrester, grandson of the first lord, who married a daughter of Sir Andrew Birnie of Saline, one of the senators of the college of justice, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *Andrew Forrester*, who was major to the third troop of horse-guards, but died unmarried.
3. *James*, who was a lieutenant of a ship of war, but died also unmarried.
4. *John*, captain of a ship of war, who married Elizabeth Tyrrel, sister of sir Charles Tyrrel of the county of Southampton, by whom he had a son, William, who succeeded to the honours, as will be shown hereafter.

1st daughter, *Lilias Forrester*, married to William Stirling of Herbert-shire, Esq; without issue.

2. *Margaret*, married to Patrick Haldane, Esq; advocate, to whom she had a son, brigadier general George Haldane, who died governor of Jamaica, and a daughter, Margaret Haldane.

This lord died *anno* 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. GEORGE, fifth lord Forrester, who having gone into the army, served some years in Flanders under the duke of Marlborough, and rose to the rank of a lieutenant-colonel.

He signalized himself in the government's service at Preston in Lancashire, *anno* 1715. He received a dangerous wound at the attack of that place, but happily recovered, and was soon thereafter advanced to be colonel of one of the troops of horse-grenadier-guards, and was afterwards made colonel of the fourth troop of horse-guards.

He married Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Row of the county of Oxford, Esq; by whom he had one son,

George, his heir, — and two daughters,

1. *Caroline Forrester*, of whom more hereafter.
2. *Harriot*, married to Edward Walter of Saltbridge, Esq; member of parliament for the burgh of Milbournport, Somerset-shire, to whom she hath one daughter.

He was succeeded by his only son,

XII. GEORGE,

XII. GEORGE, sixth lord Forrester, who, betaking himself to the maritime service, was a captain in the royal navy; but dying unmarried in the year 1748, was succeeded in the peerage by his cousin-german and heir-male, William, son of his uncle John before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XII. WILLIAM, only son of captain John Forrester, fourth son of William the fourth lord, succeeded to the honours as above, and was seventh lord Forrester.

This William was also a lieutenant in the royal navy; but dying unmarried in November 1763, in him ended the whole male line of the saids James and William, the two brothers named in the substitution of the patent 1650, as before observed: yet the peerage does not appear to be extinct; for both the patent in 1633, and that in 1650, are to heirs-general, failing heirs-male, &c. The representation, therefore, of this noble family, undoubtedly devolves upon

XII. CAROLINE FORRESTER before-mentioned, who is eldest daughter of George the fifth, and sister of George the sixth, lord Forrester.

She married George Cockburn of Ormiston, Esq; lately comptroller, and now one of the commissioners of the royal navy.

FORTH and BRENTFORD.

Page 273. col. 2. line 21. for one daughter, read two, and add,

2. Lady Patricia Ruthven, married to sir Thomas Ogilvie, second son of James eighth lord Ogilvie of Airly, but died without issue-male, &c.

F I F E.

Page 275. line 36. after second Duncan, add, who married Alicia, daughter of Walter Corbet of Mackerston, whose son Malcolm, &c.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 31. add, and a daughter,

Lady Marian, married to Patrick ninth earl of March.

Ibidem, line 47. add, and a daughter,

Lady Isabel, married to sir Alexander Seton, ancestor of the earls of Winton.

G A L L O W A Y.

Page 278. after line 25. read,

4. James, ancestor of the earls of Athole.

Ibidem, line 26. instead of fourth James, read, fifth sir John of Jedburgh, &c.

Line 30. instead of 5. sir James, &c. read 6. Hugh, and 7. Robert: line 31. and a daughter, as printed.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 37. for fourth son, read fifth.

G L E N C A I R N.

Page 291. col. 2. line 50. after he had issue four sons, add, and one daughter,

Lady Elizabeth, married to Andrew MacFarlane of that ilk, Esq; and had issue.

G O R D O N.

Page 301. col. 2. *dele* the last word, died, at the foot of that page; also the first word, and, in the beginning of the next, whereby that sentence will read, but was burnt in the house of Frendraught, &c.

Page 302. line 48. after lord Henry Gordon, add, who during Cromwell's usurpation, was, with many other loyalists, obliged to leave his country, and having a military genius, went into the service of the crown of Poland, where, for his bravery and conduct, he acquired great honour. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and died without issue.

Ibidem, line 55. after lady Mary, add, married to ——— Irvine of Drum.

Ibidem, Line 56. after lady Catharine, *dele*, died unmarried, and add, She went abroad with her brother lord Henry, and was married to Count Morstain high treasurer of Poland, of which marriage, prince Czartorinski, one of the present candidates for the crown of Poland, with many other families of distinction in that country, are descended.

G O W R I E.

Page 304. col. 2. line 8. for Scotland, read England.

Ibidem, line 30. add, and one daughter,

Margaret Ruthven, married to sir Walter Drummond of Cargill.

Page 305. col. 2. lines 4. and 5. for John lord Crichton of Strathurd, read, John Crichton dominus de Strathurd.

G R A Y.

Page 317. col. 2. line 22. after his daughter Jean, add, married to Francis lord Down, eldest son and apparent heir of James earl of Murray.

H A L I B U R T O N.

Page 322. at the end of lord Haliburton, add the arms of the family, viz.

Quarterly; 1st *or*, on a bend *azure* 3 mascles of the first for Haliburton; 2d *or*, three bars *gules* for Cameron; 3d *argent* a bend *gules* for Vau's lord Dirleton; and 4th as the first.

CREST; A moor's head banded, *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two naked moors, banded about the head and middle *argent*.

MOTTO; *Watch well.*

H A L.

HALKERTON.

Page 325. col. 2. at the end of the family of Halkerton, *add*, He died without issue in November 1762, and was succeeded in his estate and honours by his brother William, who is now sixth lord Halkerton.

HARRIES.

Page 339. line 8. for three daughters, *read* four, and *add*,

4. *Sarah*, married to John earl of Wigton.

HOLYROODHOUSE.

Page 341. after line 21. *add*, He married Margaret, daughter of captain William Preston of Gorton, by whom he had one daughter,

Margaret Bothwell, married to doctor Colin Drummond physician in Edinburgh, to whom she hath two sons, Archibald and George, and one daughter, Margaret.

HOPE TON.

Page 350. col. 2. at the end of the family of Hopeton, *add*, He married, *adly*, Jean, daughter of Robert Oliphant of Rossie, Esq; by whom he hath a daughter,

Lady *Anne*.

JEDBURGH.

Page 355. col. 2. at the foot, in the arms of Jedburgh, for moles, *read* mullets.

IRVINE.

Page 356. col. 2. line 18. of Irvine, for three *read* two,

Page 357. col. 2. lines 21. 22. and 23. *dele* he was elected member of parliament for Horsham, and continued in the parliament till his death; then *add*, he died *anno* 1748, &c.

Ibidem, lines 26. 27. and 28. *dele*, who upon his father's death was elected member of parliament for Horsham, *anno* 1748, and has continued in parliament for the same place ever since, &c. for being a Scotch peer, he could not sit in the house of commons.

ISLES.

Page 363. col. 2. line 17. for Margaret, daughter of sir Kenneth, *read*, Mary, daughter of sir Colin.

KELLY.

Page 366. col. 2. line 9. for lady Anne, *read*, Lady Jean; and *add*, married to John Scot of Harden, Esq; to whom she had two daughters. 1. Anne, married to Thomas Sharp of Houstoun, Esq; and hath issue. 2. Mary.

Ibidem, line 16. the countess of Kelly's christian name is Janet.

Ibidem, line 19. for Alexander, *read*, Thomas-Alexander; and the same in line 28.

Ibidem, line 26. to third daughter, lady Janet, *add*, married to sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, baronet.

Ibidem, col. 1. line 26. for lord Salton, *read*, master of Salton.

KILSYTH.

Page 378. line 6. from the foot, for one son, *read* two; and *add*,

2. *James Livingston* of Inches, ancestor of viscount Teviot.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 19. from the foot, for three sons, *read* two, and *dele* second, Alexander Livingston of Inches, line 17. from the foot.

KINN AIRD.

Page 381. col. 2. after the last word of the page, *add*,

He married, Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Drummond of Stobhall, by whom, &c.

Ibidem, line 15. for in mentioned, *read*, is mentioned.

LOTHIAN.

Page 418. line 37. after 1519, *add*, And married sir Walter Kerr of Cessford, ancestor of the duke of Roxburgh.

Page 422. col. 2. line 15. after the word Ireland, *add*, by whom he hath issue a son,

William, master of Newbottle.

Ibidem, line 17. after Richmond, *add*, by whom he hath a son, and two daughters.

MADERTY.

Page 436. col. 2. line 38. for lord Oliphant, *read*, master of Oliphant.

MARCH.

Page 441. line 21: for three daughters, *read* four, and *add*,

4. Lady *Mabella*, married to John sixth earl of Sutherland, and had issue.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 42. for sir William, *read* sir Alexander.

MARCHMONT.

Page 448. after line 14. *add*, Upon the death of his grace James duke of Athole, Hugh third earl of Marchmont was constituted lord keeper of the great seal for Scotland, *anno* 1764.

Ibidem, line 20. after the earl's second daughter lady Margaret, *add*, is married to colonel James Stewart, son of Archibald Stewart of Torrence, Esq;.

MARISHAL.

Page 453. col. 2. line 5. for two sons, *read* three, and *add*,

3. *John*, of whom Robert Keith, Esq; &c. and *dele* line 10.

Page 454. line 1. *read* lady Elizabeth, married, 1st, to William lord Sinclair; 2dly, to Laurence master of Oliphant.

Ibidem, line 9. for Fraser of Philorth, *read* Fraser younger of Philorth.

MELVILLE.

Page 471. col. 2. line 17. for leaving issue one son, *read* two; and *add*,

2. Mr. *Thomas Melville* of Murdo-Cairny, who got a charter from his nephew, George fourth lord Melville, of the lands of Auchmore, in the county of Fife, which we have seen, and is dated 20th October 1656, of whom major John Melville, now of Murdo-Cairny, is the representative in a direct male-line.

MENTEITH. [GRAHAM.]

Page 474. col. 2. line 6. from the foot, for three sons *read* four, and

N. B. Gilbert the third son did not die without issue, but married, and had issue; then *add* the other son,

4. *Walter* of Gartartan, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Gilbert.

Page 476. after line 18. *add*.

N. B. But in case there are any male descendants of Gilbert third son of the third earl still subsisting, they are the nearest male representatives of this family of Menteith.

MIDDLETON.

Page 479. line 2. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. Lady *Catharine Middleton*, married to Michael count de Roth, lieutenant-general in the French service. She died at Paris, *anno* 1763, in the 78th year of her age.

MONTROSE.

Page 481. after two sons, line 39. *add*, and one daughter,

—, married to sir Malcolm Drummond, ancestor of the family of Perth, and had issue.

Page 483. col. 2. lines 23. and 25. for third Mungo, and fourth William, *read* third William, and fourth Mungo, for William was the eldest.

Page 486. col. 2. line 22. for Dunbarton, *read* Stirling, and for at Hanover-square, *read* in Hanover-square.

MORTON.

Page 497. line 19. *dele* and.

MURRAY.

Page 501. line 47. *dele* lawful; line 55 for was obliged, *read* was outlawed and obliged, &c.

Ibidem, line 30. col. 2. after the word purposes, *add*, If the marriage was sufficiently proven.

Page 504. col. 2. line 33. after Francis lord Down, *add*, He married *Jean*, daughter of John 12th lord Gray.

NAIRN.

Page 507. after lord Nairn's arms, *add*, SUPPORTERS; two ratch-hounds proper.

CREST; a sphere, and above it for motto, *Plus ultra*, and on a compartment below, *Le esperance me comfort*.

OCHILTREE.

Page 523. col. 2. line 35. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. *Margaret*, who was. second wife to Patrick Smith of Braco, ancestor of David Smith of Methven, Esq; Of this marriage the Smiths of Huip, Barnhill, and Athernay, are descended.

ROLLO.

Page 574. col. 2. at the end of Rollo, *add*, His lady died *anno* 1763.

ROSS.

Page 582. col. 2. after line 7. *add*, and a daughter.

Margaret, married to sir Alexander Murray of Balvaird.

Ibidem, line 22. for one daughter, *read* two, and *add*,

2. *Jean*, married to sir James Sandilands of Calder.

Page 583. col. 2. line 9. from the foot, for one son, *read* two sons and three daughters, then *dele* the next three lines, and *read*,

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Charles Ross* of Balaagowan, Esq; who was an officer in the army, and a member of the British parliament, but died before his father, without issue,

1st daughter, *Jean*,

2. *Elizabeth*,

3. *Mary*, as printed, then *add*,

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. WILLIAM, 13th lord Ross, who survived his father only a few months, and died without issue.

ROTHES.

ROTHES.

Page 589. line. 41. *add*, and two daughters,

1. Lady *Margaret*, married first to Alexander lord Bulgony; 2dly, to Francis earl of Buccleugh; 3dly, to David earl of Wemyss, and heired all their estates.

2. Lady *Christian*, married to Hugh earl of Eglinton.

At the end of the family of Rothess, Page 590, *add*,

The earl, in 1763, married 2dly, miss Loyd, daughter of the present countess of Haddington's first marriage.

ROTHSAY.

Page 591, at the end of Rothsay, *add*, And since the union of the two crowns, the eldest son of the king of Great Britain is prince of Wales in England, and duke of Rothsay in Scotland.

ROXBURGH.

Page 595. col. 2. line 6. *read*,

4. Lady *Sophia*, died unmarried.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 38. for two sons, *read* four, and *add*,

3. *Henry*.

4. *William*, who lived to be men, but both died without issue.

Page 596 col. 2. line 8. 9. and 10. should be read thus, He married his cousin-german, Essex, eldest daughter of sir Roger Mostyn of Flintshire, Bart. &c.

Line 35. chief seats, &c. for Floors, *read* Fleurs, and for Bray in the county of Bucks, *read* Beaumont-lodge in Berkshire.

RUTHVEN.

Page 602. col. 2. James lord Ruthven's eldest daughter Anne, is married to the honourable captain John Elphinston, eldest son and apparent heir of Charles lord Elphinston, and hath issue a daughter, Anne.

Elizabeth his 4. daughter, is married to Robert Lawrie, Esq; son and apparent heir of sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, Bart.

N. B. Ibidem, lord Ruthven's supporters, as matriculate in the Lyon-office, are two goats proper, and the crest a goat's head cupee, tho' this lord's bearing is as blazoned and engraved in this work.

SALTON.

Page 603, after line 7. *add*, This sir Laurence had no male issue, but several daughters, who succeeded to their father's estate which was very considerable. This appears from an original charter in the custody of doctor Abernethy-Drummond of Hathornden; wherein Helen, one of the daughters

and co-heiresses of Sir Laurence Abernethy, had for her portion, the estates of Hathornden, Butel, and Leat-Bernard and several others; all which she disposed to sir William Douglas of Strabroke, her nephew, confirmed to him by king Robert II. *anno* 1378.

Page 605. col. 2. line 9. *add*,

George, his successor, and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to John lord Glamis, chancellor of Scotland.

SOMERVILLE.

Page 625. line 45. for Duncan, *read* Donald.

Page 628. lines 13. and 14. instead of his second son Archibald, *read* his brother sir Colin.

Page 629. line 13. for Marjory, *read* Agnes.

Page 631. after line 20. *add*, He married in November 1763, miss Elizabeth Lithbridge of Lydcord, in Somersetshire, a young lady, possessed of every amiable quality, and a large fortune.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 1. for one daughter, *read* two,

STIRLING.

Page 642. col. 2. line 54. after 1630, *add*, and had issue.

STORMONT.

Page 647. col. 2. line 22. for N^o. II. *read* III.

Page 649. col. 2. line 54. for one daughter, *read* two, and *add*,

2. *Henrietta-Anne*.

STRATHAILAN.

Page 651. col. 2. line 8. for one son, *read* two, and *add*,

2. *Andrew Drummond*, Esq; an eminent banker in London, who hath issue.

TEVIOT.

Page 668. col. 2. line 37. for succeeded by the title, *read* was succeeded in the title of baronet, &c.

WEMYSS.

Page 687. line 53. for sir John of Inchmartin, *read* sir Patrick.

WIGTON.

Page 696. near the foot, the paragraph there inserted from Fordun, ought to have been more fully narrated.

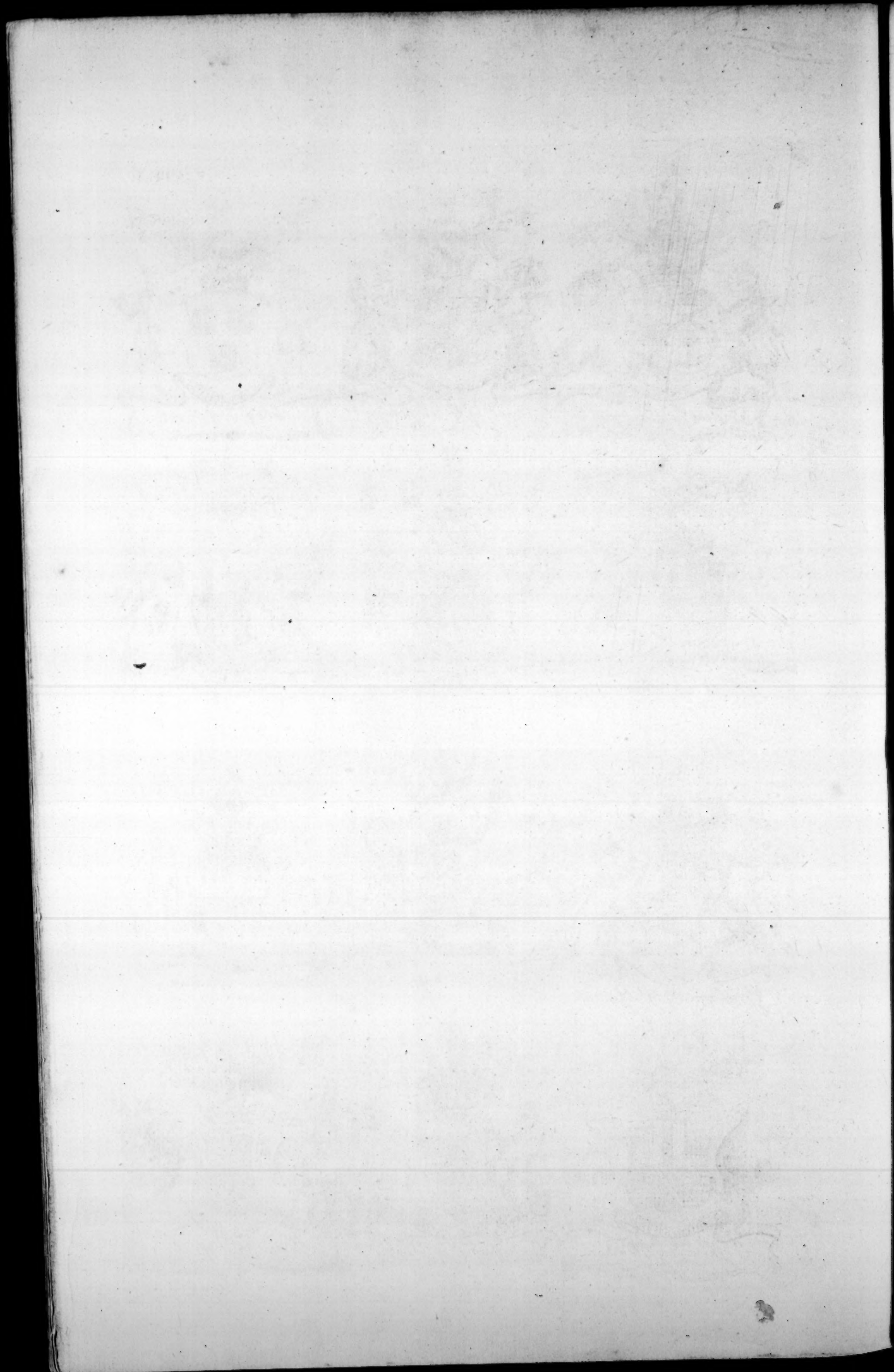
WINTON.

Page 708. line 14. for, he hath issue one son, *read* two,

1. *John*.

2. *Robert*, who both reside with their father in London.







Johnstone Marq. of Annandale



Lindsay E. of Cranfurds



Hay E. of Errol



Keith E. Marishall



E. of Sutherland



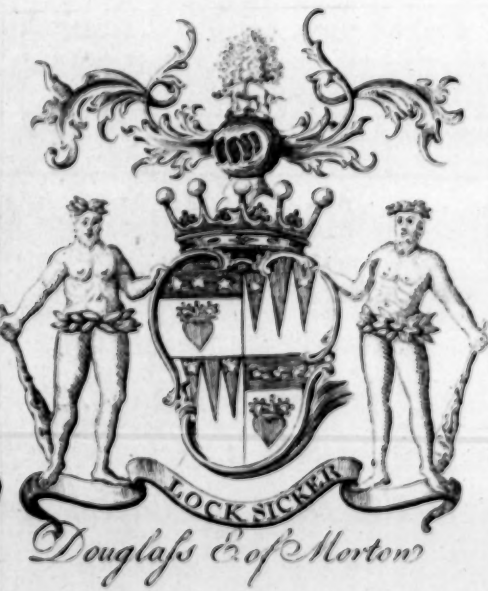
Erskine E. of Mar



Graham E. of Monteth



Lesley E. of Rothes



Douglass E. of Morton



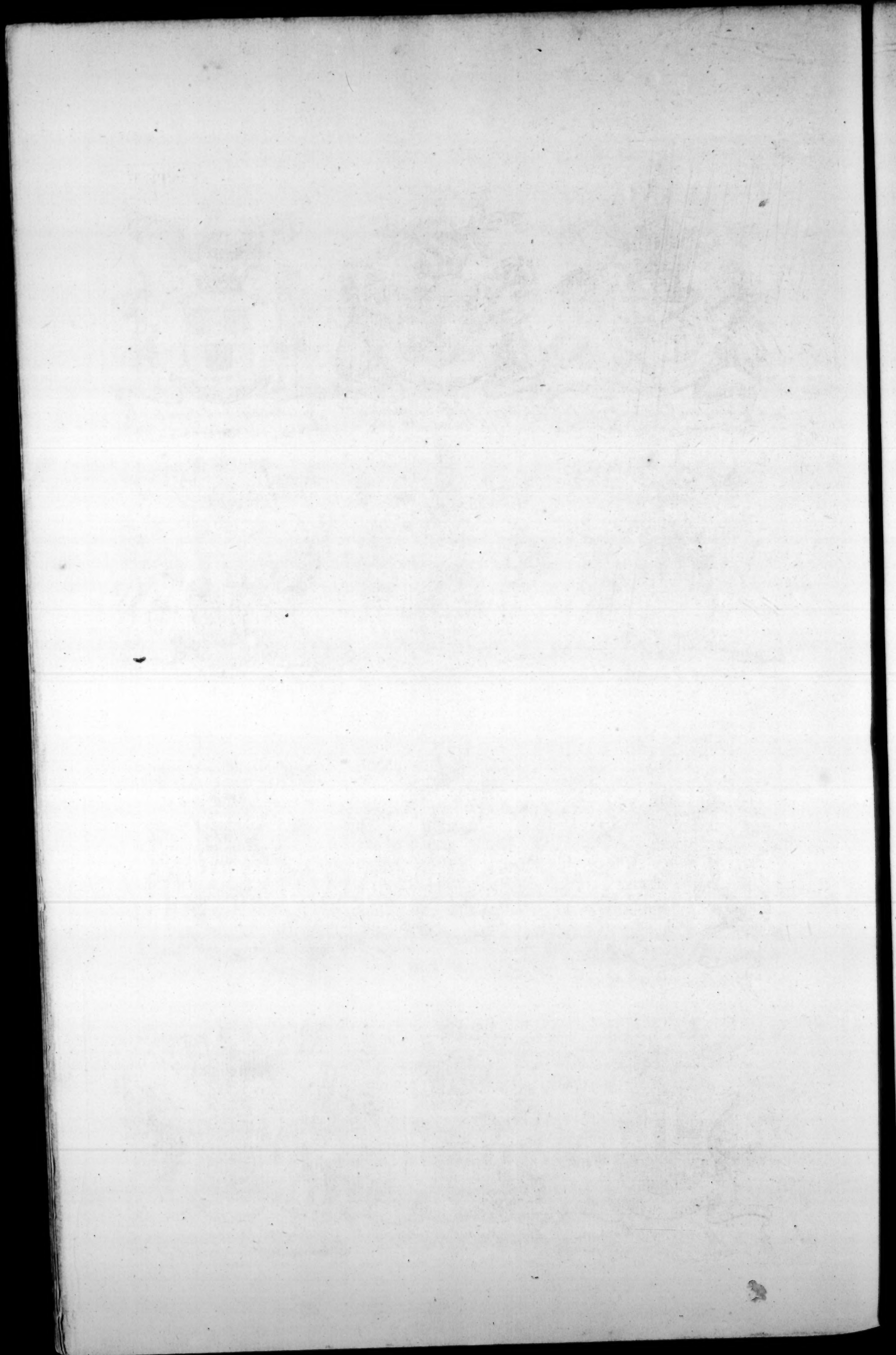
Erskine E. of Buchan



Cuninghame E. of Glencairn



Montgomery E. of Eglinton





Johnstone Marq. of Annandale



Lindsay E. of Crawford



Hay E. of Errol



Keith E. Marishall



E. of Sutherland



Erskine E. of Mar



Graham E. of Monteth



Lesley E. of Rothes



Douglass E. of Morton



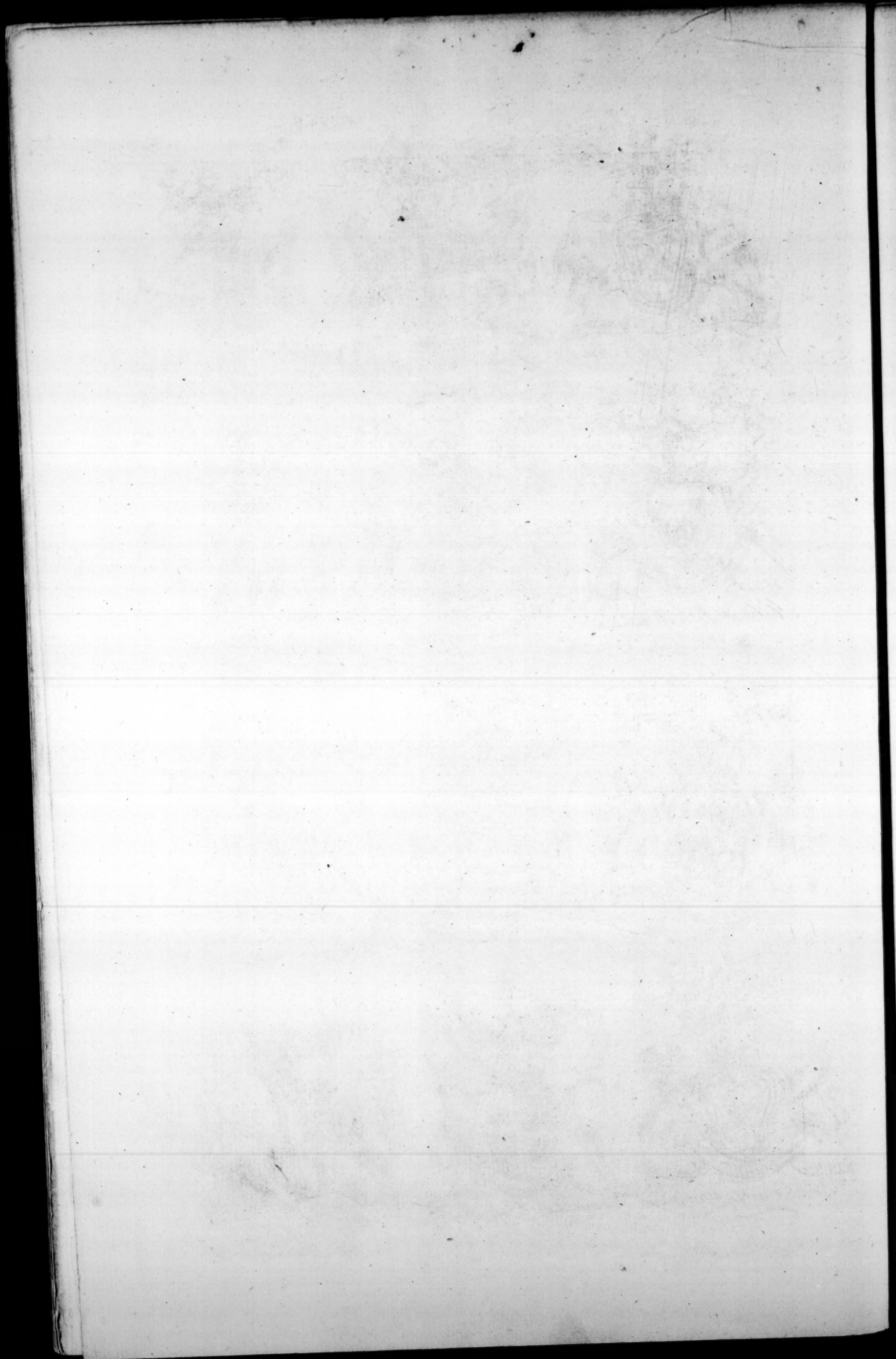
Erskine E. of Buchan



Cunningham E. of Glencairn



Montgomery E. of Eglinton





Kennedy Earl of Cassilis.



Sinclair Earl of Caithness.



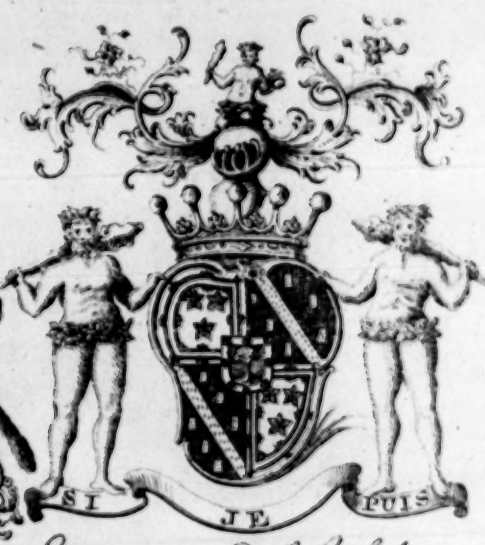
Stewart Earl of Murray.



Maxwell Earl of Nithsdale.



Seton Earl of Winton.



Livingston Earl of Linlithgow.



Home Earl of Home.



Drummond Earl of Perth.



Fleming Earl of Wigton.



Lyon Earl of Strathmore.



Hamilton Earl of Abercorn.



Erskine Earl of Kelly.





Hamilton E. of Haddington



Stewart E. of Galloway



Mailland E. of Lauderdale



Mackenzie E. of Seaforth



Hay E. of Kinoules



Campbell E. of Loudon



Crichton E. of Dumfries



Alexander E. of Stirling



Bruce E. of Elgin



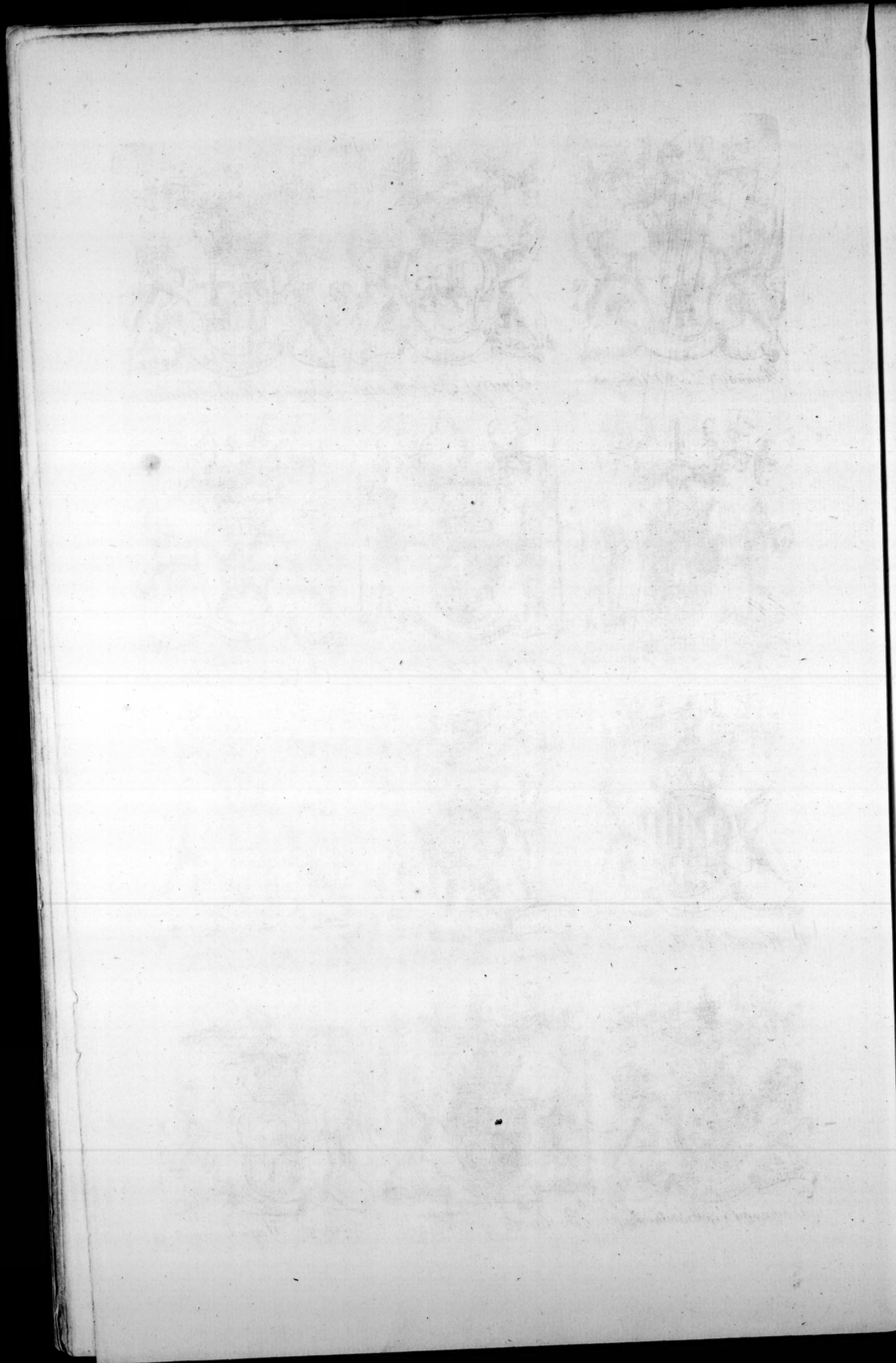
Carnagy E. of Southesk



Stuart E. of Traquair



E. of Weems





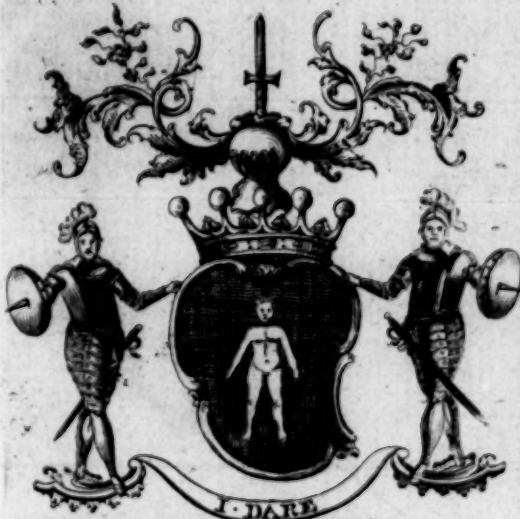
Ramsay E. of Dalhousie



Ogilvy E. of Airly



Ogilvy E. of Finlath



Dalziel E. of Carnwath



Lesly E. of Leven



Talmash E. of Dysart



Maule E. of Panmure



Douglas E. of Selkirk



Carnagy E. of Northesk



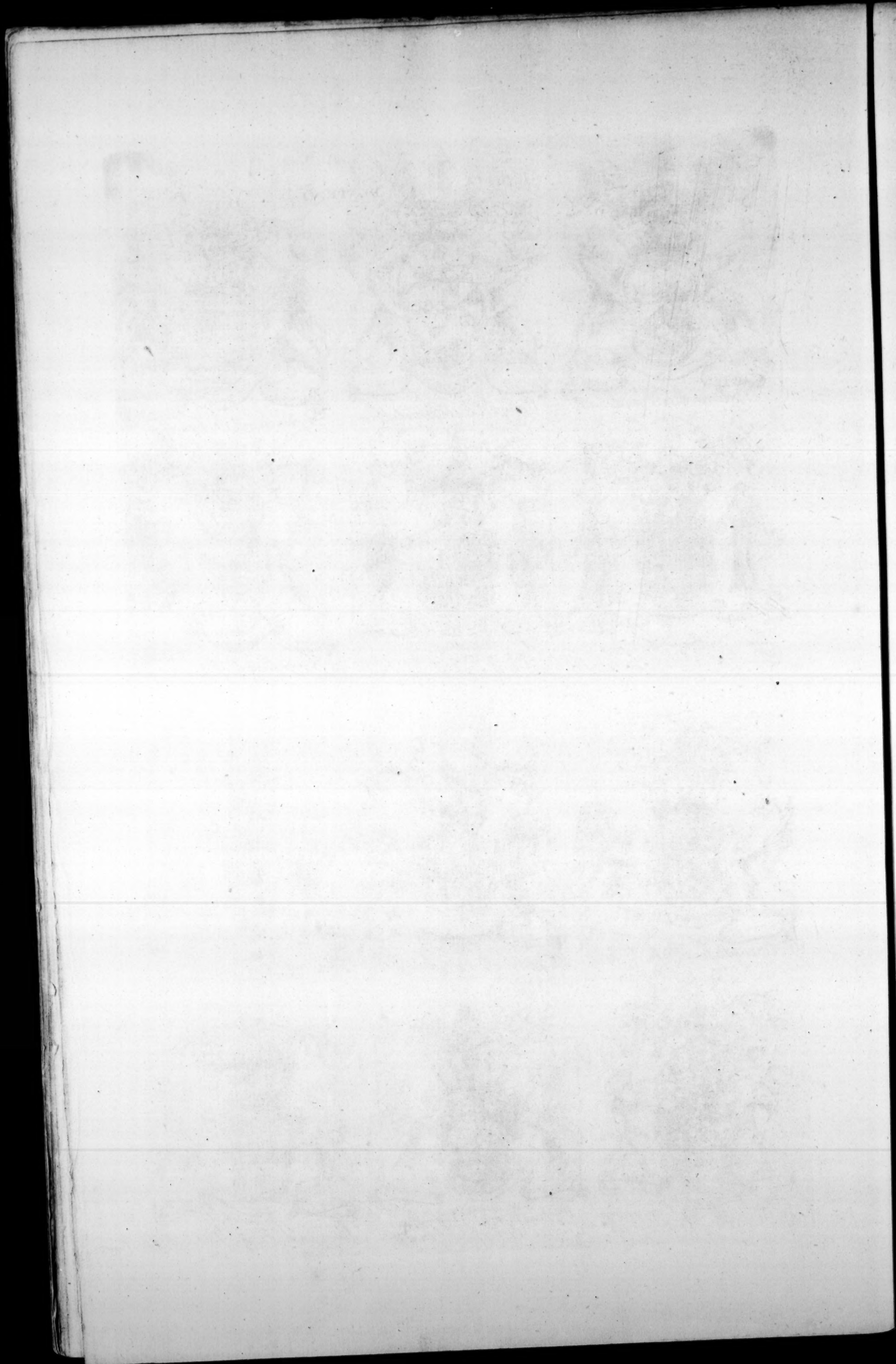
Lindsay E. of Balcarra



Gordon E. of Moyn



Livingston E. of Newburgh





Cochran E. of Dundonald



Campbel E. of Braidalbin



Drummond E. of Melfort



Gordon E. of Aberdeen



Murray E. of Dunmore



Hamilton E. of Orkney



Douglass E. of March



Hume E. of Marchmont



Carmichael E. of Hyndford



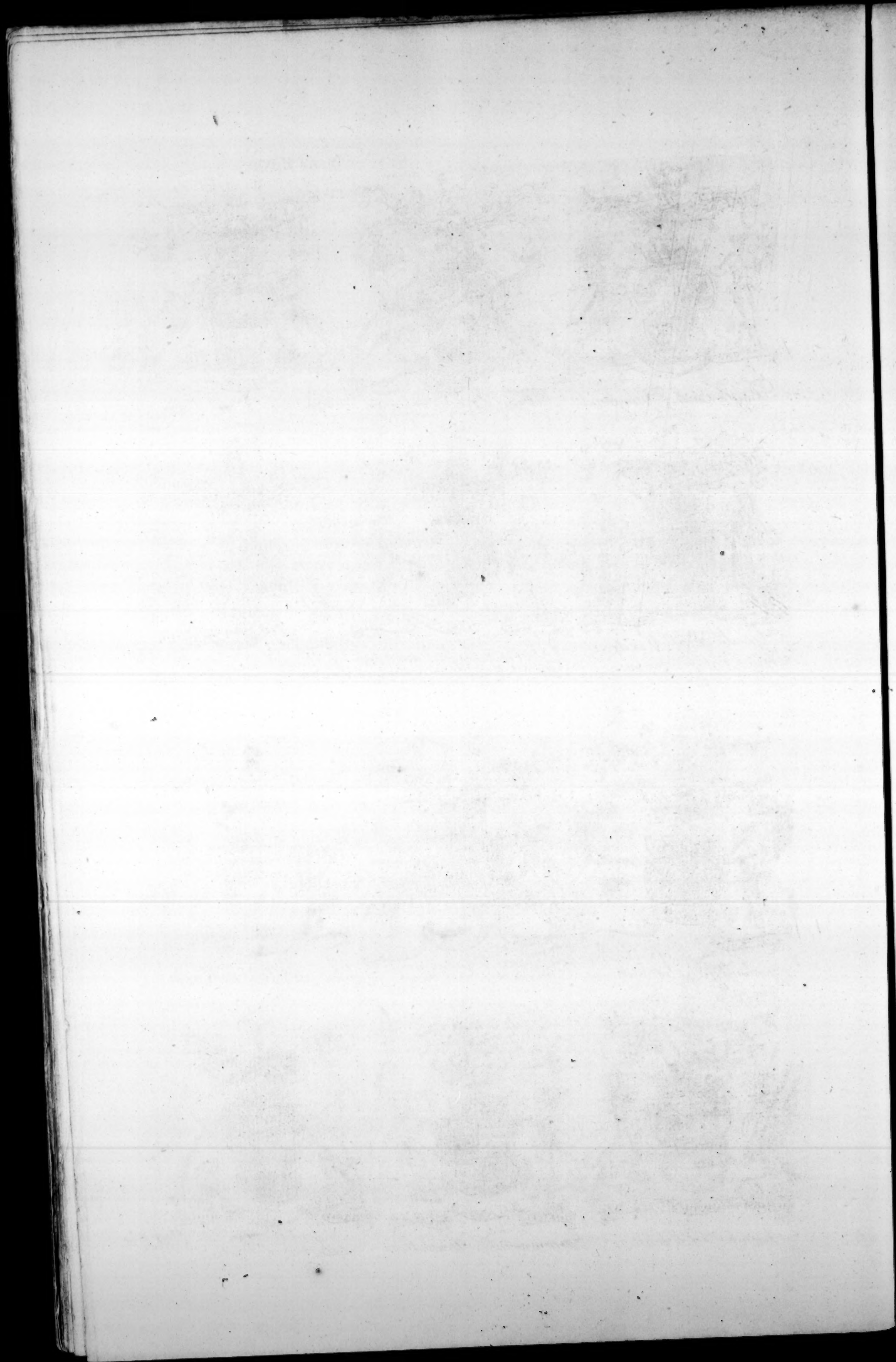
Mackenzie E. of Cromarty



Dalrymple E. of Stair



Primrose E. of Roseberry





Boyle Earl of Glasgow



Collier E. of Portmore



Stewart E. of Bute



Hope E. of Hoptoun



Scot E. of Deloraine



Murray Viscount Stormont



Gordon Viscount Kenmure



Viscount Arbuthnot



Livingston Viscount of Kilsyth



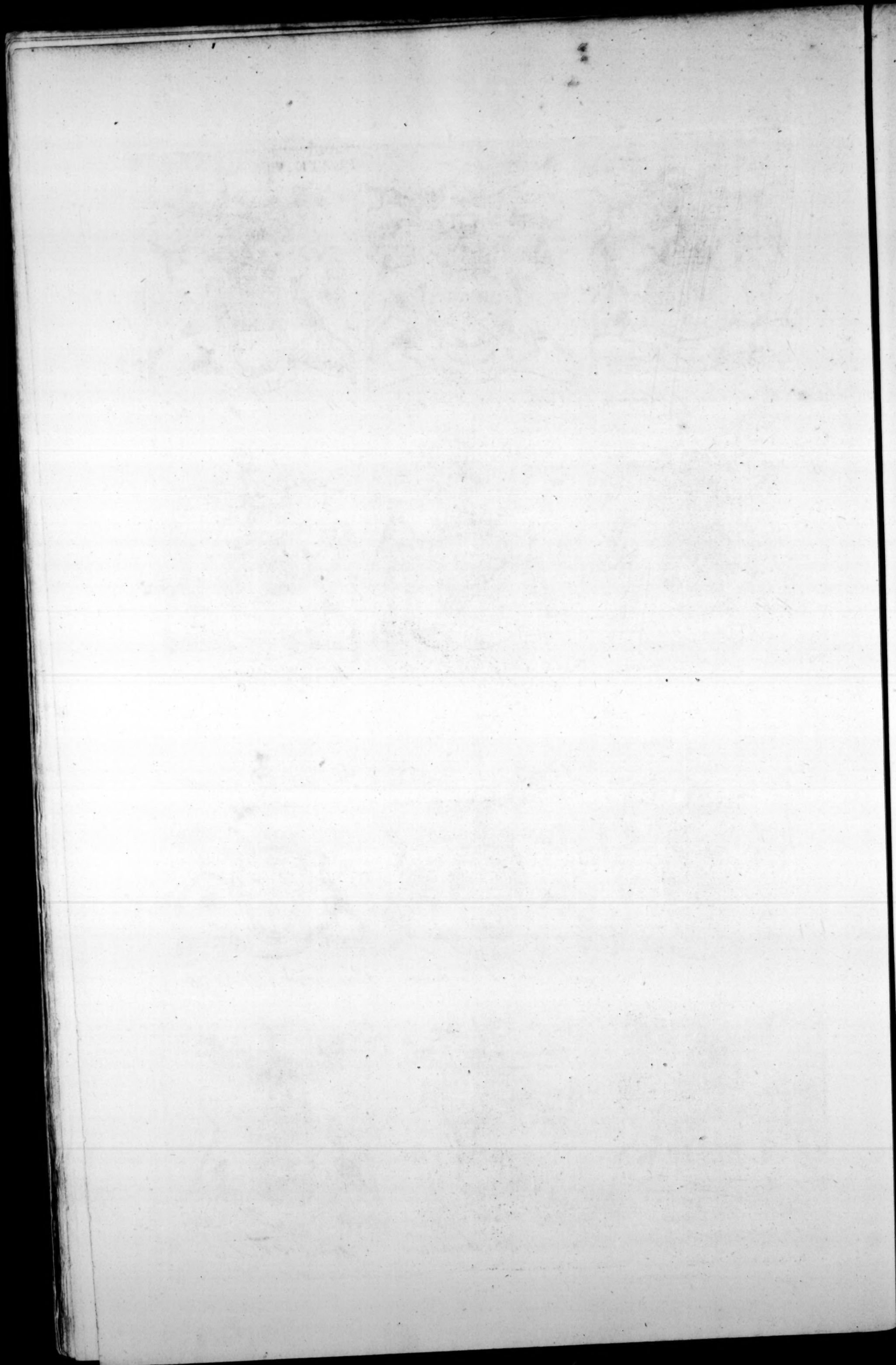
Graham Viscount Preston



Drummond Viscount Strathallan



Lord Forbes





Frazer Lord Salton



Lord Gray



Lord Cathcart



Lord Somerville



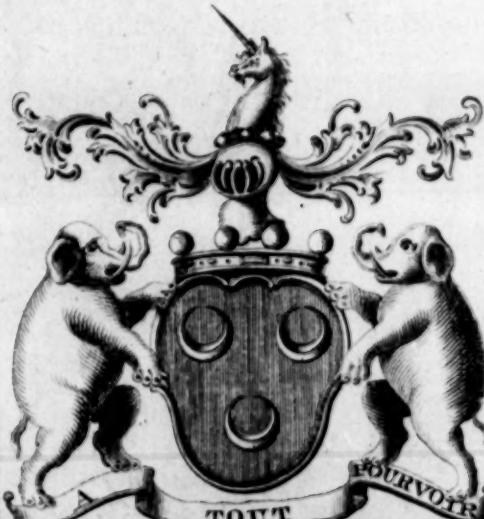
Lord Sinclair



Lord Temple



Lord Elphinston



Lord Oliphant



L. Frazer of Lovat



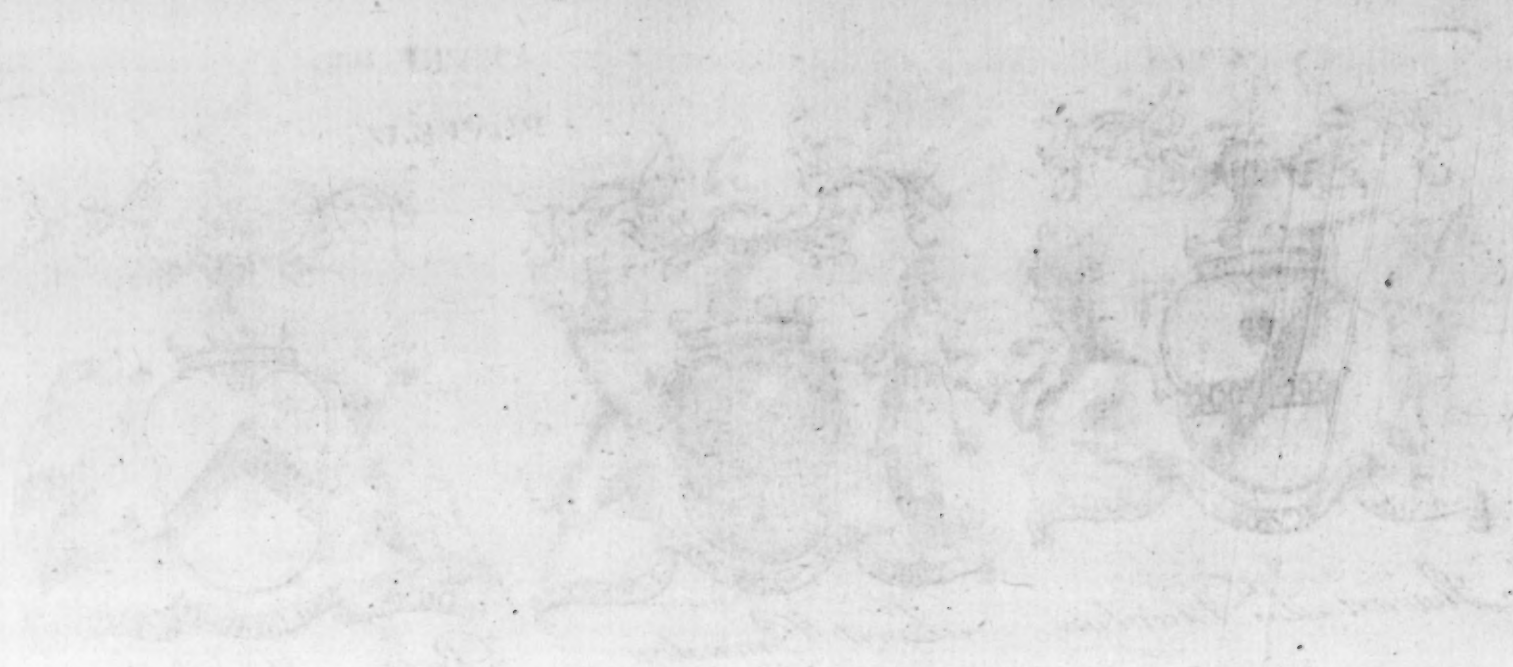
Lord Borthwick
H. Gavin. sculpt



Sandilands L. Forphichan



Lesly L. Lindores





Stewart L. Blantyre



Lord Cranston



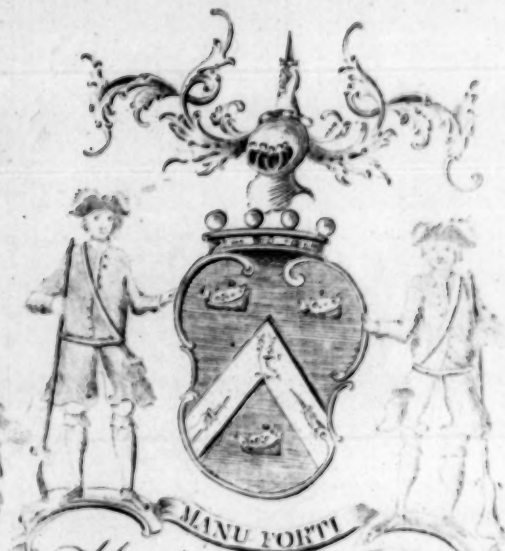
Balfour L. Purleigh



Napier L. Napier



Fairfax L. Cameron



Mackay L. Mac



Lord Forrester



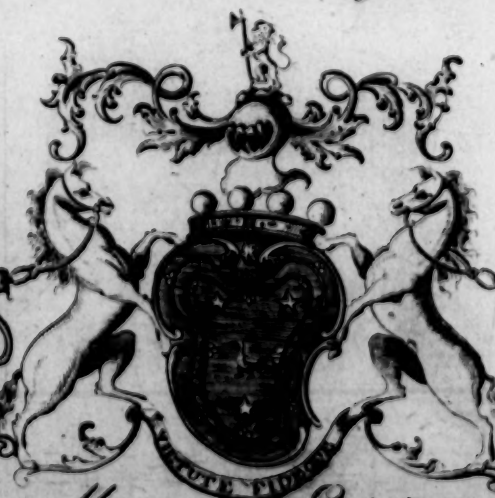
Forbes L. Pitsligo



Macdellan L. Kirkcudbright



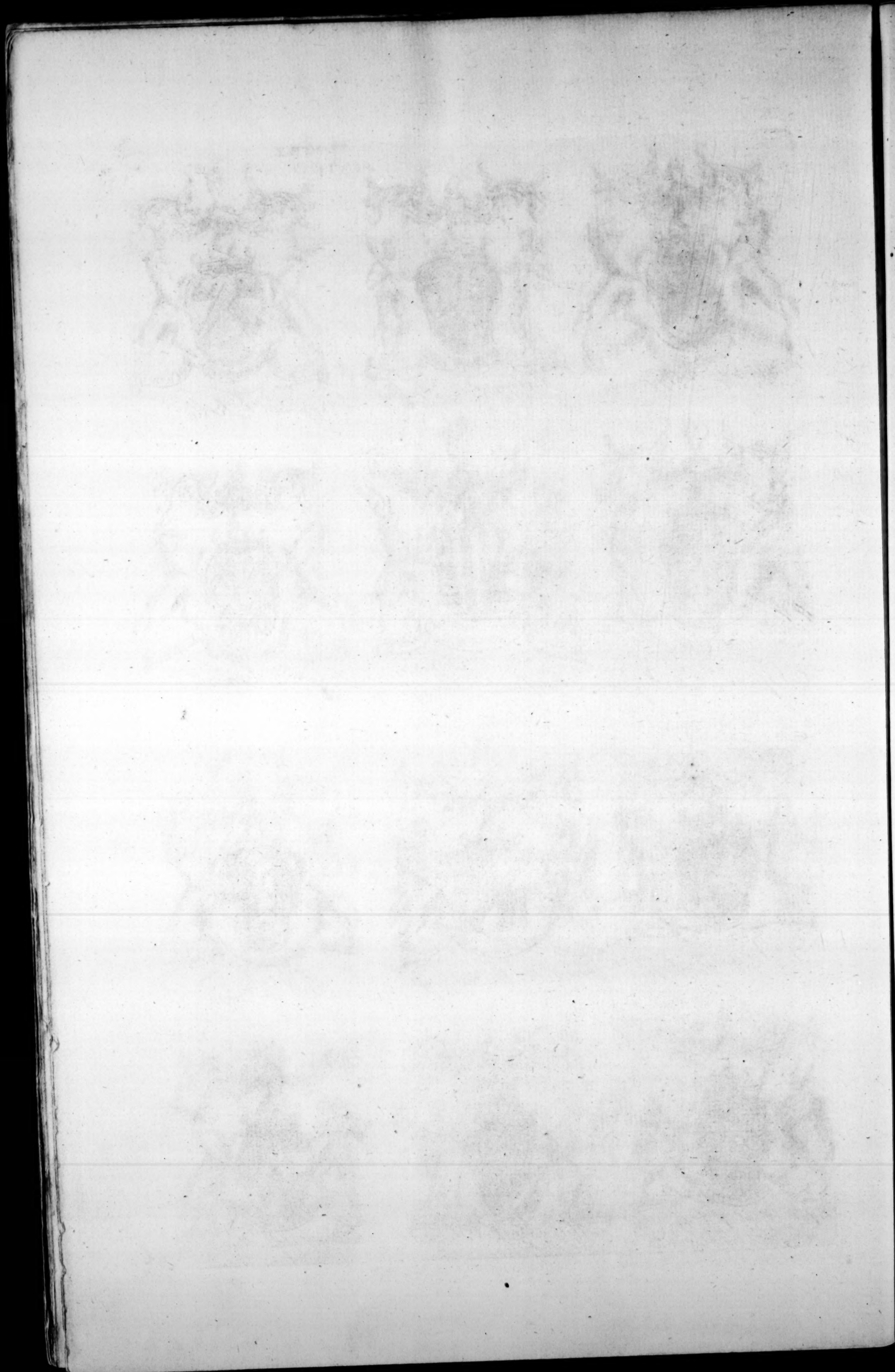
Ogilvie L. Banff



Murray L. Elbank



Falconer L. Halkerton





Hamilton L. Belhaven



Sutherland L. Duffus



Lord Pollo



Lord Colvil



Lord Ruthven



Lord Ruthersford



Lord Ballanden



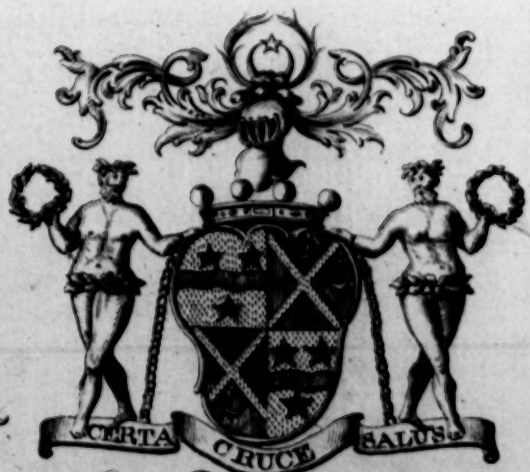
Lady Lord Newark



Lord Nairn



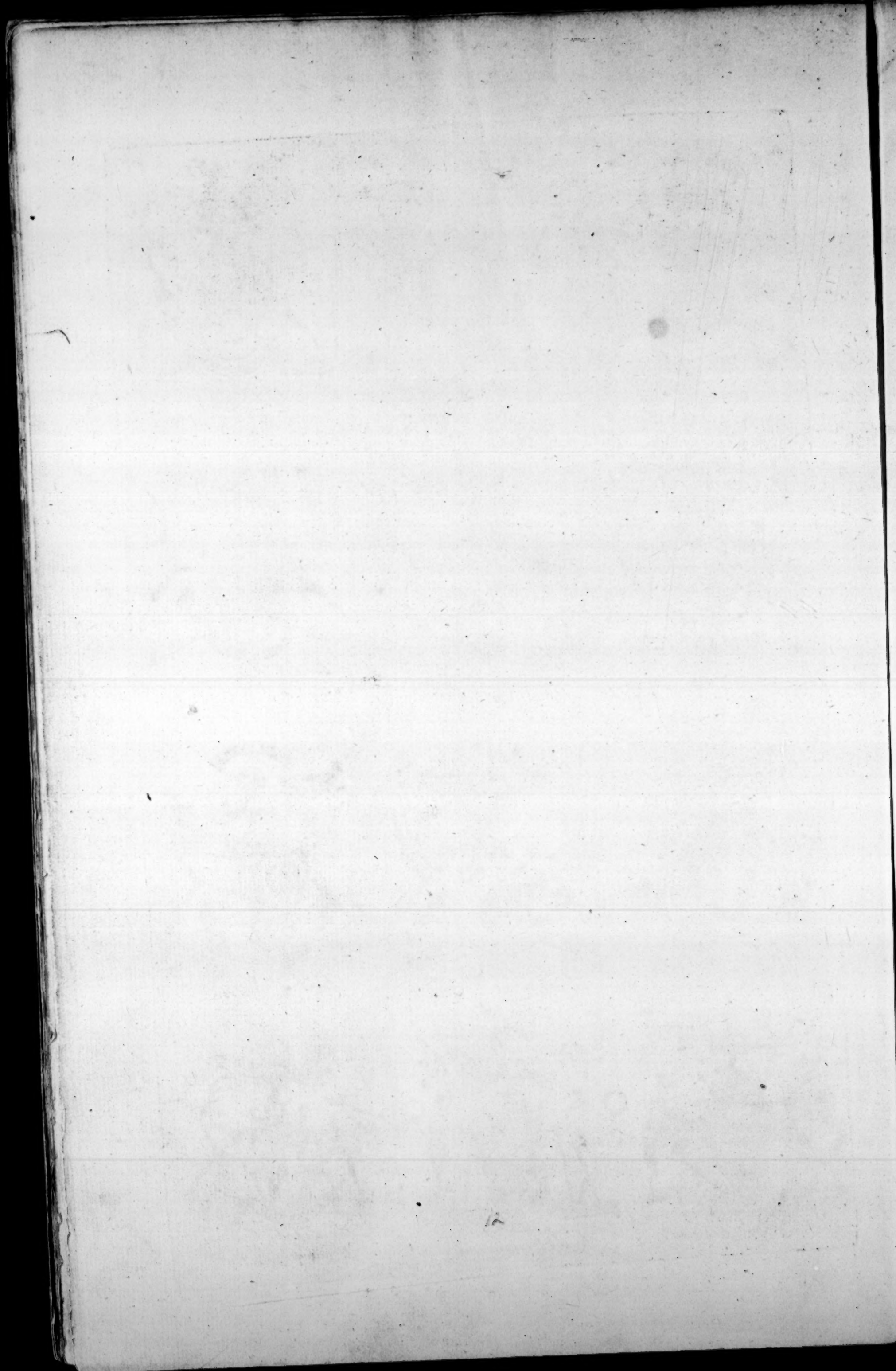
*Boyd Earl of Kilmarnock
Omitted in plate 6.th*



*Lord Kinnaird
H. Gairns sculp.*



*Douglas L. Morvington
Omitted in plate 8.th*



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ERRATA,

Page 6th, for Sandilandi on the margin four times, read Sandilands. P. 8. col. 2. line 17. for Farmantine read Formartine. P. 13. col. 2. line 14 for John Forbes read Alexander Forbes. P. 27. line 15. for Neift read Neife. Ibid. col. 2. line 20. and 21. for Samuelton read Samuelston. P. 28. col. 2. line 23 for 7th July read 17th. P. 29. line 17. for 1721, read 1741. P. 32. col. 2. line 29. for excise read customs. P. 39. line 16. for of quality read of his quality. P. 47. line 39. for Londonia read Loudonia. P. 54. col. 2. on the margin, for 1686 read 1626. P. 77. line 46. for duke of Lenox read earl of Lenox. P. 95. line 37. for earl read laird. P. 97. line 10. for 13 read 14. P. 105. col. 2. line 27. for Serves read Selves. P. 113. col. 2. line 55. for And read He. P. 134. line 8. for and probably read and was probably Ibid. line 9. dele Duncan. Ibid. line 10. for Duncan was, read Duncan who was. P. 141. line 38. for lady Margaret Hepburn, read lady Margaret Stewart. Ibid. col. 2. line 33. for next read then. P. 159. line 17. to th add e, and col. 2. line 17. before military dele s. P. 164. line 21. for Kelly read Kello. P. 167. line 8. for 1441 read 1641. P. 175. line 21. add s to letter P. 193. col. 2. line 27. for Fuchel read Fachel. P. 262. line 45. for 1664 read July 1663. P. 267. line 14. for Alexander earl of Huntly read George. P. 285. col. 2. line 26. for Kelly read Kello. P. 305. line 10. for Livingston read Livingston. P. 325. in the arms, line 2. for Falcone read Falconer. P. 327. line 28. dele and heirefs P. 332. col. 2. line 1. and 2. for eleventh duke read second duke. P. 396. line 48. for compositum read composition. P. 414. line 38. for Sinclair read Sutherland. P. 418. line 35. for Janet read Isabel. P. 434. col. 2. line 2. for Helen read Agnes. P. 436. line 23. for sixteenth read eighteenth. P. 445. line 27. for George read Archibald. P. 472. col. 2. line 18. from the foot, for William read Walter. P. 476. line 6. from the foot, for second lord Rvandale read third lord. P. 485. line 14. dele tryed. P. 528. line 42. for Lindsay read Lundy P. 558. col. 2. line 25. for Auchincrofs read Auchiores. P. 606. line 1. for Natardale, read Netherdale P. 614. last line, for kin James I. read king Charles I. P. 642. col. 2. line 8. for John Graham read Robert. P. 652. col. 2. line 5. from the foot, for domino read domini. P. 664. col. 2. line 21. for esteemed read repealed. P. 703. col. 2. line 44. for tenth earl read twelfth earl. P. 707. line 45. add lady before Isabel. P. 708. line 20. for Mary, read Barbara.

†† The Bookbinder is desired to take Notice, that by the reprinting the Accounts of some Families, there are several cancelled Leaves in the Book; and that those to be insert in the Room of the cancelled ones, are marked in the Signatures with Crotchets thus [] : For Example, the first Leaf cancelled is E, which accordingly is signatured [E].



T H E

